

X रिपनगर वाले घर में ली गई, राजकुमारी की
photo,

Report and Article/Write-up
in manuscript

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photo, ...]

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५. ते हो च सङ्गुमाना च सभारये एवं नारी श्रियो ।
 न च यथा च यथा यथा गृहीत धनुषा एव सा ॥
 बुद्धि वीर्यं विना हन्तं राक्षसान् दृष्ट्वा श्रितात् ।
 उपराधं विना हन्तं लोको वीर्यं न संस्यते ॥
 शत्रुपक्षाणां वीराणां वनेषु निमलान्मनाम् ।
 धनुषा नाम मेलान् वीरानि ममि रक्षन्तम् ॥
 यत्र शत्रुं यत्र वनं यत्र शत्रुं तपः कुरुते ।
 व्याविष्टमिदमस्माभिर्देशं धर्मस्तु पूजयेत्तम् ॥
 धर्मद्वयेः प्रभवते धर्मोऽप्रभवते सुरवत् ।
 धर्मोऽप्रभवते इव धर्मोऽप्रभवते इव ॥
 निरमं शौचं मरिः सौम्यं चरधमं तपो वने -
 श्रीरामः

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separated from them--with their

अत्रैव स्वर्गमयी लङ्का न मे लक्ष्मण रोचते ।
जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी ॥१॥

संस्कृत वाङ्मय में राष्ट्रीय भावना

अपने राष्ट्र के प्रति प्रेम हर व्यक्ति में सहज और स्वाभाविक है। जिस धरती पर उसने जन्म लिया है, जहाँ की मिट्टी में वह खेला है, पला और बढ़ा है वह उसे अपनी ओर खींचती है। वहाँ की जलवायु, पेड़-पौधे, नदियाँ-सरोवर, खेत-खलिहान, गांव-देहात, खान-पान, रीति-रिवाज, परम्पराएं और आस्थाएं, अपने-पराये सभी उसे अपनी ओर खींचते हैं क्योंकि वे उसके अस्तित्व के अभिन्न अङ्ग हैं। विदेशों में बस जाने पर भी, वहाँ नया घर बसा लेने पर भी उसे उन सबकी याद रह-रह कर आती है जो कभी उसके जीवन के अभिन्न अङ्ग थे। उसका राष्ट्रप्रेम उसे अपनी धरती से जोड़े रखता है। शरीर उसका अन्यत्र होने पर भी मन उसका वहीं रमता है।

रावण का संहार करने के बाद जब श्री राम ने विभीषण को लङ्का का राजा बनाने का प्रस्ताव रखा तो उसने उनसे कहा कि वे ही वहाँ का शासन-तन्त्र अपने हाथ में ले लें। वह उनका अनुचर बन कर उनकी सेवा करता रहेगा। इस पर श्री राम ने लक्ष्मण की ओर देखा और उन शब्दों में अपने मनोभाव व्यक्त किये जो आज जन्मभूमि के प्रति आसक्ति के अप्रतिम प्रतीक बन गये हैं। उन्होंने कहा—

~~व्यस्येति सायकस्य कर्मिण्यपि पादः~~
~~सोऽलभ्यते आकरस्तु अनुसंधेयः~~

हे लक्ष्मण लङ्का सोने की होने पर भी मुझे अच्छी नहीं लगती, मेरी रुचि उसमें नहीं है। जननी (माता) और जन्मभूमि, माता और मातृभूमि, स्वर्ग से भी बढ़ कर होती हैं।

यह एक उदाहरण है संस्कृत वाङ्मय में राष्ट्रप्रेम का। यह वाङ्मय इस प्रकार के उदाहरणों से भरा पड़ा है (वहाँ राष्ट्रप्रेम का स्वर सर्वत्र मुखरित हुआ है।

प्राचीनता संस्कृत वाङ्मय की एक विशेषता है। इसका इतिहास इसे सहस्रों वर्ष पूर्व तक ले जाता है जिनमें अनेक कालखण्ड समाहित हैं—वैदिक काल, रामायण-महाभारत काल, पुराण काल, लौकिक संस्कृत वाङ्मय काल, आधुनिक संस्कृत

कश्मीर समस्या देश के लिए सुरसा के मुख सी बनी हुई है। इस पर लिखा है आन्ध्र प्रदेश के नीर्पाजे भीम भट्ट ने अपनी नाट्य कृति “कश्मीरसन्धानसमुद्यमः” में।

आतङ्कवाद पर उल्लेखनीय कृति है डॉ. भगीरथ प्रसाद त्रिपाठी ‘वागीश शास्त्री’ का ‘आतङ्कवादशतकम्’। उसमें देश की एकता और अखण्डता को रेखाङ्कित किया गया है। डॉ. रमा कान्त शुक्ल ने अपनी काव्य कृति ‘भारतजनताहम्’ में भ्रष्टाचार की ज्वलन्त समस्या पर दृष्टिपात किया है। डॉ. शिवसागर त्रिपाठी ने अपनी कृति ‘भ्रष्टाचार-सप्तशती’ में भी यही किया है। देश में आ रही विकृति से क्षुब्ध श्री अर्जुन वाडेकर को सौ कांटों की चुभन का अनुभव हुआ और उन्होंने रचना कर डाली “कण्टकार्जुनः” की।

इन सभी कृतियों में राष्ट्रप्रेम का स्वर है पहिले थी देश को स्वतन्त्र देखने की; अब ललक है इसे सुदृढ़, सुपुष्ट, एक अखण्ड और विकृतिविहीन देखने की।

राष्ट्रीयता का स्वर जो वैदिक काल से प्रारम्भ हुआ वह आज तक चला आ रहा है। विश्व के प्राचीनतम अथवा नवीनतम संस्कृत वाङ्मय में एक निरन्तरता है जो हृदय को कहीं गहरे तक स्पर्श कर जाती है और आगे आने वाली पीढ़ियों को प्रेरणा प्रदान करती है।

चली जाती

सन्दर्भ

1. संस्कृत जगत् में प्रसिद्ध उक्ति। इसका स्रोत अज्ञात है।
2. ऋग्वेद, 1.164.33
3. वही, 5.42.16
4. 12.1.12
5. ऋग्वेद, 5.5.8
6. ऋग्वेद, 1.12.15; यजुर्वेद, 1.27; अथर्ववेद, 12.1.17.59
7. अथर्ववेद, 7.6.4
8. यजुर्वेद, 22.22
9. अथर्ववेद, 6.78.2.
10. ऋग्वेद, 10.191.2-4; अथर्ववेद, 6.64.1-3
11. अथर्ववेद, 12.1.45
12. विष्णुपुराण, 2.3.24
13. ब्रह्मपुराण, 19.1, विष्णुपुराण में ये ही पद्य किञ्चित् पाठान्तर से इस प्रकार उपलब्ध हैं—

उत्तरं यत्समुद्रस्य हिमाद्रेश्चैव दक्षिणम्।

नवयोजनसाहस्रो विस्तारो ऽस्य महामुने!

कर्मभूमिरियं स्वर्गमपवर्गं च वाञ्छताम्॥-2.3.1-2

14. वही, 27.65-66
15. ब्रह्मपुराण, 27.71
16. वही, 27.72
17. वही, 27.75
18. वही, 27.78
19. गरुडपुराण, पूर्वखण्ड, 115.3
20. गरुडपुराण, पूर्वखण्ड, 115.37
21. भागवतपुराण, 5.19.21
22. वही, 5.19.23
23. वही, 5.19.34
24. आश्वमेधिक पर्व, 71.89
25. 1.24
26. उत्तररामचरित, 1.12
27. महावीरचरित, 3.18
28. मालतीमाधव, 10.25
29. सत्याग्रहगीता, 1.3

□ □ □

वाङ्मय काल आदि। इन सब काल खण्डों में अपार वाङ्मय की सृष्टि हुई है। लाखों ग्रन्थों की रचना हुई है। सहस्रों लुप्त हो गये पर सौभाग्य से सहस्रों बच भी रहे हैं। उनपर दृष्टिपात करने पर भारतवासियों के राष्ट्र प्रेम का एक चित्र उभरता है। उसी चित्र को दर्शाने का प्रस्तुत आलेख एक विनम्र प्रयास है।

चूँकि संस्कृत वाङ्मय में प्राचीनतम वेद ही हैं अतः वहीं से प्रारम्भ करना उचित होगा। अपनी भूमि, अपनी जन्मस्थली, को मातृभूमि कहा जाता है। यह इसलिए भी कि जिस तरह माता स्नेह देती है, पालन-पोषण करती है उसी तरह अपनी धरती में मातृभाव का दर्शन हमें वेदों से ही होने लगता है। ऋग्वेद ने इसे माता रूप में सम्बोधित किया है—माता पृथिवी महीयम्^१। माता पृथिवी मुझ में दुर्बुद्धि न लाये—माता नो माता पृथिवी दुर्मतीं धात्वा^२। अथर्ववेद में भी यही भावना है। वहाँ मनुष्य अपने को पृथिवी का पुत्र कह रहा है—माता भूमिः पुत्रो अहं पृथिव्याः।^३ क्योंकि धरती हमारी माता है इसलिये पुत्र का उसके प्रति लगाव स्वाभाविक है। वह इसे सुखकारिणी (मयोभुवः)^४, सुखदायिनी, अभयदायिनी, कल्याणकारिणी, आनन्ददायिनी, अन्न-जल, घी-दूध से परिपूर्ण, स्योना, अनुक्षरा, निवेशनी, शिवा, सुखदा, ऊर्जस्वती, पयस्वती^५ कहता है।

वैदिक ऋषियों के लिए मातृभूमि ही सर्वस्व है। क्योंकि यह उनकी कल्याणकारिणी माता है, योगक्षेम कारिणी है, भोजन दायिनी है। उनकी मान्यता है कि जिस प्रकार सुदृढ़ एवं सुरक्षित नाव पर सवार होकर लोग समुद्र पार कर लेते हैं उसी प्रकार सर्वसुखसम्पन्न मातृभूमि में रहकर वे अपनी जीवन सरिता को पार कर जायेंगे। मातृभूमि उनका त्रिविध कल्याण करेगी—सा नः शर्म त्रिवरुथं नि यच्छात्।^६

यह तक सुखद तथ्य है कि वेदों में राष्ट्र की परिकल्पना प्रादुर्भूत हो चुकी थी। विभिन्न यज्ञों को करते समय ऋषिजन राष्ट्र के मङ्गल की कामना किया करते थे। उनकी प्रार्थना रहती थी कि उनके राष्ट्र में ब्राह्मण ज्ञान सम्पन्न हों, राष्ट्ररक्षक क्षत्रिय शूरीर, शस्त्रास्त्र-कला कुशल, शत्रुनाशक तथा महारथी हों—गायें भरपूर दूध देने वाली हों, बैल सुपुष्ट हों, अश्व द्रुतगामी हों, स्त्रियाँ सर्वगुणसम्पन्न हों, रथी योद्धाओं में विजय-कामना बलवती हो, युवक निर्भीक एवं सुशील हों, मेघ यथापेक्षित पानी बरसायें, वनस्पतियाँ फलें-फूलें, अभीष्ट वस्तुओं की प्राप्ति होती रहे और वे प्राप्त वस्तुएं सुरक्षित बनी रहें -

आब्रह्मन् ब्राह्मणो ब्रह्मवर्चसी जायताम् आ राष्ट्रे राजन्यः

शूर इषव्योऽतिव्याधी महारथो जायताम्

दोग्ध्री धेनुर्वाढाऽनड्वानाशु सप्तिः पुरन्धिर्योषा जिष्णू रथेष्ठाः

सभेयो युवा अस्य यजमानस्य वीरो जायताम्।

सिन्धु नो विक्रमो नः पर्जन्यो वर्षत।

फलवत्यां न ओषधयः पच्यन्ता यागक्षमा नः कल्पताम्।

हर स्थिति में राष्ट्र वैदिक ऋषियों के ध्यान में रहता था। वर-वधू को आशीर्वाद देते हुए भी राष्ट्र की समृद्धि करते हुए ही अपनी समृद्धि करने का उन्होंने उपदेश दिया—

अभिवर्धतां पयसाभि राष्ट्रेण वर्धताम्।
रय्या सहस्रवर्चसेमौ स्तामनुपंक्षितौ॥⁹

जब राष्ट्र की परिकल्पना कर ली गई तो उसके लिए यह भी आवश्यक है कि उसकी एकता और अखण्डता भी बनी रहे। उसके लिए अपेक्षित है राष्ट्रवासियों में परस्पर सौहार्द और सौमनस्य। वैदिक ऋषि ने इसके लिए भी प्रार्थना की है—

संगच्छध्वं सं वदध्वं सं वां मनांसि जानताम्

.....

समानो मन्त्रः समितिः समानी समानं मनः सह चित्तमेषाम्
समानं मन्त्रमभिमन्त्रये वः समानेन वां हविषा जुहोमि।

समानी व आकूतिः समाना हृदयानि वः।

समानमस्तु वां मनो यथावः सुसहासति॥¹⁰

एक दूसरे से मिलकर चलें, मिलकर बोलें, मिल जुलकर ज्ञान प्राप्त करें, परस्पर सम्पर्क में रहें, सौमनस्य बनायें, मिल जुलकर मन्त्रणा करें, समितियों में समान अधिकार समझें, उद्देश्य में हार्दिक समानता रखें, सब साथ-साथ काम करें।

किञ्च, लोग अपनी सुविधा और अभ्यास के अनुसार जिस भाषा में वार्तालाप करना चाहें करें, अपनी इच्छानुसार जिस धर्म (ईश्वर) की उपासना करना चाहें करें किन्तु अपने राष्ट्र को उन्हें अपने गृह के समान समझना चाहिए और मिलजुल कर उसकी देखभाल करनी चाहिए। क्योंकि तभी राष्ट्र ऐश्वर्य सम्पन्न हो सकेगा—

जनं बिभ्रति बहुधा विवाचसं नाना धर्माणं पृथिवी यथाकसम्।

सहस्रं धारा द्रविणस्य मे दुहां ध्रुवेव धेनुरपस्पृशन्ती॥¹¹

वैदिक काल से पुराण काल पर आने पर इस राष्ट्रभक्ति का स्वर अधिक मुखर हुआ है। वहां तो भारतभूमि के विषय में यहां तक कहा गया है कि देवता तक ये गीत गाते हैं कि वे जन जिन्होंने भारतभूमि में जन्म लिया है जोकि स्वर्ग और अपवर्ग (मोक्ष) दोनों को देने वाली है, धन्य हैं—

गायन्ति देवाः किल गीतकानि

धन्यास्तु ये भारतभूमिभागे।

स्वर्गापवर्गास्पदमार्गभूते

वहां के अनुसार भारतभूमि का विस्तार नौ सहस्र योजन (एक योजन चार कोस का होता है, अंग्रेजी पैमाने के अनुसार आठ या नौ मील) का है। यह समुद्र के उत्तर की ओर तथा हिमालय से दक्षिण की ओर है। इसकी सन्तान भारती कहलाती है। जिन्हें स्वर्ग और अपवर्ग (मोक्ष) की इच्छा है उनकी यह कर्मभूमि है। वहां भारत वर्ष नाम से इस देश का उल्लेख है—

उत्तरेण समुद्रस्य हिमाद्रेश्चैव दक्षिणे।
वर्षं तद् भारतं नाम भारती यत्र सन्ततिः॥

नवयांजनसाहस्रं विस्तारश्च द्विजांतमाः।
कर्मभूमिरियं स्वर्गमपवर्गं च इच्छताम्॥¹³

भारत का वर्णन करते हुए पुराणकार भावुक हो उठता है, वह शब्दों द्वारा इसका मानचित्र प्रस्तुत कर इसकी महिमा का वर्णन करने का प्रयास करता है। पर वह इतनी अधिक है कि उसे कहना पड़ जाता है कि वह वाणी की पहुंच से बाहर है—

एवं तु भारतं वर्षं नवसंस्थानसंस्थितम्।
दक्षिणे परतो यस्य पूर्वं चैव महादधिः॥
हिमवानुत्तरेणास्य कार्मुकस्य यथा गुणः।
तदेतद् भारतं वर्षं सर्वबीजं द्विजांतमाः॥¹⁴

इस देश की दक्षिण और पूर्व दिशाओं में सागर है और उत्तर में हिमालय (पश्चिम से पूर्व तक) धनुष की प्रत्यङ्गा की भांति विराज रहा है। इस देश में सब प्रकार के पदार्थ उपलब्ध हैं। भूमण्डल में भारत के समान और कोई देश नहीं है—

न भारतसमं वर्षं पृथिव्यामस्ति भो द्विजाः॥¹⁵

वे नरश्रेष्ठ धन्य हैं जो भारत में जन्म लेते हैं। उन्हें धर्म, अर्थ, काम और मोक्ष सभी का फल उपलब्ध रहता है—

धन्यास्तं भारतं वर्षं जायन्ते यं नरोत्तमाः।
धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणां प्राप्नुवन्ति महाफलम्॥¹⁶

यह वह देश है, जहां प्रसन्न मन से देवता भी जन्म लेना चाहते हैं—

यत्र देवाः सदा हृष्टा जन्म वाञ्छन्ति शोभनम्॥¹⁷

इसके सभी गुणों का वर्णन कौन कर सकता है—

कः शक्नोति गुणान् वक्तुं भारतस्याखिलान् द्विजाः॥¹⁸

पुराणों ने अपने देश की अखण्डता को सौभाग्य माना है और देश भंग को

देख कर जो दुःख होता है वही होता है देश भंग को देख कर। जो इस देश भंग को नहीं देखते हैं वे धन्य हैं—

धन्यास्ते यं न पश्यन्ति देशभङ्गं कुलक्षयम्।
परचित्तगतान् दारान् पुत्रं दुर्व्यसने स्थितम्॥¹⁹

पुराणों में स्वाधीनता को जीवन की सफलता और पराधीनता को जीवन्मृत्यु कहा गया है—

स्वाधीनवृत्तेः साफल्यं न पराधीनवृत्तिता।
ये पराधीनकर्माणां जीवन्तांऽपि च ते मृताः॥²⁰

भागवत पुराण में कतिपय स्थलों पर भारत, भारतीयता, भारतीय भावना का अतीव मर्मस्पर्शी निरूपण है। भगवान् ऋषभ देव के चरितवर्णन के प्रसङ्ग में उनके ज्येष्ठ पुत्र चक्रवर्ती सम्राट् भरत के नाम पर इस देश का नाम भारतवर्ष पड़ने का वहाँ उल्लेख है। भारत वर्ष वहाँ पुण्यभूमि कहा गया है। अनेक नदियों और पर्वतों का वर्णन करते-करते भागवतकार ने भारतवर्ष को सर्वश्रेष्ठ कहा है। उनका कहना है कि भारत वर्ष में जन्म लेने वाले मनुष्य अवश्य ही पुण्यशाली हैं, अथवा भगवान् ने स्वयं उनका पक्ष लेकर उन्हें इस देश में जन्म दिया है—

अहो अमीषां किमकारि शोभनं प्रसन्न एषां स्विदुत स्वयं हरिः।
यैर्जन्म लब्धं नृषु भारताजिरे मुकुन्दसंवोपयिकं स्पृहा हि नः॥²¹

स्वर्ग में कल्पायु होकर जीने की अपेक्षा वे भारतवर्ष में अल्पायु होकर जीने की कामना करते हैं—

कल्पायुषां स्थानजयात् पुनर्नवात् क्षणायुषां भारतभूजयां वरम्॥²²

उनका कहना है कि जहाँ वैकुण्ठ कथारूपी अमृत की नदियाँ नहीं हैं, जहाँ भगवद्भक्त, भगवदाश्रय सन्त नहीं हैं, जहाँ महान् उत्सव के साथ किये जा रहे यज्ञ-यागादि नहीं हैं वह स्वर्ग लोक भी रहने के योग्य नहीं है—

न यत्र वैकुण्ठकथासुधापगा न साधवां भागवतास्तदाश्रयाः।
न यत्र यज्ञशमखा महोत्सवाः सुरेशलोकांऽपि न वै स संव्यताम्॥²³

रामायण की चर्चा पहिले की जा चुकी है। महाभारत में राष्ट्र की सुखसमृद्धि पर स्थान-स्थान पर बल दिया गया है। राष्ट्र को आदर्श और अनुकरणीय बनाने के प्रयत्नों की सराहना की गई है।

भारतवर्ष अनेक राज्यों में बंटा होने पर भी एक राष्ट्र के रूप में जाना जाता था। महाभारत में इसका परिचयात्मक विवरण भी दिया गया है। इसी प्रसंग में भारतवर्ष के पर्वतों, नदियों, शहरों और लोगों का जिक्र वर्णन इसमें है। अश्वमेध यज्ञ

करने के लिए महाराज युधिष्ठिर अनेक राजाओं और महाराजाओं पर विजय प्राप्त करते हैं। उन्हें जीतने के पश्चात् वे सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष पर शासन करते हैं—

एवं भारतवर्षं स्वं राजा स्वर्गं सुरेन्द्रवत्।

शशास विष्णुना सार्धं गुप्तां गाण्डीवधन्वना॥¹²

जैसे इन्द्र स्वर्ग पर शासन करते थे उसी प्रकार अर्जुन द्वारा सुरक्षित राजा युधिष्ठिर विष्णु (श्री कृष्ण) के साथ अपने भारत वर्ष पर शासन करते थे। यहां भारत वर्ष के साथ प्रयुक्त 'स्वम्' शब्द बहुत साभिप्राय है। अपना भारतवर्ष, भारतवर्ष के प्रति अपनत्व की भावना को यह 'स्वम्' रेखाङ्कित करता है।

महाभारत में अनेकानेक स्थलों पर राजाओं को सुखी, समृद्ध, एवं सुरक्षित रखने का उपदेश है। शान्तिपर्व में भीष्म पितामह ने राजधर्म का उल्लेख करते हुए राजा और राष्ट्र के अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण तथ्यों को उजागर किया है।

महर्षि वेदव्यास ने भारतीय गणतन्त्र अथवा सङ्घ राज्यों के दायित्व पर भी प्रकाश डाला है। गणराज्य के विषय में उनका कथन है कि उसे एकता, निर्लोभता तथा सहनशीलताओं से व्यवहार करना चाहिए। सेना को सन्तुष्ट तथा प्रसन्न रखना चाहिये और अपनी प्रगति का लेखा-जोखा लेते रहना चाहिए। समष्टि के अभ्युदय के लिये जागरूक रहना और व्यक्तिवाद को नहीं पनपने देना चाहिए। गणराज्य के कर्णधारों तथा नागरिकों का यह कर्तव्य है कि वे अपने राज्य में कोई भी दुर्भाव न पनपने दें जो राष्ट्रीय भावना का घातक हो (शान्ति पर्व अध्याय, 107)

राष्ट्रीय भावना के पनपने के लिये आवश्यक है कि राजा को प्रजापालक होना चाहिये। कालिदास आदि लौकिक संस्कृत काल के कवियों ने इस पर विशेष बल दिया है। अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तल की समाप्ति ही इससे हुई है। भरतवाक्य में कवि की प्रार्थना है—*प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पार्थिवः*, राजा प्रजा के हित में प्रवृत्त हो। रघुवंश में राजा दिलीप के वर्णन-प्रसङ्ग में उन्होंने उसे प्रजाजनों में अनुशासन लाने, रक्षा करने और पालन-पोषण करने के कारण पिता की पदवी पर प्रतिष्ठित किया है और कहा है कि वास्तव में उनका पिता तो वह था, अन्य पिता तो जन्म देने के कारण ही पिता थे—

प्रजानां विनयाधानाद् रक्षणाद् भरणादपि।

स पिता पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः॥¹³

यही भाव भवभूति की कृतियों में भी है। इस सन्दर्भ में विशेष उल्लेखनीय है श्रीराम का यह कथन कि लोकाराधन के लिए स्नेह, दया, सुख, यहां तक कि जानकी को त्यागने में भी उन्हें कोई पीड़ा नहीं होगी—

स्नेहं दयां च सौख्यं च यदि वा जानकीमपि।

आराधनाय लोकस्य मुञ्चतां नास्ति मे व्यथा॥¹⁴

अपने प्रजाजनों की प्रीति के लिए उन्हें अपनी पत्नी के त्याग के लिए विवश होना पड़ता है, पर इस प्रसङ्ग में उन्हें 'दुर्जन' कहा जाना उन्हें पसन्द नहीं है।

भवभूति की मान्यता है कि राजा को अपने राष्ट्र की रक्षा तथा प्रजा पालन के लिए सदा जागरूक रहना चाहिए। किञ्च, राष्ट्र कल्याण के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वह विद्वानों के संरक्षण में रहे क्योंकि विद्वानों के सत्प्रयत्नों से ही राष्ट्र समृद्ध होता है और पारस्परिक सङ्घर्ष से बचा रहता है—

न तस्य राष्ट्रं व्यथते न रिष्यति न जीर्यति।

त्वं विद्वान् ब्राह्मणो यस्य राष्ट्रगापः पुरोहितः॥¹⁷

राजा सदा प्रजा का पालन करता रहे, आलस्य त्याग कर राष्ट्र की रक्षा करता रहे। यथा समय राष्ट्र में जलवृष्टि होती रहे, किसी प्रकार की प्राकृतिक विपदा वहां न आये, सस्यसमृद्धि बनी रहे, सर्वत्र आनन्द और उल्लास का वातावरण बना रहे—

क्षमापालाः क्षीणतन्द्राः क्षितिबलयमिदं पान्तु तं कालवर्षा
 वार्वारहाः सन्तु राष्ट्रं पुनरखिलमपास्तोति सम्पन्नसस्यम्।
 लांके नित्यं प्रमोदं विदधतु कवयः श्लोकमाप्तप्रसादं
 सङ्ख्यावन्तोऽति भूम्ना परकृतिषु मुदं सम्प्रधार्य प्रयान्तु।¹⁸

राष्ट्रीय भावना की दृष्टि से अर्वाचीन संस्कृत वाङ्मय को दो भागों में विभक्त किया जा सकता है। एक, स्वातन्त्र्यपूर्व संस्कृत वाङ्मय और दूसरा स्वातन्त्र्योत्तर संस्कृत वाङ्मय। स्वातन्त्र्यपूर्व संस्कृत वाङ्मय में ब्रिटिश शासकों की दासता से मुक्ति और देश को स्वतन्त्र देखने की ललक है, इसके लिये जनता का आह्वान है। स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन का चित्र है, और स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के लिए किये जा रहे उपायों का वर्णन है, और स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों द्वारा किये गये अथवा किये जा रहे बलिदानों का और उनके द्वारा देश में नया जोश भरने का स्वर है। स्वतन्त्रता सङ्ग्राम के अग्रणी नेताओं की शौर्यगाथाओं से यह ओतप्रोत है। स्वातन्त्र्योत्तर वाङ्मय स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति होने के बाद के भारत की आवश्यकताओं, अपेक्षाओं और आकांक्षाओं का दस्तावेज है। इसमें देश में पनप रही विघटनकारी तत्त्वों की गतिविधियों पर चिन्ता है। आतङ्कवाद से जूझने का सङ्कल्प है, बाहरी शक्तियों से देश को बचाने की चिन्ता है, पाकिस्तान के कुचक्र तथा उसके द्वारा उत्पन्न की गई कश्मीर समस्या से देश को उबारने के उपायों की तलाश है। और सर्वोपरि है देश में फैली अशिक्षा, बेरोजगारी, भाई-भतीजावाद तथा भ्रष्टाचार के उन्मूलन का सङ्कल्प जिसके कारण स्वतन्त्रता असली अर्थों में स्वतन्त्रता कही जा सके।

प्रथम भाग की विशेष उल्लेखनीय कृतियां हैं पण्डित क्षमाराव की बहुचर्चित सत्याग्रहगीता और उत्तरसत्याग्रहगीता। प्रथम में महात्मा गांधी द्वारा चलाये जा रहे, सत्याग्रह आन्दोलन का वर्ष 1930 तक का वर्णन है। लेखिका को देशभक्ति की भावना ने इस कृति को प्राणयन में प्रवृत्त किया जैसा कि उन्होंने लिखा है—

तथापि देशभक्त्याऽहं जाता ऽस्मि विवशीकृता।

अत एवास्मि तद् गातुमुद्यता मन्दधीरपि।^{१२}

लेखिका ने देश की हीनता, दरिद्रता आदि के लिए पराधीनता को उत्तरदायी मान स्वाधीनता को राष्ट्र का अभीष्टतम लक्ष्य बताया और स्वाधीनता का आह्वान किया है। उत्तरसत्याग्रहगीता पूर्वोक्त सत्याग्रहगीता की विषयवस्तु को 1944 के घटनाचक्र तक ले जाती है और इस रूप में उसकी पूरक कही जा सकती है।

स्वतन्त्रता सङ्ग्राम के प्रमुख नायकों महात्मा गांधी, पण्डित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल, वीर सावरकर, राष्ट्र केसरी बाल गङ्गाधर तिलक, भगतसिंह, चन्द्र शेखर आज़ाद, नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस, आदि पर जितना भी वाङ्मय रचा गया, स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पूर्व अथवा स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् उस सभी में देश भक्ति की लहर है। उसके सभी के सभी ग्रन्थों में राष्ट्रीय भावना का स्वर गुञ्जायमान है। परिमाण में यह वाङ्मय छोटा नहीं है। यह अनेक शोधग्रन्थों का विषय बन गया है। अनेक समालोचकों ने किसी एक पुरुष पर लिखी गई अनेक कृतियों का सर्वेक्षण किया है। जैसे डॉ. एस.जी. कांटावाला का संस्कृत वाङ्मय में महात्मा गांधी। इसमें पूज्य पितृचरण श्रीचारुदेव शास्त्री द्वारा रचित श्रीगांधीचरितम् से लेकर साधुशरण मिश्र, श्री शिवगोविन्दत्रिपाठी रचित श्रीगांधीगौरवम्, श्री विद्यानिधि विरचित श्री गांधिचरितामृतम् (अपूर्ण), श्री ब्रह्मानन्द शुक्ल विरचित श्रीगांधिचरितम्, श्री रमेशचन्द्र शुक्ल विरचित गांधीगौरवम्, श्री चिन्तामणि द्वारकादास देशमुख द्वारा विरचित गांधिसूक्तिमुक्तावली, श्रीपण्ढरीनाथविरचित महात्मायनम् का विवरण है। इसी प्रकार का प्रयास है डॉ. मधुबाला का 'संस्कृत वाङ्मय में नेहरू'।

श्री बालगङ्गाधर तिलक की जीवनी स्वतन्त्रता सङ्ग्राम के ही एक अन्य सेनानी श्री माधव श्री हरि अणे ने "तिलकयशोऽर्णवः" शीर्षक से तीन खण्डों में लिखी है जिसमें उनके स्वतन्त्रता सङ्ग्राम में योगदान को रेखाङ्कित किया गया है। देश को स्वतन्त्र देखने के लिए तड़प रहे, बाद में पकड़े जाने पर कालापानी की असह्य यातनायें भोगते हुए वीर सावरकर की गाथा का वर्णन किया है डॉ. गजानन बालकृष्ण पलसुले ने अपनी कृतियों "विनयकवीरगाथा" और महाकाव्य "वैनायकम्" में। सरदार पटेल के जीवनचरित जिसमें उन्होंने महात्मा गांधी के साथ कन्धे से कन्धा मिलाकर अनेक आन्दोलनों में भाग लेने के पश्चात् देश के स्वतन्त्र होने पर पांच सौ से अधिक देशी राज्यों का विलय कराकर देश को एकता और दृढ़ता प्रदान की, का वर्णन है, डॉ. शिव प्रसाद भारद्वाज की कृति "लौहपुरुषावदानम्" में। इसी प्रकार देशभक्त भगतसिंह और अन्य स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की शौर्यगाथा का अनेक कृतियों में वर्णन है।

Hon'ble Dr. Degrukar, Shri J.S. Saharia, Prof. Nilakantha Purushottam Joshi, Prof. V.P. Bhatta, Members of the Faculty of the Deccan College, its students and distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am extremely grateful to the Deccan College for conferring on me this forenoon the degree of Doctor of Letters (D.Litt.) Honoris Causa. I attach the highest value to this honour coming as it does from one of the oldest of the educational institutions of India which has carved a rare niche for itself in the field of academics having been enriched by a galaxy of scholars some of whom I find in front of me. They are an institution in themselves.

I am a humble devotee at the shrine of Sarasvati. My father, the great Sanskrit grammarian introduced me to Sanskrit since my very early days. Even at the age of twelve he had started me teaching such an abstruse text as the Vakyapadiya. As for poetry, it came to me instinctively. There was no tradition of it in the family. As a matter of fact, my father was not very much in favour of it the young people being introduced to it. Still I took to it. My first Sanskrit poem was published when I was hardly twelve. It is a small piece of fifteen stanzas. As its title, would make it out, Sadrtuvarnanam, it describes six seasons. Except for two stanzas which are syntactically connected, a different metre is used for each stanza which means that it has fourteen different metres. And all this at the young age of eleven plus for I was twelve when it had already appeared in print. ~~That it was~~ in ~~existence~~ of the magazine ~~Mahamahopadhyaya Bhatta Mathura Nath Shastri~~ Samskṛta-ratnakarah which was being published at that time from Jaipur. Its learned editor Mahamahopadhyaya Bhatta Mathura Nath Shastri had mentioned the fact of my age in the editorial note under the caption of the poem .ekadasavarsena medhavina balakena racita kavita. Its peculiarity lies not only in the great variety of the metres but their propriety in describing certain seasons and situations. The spring season, the Vasanta rtu, is described there in the Vasantatilaka metre, the description of the dancing peacocks in the rainy season has for it the Mattamayura metre, the description of the leaves falling off the trees and thus getting separated from them--with their viyoga from them--has for it the Viyogini metre. And all this with no training in Prosody and even literary composition. When I look back at this I myself feel surprised as to how this could happen. When I got the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1968--incidentally, I am the youngest recipient of this Award in Sanskrit so far--this poem found a special mention in the Citation. The poetic journey that started with it passed through later ^{stages in its form} many destinations of Mahakavyas, Khandakavyas, Prabandhakavya and ^{CC-O. Prof. Satya Vrat Shastri Collection. Digitized By Siddhanta eGangotri Gyaan Kosha} Patrakavya (in two bulky volumes) ~~with a total of more than six thousand~~ ^{(to reach the present one when I have}

Pandit Chav
Deva Shastri

stanzas of my original composition. This is my creative work. On the critical side ~~xxx~~ my more noteworthy works are the Ramayana--A Linguistic Study and the Discovery of Sanskrit Treasures in seven volumes with a total of two thousand pages in print. I have tried to follow the dictum ksanasah kanasas caiva vidyām artham ca cintayet. I may not have thought of amassing wealth grain by grain but I have certainly thought of acquiring knowledge moment by moment. To learn more and more has been a passion with me.

Friends, I solicit your kind good wishes to bring to completion the works I am halfway through during my lifetime. For me this more important than anything else.

I wish the Deccan College all progress and prosperity. Some of its projects like the Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles are really monumental. I pray for their accelerated progress for the benefit of humanity. I once again thank the Deccan College for the great honour done to me which I shall cherish always. ~~which will be beacon for me to redouble my efforts literary endeavours.~~

.....

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mirrored and difficult to decipher.]

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१। मले-धो हवा राख
मदपशब्द इति ॥

CC-O. Prof. Satya Vrat Shastri Collection. Digitized By Siddhanta eGangotri Gyaan Kosha

1. लाला यश
1. अरि-1

— २५५ प्रत ३१२-२१ —

भारत की उम्मेदा मेक नदियाँ मैं गाढ़ा। ही एक ऐसी नदी है -
जिस्ने भारतसे बाहर की उपना स्थान बना लिया है। धार्मिक -
लोगों में उम्मेक नदियाँ हैं। उनके उपने - उपने नाम हैं पर
एक नाम ऐसा है जो सभी के लिये चरितार्थ है। वह नदी -
मात्र का वाचक बन गया है। वह है माई नाम्, रवां रवा,
माई = माला, नाम् = जल, रवां रवा = गाढ़ा, माला जल गाढ़ा
उपधारि गाढ़ा माई या गाढ़ा मैया। धार्मिक लोगों के लिये हर नदी
रवां रवा, गाढ़ा है।

आइलौ गडु अरैर ला अरेख के कीच जो महानद ॥
अरैर- जिसकी गणना विश्व के सारा महानदों में की जाती है
या नाम है 'मेघोना'। बहुत कम लोगों को ही यह पता होगा
कि इसका 'मेघोना' सारा गडु, ही है- अरैर-से' सारा सारा
वाचक है, गडु सारा या जल सारा में गडु, से सा।

थाईलैंड से अपने-आप को बचाने के लिए भारत में पहुँचने के लिए आते रहे हैं। भारत में अपने-अपने समाज की समस्याओं-अवस्थाओं के लिए और समाज के अपने-अपने अनुभवों को-परस्पर में बाँटने के लिए प्रतिवर्ष वे एक मिलनगोष्ठी का आयोजन करते हैं। गोष्ठी राजीव गांधी हॉल में हुई है। उसका नाम है 'गड्डा नाइट', गड्डा राजीव गांधी नामों भारत का प्रतीक है।

आइलौउ में प्रतिवर्ष कार्तिक पूर्णिमा के दिन एक उत्सव
मनाया जाता है जिसका नाम है जाँय कथोइ। इसका सम्बन्ध
गङ्गा पूजन से है। लगभग ६०० वर्ष पूर्व की बात है। रुक्म, महान्
नाम के एक राजा का शासन - चाल था। उसके राज में
एक प्रतापी वीर शक्ति विद्वान् ब्राह्मण था। उसकी एक कन्या थी
नवमास। उसके समान सुन्दर और कोई कन्या रुक्म के
राज में नहीं थी। उसकी रूपराशि हर गीत का विषय
थी, उसका नाम हर जुवान पर था। एक बार कुछ
गायक राज दरबार में आये। उनके गीतों में उस प्रतापी
रूपसी की चर्चा जगती। राजा ने सोचा क्यों न उससे
विवाह करे। राजा महल में आ गया जो उससे
विवाह करे।



सम्पन्न किया गया। उसकी स्त्रीपुत्रों के बाद विवाह सम्पन्न हुआ
 ११और नवमास राजा बन गई।

विवाह के शीघ्र बाद ही 'कपीन' महोत्सव का दिन आया।
 परम्परा के अनुसार राजा उस दिन शोभायात्रा के साथ-साथ
 विहारों में जाता करता था। राजा की इच्छा थी कि उसकी पत्नी
 नवमास भी उसके साथ चले। नवमास क्योंकि कौछ राजा से
 बचा ही थी तो भी प्रारम्भ करना होने के कारण हिन्दू रीति रिवाजों
 का पालन करनी थी ११और उसमें कपीनो के चूक नहीं होने देनी थी।
 जिस दिन 'कपीन' का उत्सव था उसी दिन गङ्गा पूजन भी था।
 गङ्गा के प्रतीक के रूप में किसी भी नदी का पूजन किया जा सकता
 था। इधर राजा की शोभा-यात्रा की तैयारी चल रही थी, उधर
 नवमास चिन्ता में थी कि कैसे राजा की नजर बचा कर
 नदी का पूजन किया जाय। उसे एक विचार ^{आया} उसने केले के
 पत्तों की एक अत्यन्त लुसचिपूर्ण पिटारी बनाई, उसे रंग बिरंगे
 फूलों से सजाया, ११गर्जनादि आवाजों से भरवा, मोमकण्डिकाओं से
 कीचों-कीचों लगाई, साथ ही उसे ^{धुआँ} ११और उसे जल में
 डबा दित कर दिया। शोभा-यात्रा का प्रारम्भ हुआ। बहते-
 बहते पिटारी उसी ११और आ पहुँची जिस ११और राजा की नाव
 थी। उसने सौन्दर्य से, उसकी कलात्मकता से, राजा आश्चर्य
 हुआ। रात होने पर बिकट उसकी रानी ने कहा है है,
 राजा बहुत इसन्न हुआ ११और उसने आदेश दिया कि
 प्रतिवर्ष उस दिन पिटारियाँ जल में डबा दित की
 जाएंगी। ६०० वर्षों से निरन्तर यह उपाय कई लोहों में
 चली आ रहा है। नदी पूजन के रूप में गङ्गा पूजन की ही यह
 एक प्रविधि है।

(पिटाई
 कुम्भोद =
 पिटारी) मो)

दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के उत्तरी-पश्चिमी हिस्सों में
 जहाँ मङ्गलाचरण के रूप में भगवान् शिव की स्तुति की
 गई है गङ्गा का उल्लेख है। वहाँ यह कहा गया है कि
 भगवान् उर्फ जी अदाओं में गङ्गा को इसलिये धारण करते हैं
 कि उष्णत्व (तृतीय नेत्र जिसमें अग्नि का वास है) ११और
 शीतत्व (चन्द्रमा जिसे उन्होंने सरित् के रूप में धारण किया है)
 ११और जिसमें शीतत्व का वास है)

नमश्शिवायस्तु शिवाय
 नो म -
 ११शुद्धे ११शुद्धो नमस्तस्मै
 नेत्र

मे' सन्तुलन बना रहे -
 उष्णत्व शीतत्व समत्वमीत्युः
 स्वाम्ये विमन्युत जातु जालाम्
 - यज्ञोक्तं ११और ११मिलेव,
 यज्ञो म् ११और ११मिलेव, सुसीरम ज्ञान्त, आई लैवु

[Faint, illegible handwritten text in Devanagari script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

जाह्नवाला, जाह्नवी, गङ्गा को जहाँ प्रसृत कहा गया है।
 यह वास्तवः प्रसृत हो है तभी तो भगवाम् ने श्रीमद्भगवत् -
 गीता में इसे प्रपन्ना ही स्वरूप बतला कर प्रत्यक्ष ही
 मदीयों से इसकी श्रेष्ठता प्रतिक्रियित की है - जो तत्सा -
 मस्मि जाह्नवी ।

प्रश्नोऽयं स्मृतेति मे मनसि भोः भोऽहं पुनस्तथा
 किं वा नाम करोम्यहं जगति किं पुत्रादिभ्यहं संस्थितम्
 किं वा श्रेयं किमु वा महत्त्वमथवा किं वा ममाऽऽस्ते वदस्व
 ॥ १ ॥ अहम् मे सुतरामसंस्तुत इति ज्ञातोऽस्मि किं वां वशात् ॥ १ ॥
 मन्दोऽचिन्तनमस्ति मे मनसि किं वाचा भवेत् तदस्फुटं
 किं वा धर्मिणी तद् भवेत् परिणतं किं वा परेभ्यो भवेत्
 तात्पर्यम् प्रलियादित किमथवा शालं मया स्थाप्यमेव न वे-
 लमेव विजलिपन्नमानसतया नो शान्तिमाप्नोम्यहम् ॥ २ ॥
 किं मे ध्यानमस्तु वा सुविरतिः कायान्तिरेभ्यो भवेत्
 किं वा लेख्यमिदं विस्तृतं किमु वा लेख्यो विरतिर्भवेत्
 चिन्ता चान्तमना इति प्रविलसं सर्वं चरं वाऽचरं
 पश्यन् व्यासमिदं जगत् किमपि किं नैकादृशलोके ॥ ३ ॥
 शर्म मे प्रथितं मया च चरिता ग्रन्था अमेवे भुवि
 तात्किं परवज्जन्मादिभूतेशु स्वीया प्रवृत्तिः सदा
 दीप्तां दुर्विधतां गतां च जानतां तौ वीक्ष्य चित्तु इति -
 रन्धो का अधिरोऽधकाऽहमेति मे नैकास्त्य हो निर्वाणः ॥ ४ ॥
 दिव्योऽहं सुविभूषितो गुणगणैर्लोकैर्य पूज्यस्तथा
 भुवन् वैभवशालिभ्यः भवने वासं सुदर्शं सदा
 दक्षिणं द्रव्यमुपाजितं पुष्टिभिर्भैरवस्तथा गतिर्भैः
 हृत्पैरक्षयैर्नृपांसुयैः शान्तिं परां नाप्नुवे ॥ ५ ॥
 ॥ १ ॥ अहम् मे सुतरामहं तात्पर्यं यत ! हृते आम्नामि रात्रिन्दिवं
 नो नाहं च लमे न धाज्जिदपि हा ! स्वीया समीष्टां भुतिम्
 हृत्पिणां रचना विधावमुदिनं शान्तस्य मे हन्त भो
 वासः पर्णकुटी विशीर्णमालिनं वासो ममाच्छादनम् ॥ ६ ॥
 ॥ २ ॥ अहम् मे सुतरामहं तात्पर्यं यत ! नैव सततं रात्रां नयेऽवस्थितो
 नैवोऽहं परमातुरादि विषया चिन्ता न मां बाधते ॥

आयिणिं लज्ज इत्यनेन विदित्वा आश्रित्ये कार्यवृद्ध
उत्तरो चादिपरः परार्थद्वयः सौख्यं परं व्यश्नुवे ॥ ७ ॥

य उक्तमाह किमु मे स्वरूपमथना करुणाहम्यहं भूलले
किं वा कर्म करोमि कस्या च कृते श्रम्याम्यहं सन्ततम् ।
किं वा वाचसे शृणोमि किं किमथवा ध्यायामि मामि ह्येव
यो ऽहं चेदि हन्ता किमेति श्रान्त्यामि दिश्रान्तवत् ॥ ८ ॥

नेतातिन/

परमार्थस्य उद्धृतानि पद्यानि

अथर्वे विरला लसन्ति विदुषाः शास्त्रादिचर्चिराः
प्रायो गच्छति धीमता अपि मदान् भूलो मुधा ऽऽसक्तिमिह ।
न श्रान्त्यान् रचयन्ति ते नहि च का ऽभ्यस्यन्ति शास्त्राणि ते
कालं ते गमयन्त्यहो ! कुरुते च कायन्तिरव्यावृताः ॥
प्रायो ऽहं प्रावलोकयेत्कुधज्जने सौहार्दिहार्दि नहि
नान्योन्येन विचार सारसरणिः सङ्गच्छते तस्य च ।
इष्टिद्वेषवशंवदः परगुणान् किलोपशेषानपि
कृत्वा सर्वपसंनिभान् स्वबहुलमाविष्करोत्येन सः ॥
देशो ऽयं महितः सुमहतामावास भूमिः शुभो-
नाना लीधजिलाभ्यमुष्य सततं नीराजनां लब्धते ।
पाथोधिः स्नयत्येभिरेभस्तमिशं प्रक्षालयत्युत्तमम्
एवं सत्यपि मानसी मलिखिता नैतज्जमान् मुञ्चति ॥
किं स्यात्पारणमत्र नैव कदुराः सञ्चिन्तयन्त्यह-
मुन्नेतुं प्रभवामि येन नहि कोपायं हि लङ्कारणे ।
सौहार्दिते शयो जातेषु न कुतो धत्ते पदं सौख्यदो-
देशो ऽमेति महान्तमावहाले मे क्लेशं गिरौ ऽगोचरम् ॥
लोके संस्कृत संस्कृती ऽऽभिमतो अन्योन्यानि त्याग्ये
सत्येनं समुदासकः सुरगिरः किं लक्ष्यते ऽसंस्कृतः ।
कौटिल्यं परनञ्चना ऽभूतगवीगुम्फे प्रवृत्तिः पर-
च्छिद्वात्नेषण शीलालो च कदुरास्तस्मिन् समालोच्यते ।
वेदव्यन्तरणादिशारभानि च मे कृत्वा ऽपि भूयः श्रमं
स्मृत्या कीन् परिशील्य आव्यति कटे दन्ता च मुक्तिं निजाम् ।
कृत्वा कृत्यविचारणा निमुक्तां विद्वद्वरणामपि
दश दशमिह ममान् स्फुटमपि ज्ञेयं नैव क्षणम् ॥

Gopalpur in Orissa and Tamralipti in Tamilnadu were the ports in ancient Inland medieval India from where Indian ships laden with merchandize would sail for ports in Southeast Asia. The merchandize was accompanied with merchants and sometimes religious preachers some of whom would just stay back and not return to the country of their birth. In the south of Thailand there is a community called Kaling which from the name itself would point to its Kalinga connections. The members of the community are distinguishable with their dark colour, stubby noses and short stature from the rest of the population. Just as it is in Thailand so is it in Indonesia. The community is called there Kling. In both the countries the Kalinga immigrants of yore have integrated themselves with the local population speaking the local languages and wearing the local dress. In features, however, they still differ.

(and festivals/

Some of their customs (that they carried with them from their place of origin in India have now become the customs of ~~theirxaxaxixian~~ and festivals of the country of their adoption. A popular festival of Thailand is the festival of Songkran, Sanskrit Sankranti, which is marked to usher in the month of Vaisakha. It has all the similarities with the festival of Holi minus colour. People throw water on each other, just plain water, known or unknown. In the afternoon people visit the elders in the family and offer them gifts. The idols from the Buddhist Viharas are also taken out and bathed in or sprinkled with water.

(features of

There is another festival that has Orissa connections. It is called Loy Krathong. Celebrated in November, it had its origin in Thailand some six hundred years back. As the story goes, there was a Brahmin in the kingdom of Rung the Great. He was known all over for his great learning. He had a daughter of exceptional beauty called Nabamasa which could mean nine months or nine golds. So exceptional was her beauty that she had become the subject matter of every song. Everybody would talk about her. Even girls would not feel jealous of her. Intrad they would feel proud of her. One day some singers came to the royal court and their songs mentioned about the beauty of the girl (Nabamasa). This aroused the desire in the king to bring her to the Palace as the queen. The Brahmin having agreed, Nabamasa was married to the king. Shortly after the marriage came the festival of Katheen when the king would visit, as per the tradition of his country the Buddhist

monasteries. It was his wish that to have Nabamasa to by her side during the visit. Though the wife of a Buddhist king, Nabamasa was firm in her practices of Brahmin rituals and custome. She would worship Hindu deities and observe vows and fasts. As per the Brahmin tradition of her times worship was offered to gods and goddesses of water for forgiveness of sins. While the preparations were on on the one hand for the ceremonial visit in boats of the king to monasteries, Nabamasa was busy planning how to offer worship to gods and goddesses of water without~~ing~~ injuring the feelings of the King. She made a highly artistic basket of banana leaves, decorated it with multicoloured flowers, put some incense sticks in it as also parched rice and a candle and floated^{it} in water. The basket, krathong as it is called locally, got into the notice ~~who was fascinated with it~~. On enquiry he found out that it had been made by his queen. He was so fascinated with it that he ordered that the basket would be floated on that ^{day} every year. That was the start of the festival which is now celebrated right across the country, hundreds and thousands of krathongs in all sorts of imaginable patterns lending a riot of colours to water channels all over. According one tradition the Brahmin was from Orissa and it was his daughter who was the originator of the festival in the kingdom !

Introductory:

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Philosophy:

According to Hindu tradition the word Puruṣottama means Kṛṣṇa of the Gītā.¹ The Purāṇas and the Kāvyaś accept this alike. Kalidasa in his Raghuvamśa² points to the word Puruṣottama which signifies according to him god Hari only and Mahesvara god Śiva only. As such, Puruṣottama-Jagannātha is accepted to be ~~Śrī~~Kṛṣṇa only. In other words, he is not only considered to be Gopāla-Kṛṣṇa of Vṛndāvana, but Kṛṣṇa-Viṣṇu of ten incarnations, 'Daśākṛtikṛt'. It is not hypothetical. An actual image of the Lord along such lines is preserved in the State Museum, Orissa; where he is represented in a standing posture in the Tribhaṅga style with four arms, out of which he holds Śaṅkha and Cakra⁺ in the upper two while he plays on the flute with the lower two. This tradition of Viṣṇu-Kṛṣṇa ultimately transformed itself into the cult of Jagannātha being amalgamated with the ~~Brahm~~ Brahmaⁿ concept of Vedānta. It is because of this that Jagannātha has been called Dāru Brahma in the Purāṇic literature. The Brahmapurāṇa, the Padmapurāṇa (Pātāla Khaṇḍa and Uttara Khaṇḍa), the Nārada-purāṇa, the Garuḍa-purāṇa and the Skanda-purāṇa (Vaiṣṇava Khaṇḍa) propagated this concept throughout India since very early times.

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The cult of Jagannātha is a synthesis of the most active three religious sects of the Hindus; viz., Vaiṣṇavism, Śaivism and Śāktism. Devotees of these three have been shaking hands in the Jagannātha temple premises and taking the sacred food, Mahāprasāda, together. They forget here their deep rooted difference of opinions, because, Balabhadra they take as Śiva, Jagannātha as Viṣṇu and

THE CULT OF LORD JAGANNĀTHA :
A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Satya Vrat Shastri

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Subhadra as the Śakti of these two³, in the form of Durgā Bhuvaneśvarī⁴ or Lakṣmī.

Brother and Sister:

A brother and a sister being worshipped together in a temple as Rāṣṭra-devatās is a rare phenomenon in India. Generally gods are worshipped in it with their consorts. But in Puri Jagannātha-Kṛṣṇa is worshipped with his elder brother Balabhadra-Balarāma and sister Subhadra. Lakṣmī does not have a seat here on the pedestal along with Jagannātha. Not that Lakṣmī is not worshipped at all. There is a separate temple for her in the Jagannātha temple compound.

The Concept of Śūnya and Śūnya Puruṣa:

The most characteristic ideology behind the image of Lord Jagannātha formulated by the Pañcasakhas is the predominance of the concept of Śūnya blended with Vedantic ideal of Nirguṇa Brahma. Balaram Das in the first chapter of his Sārasvatagītā⁵ declares that Śūnya and Brahma are identical. In his Siddhāntadamaru⁶ he presents a Bījānta which reads: Om namah śūnya-Brahmane. It may be pointed out here that Brahman in its Saguṇa aspect is perceived in the world-manifestations, while in its Nirguṇa ~~form~~^{aspect} is conceived as the prime source behind all such manifestations. But, its association with the conception of vacuity gives rise to a new ideology which appears the same as that of the 'Abhutaparikalpa' of Vijñānavāda, where the world manifestations become unrecognisable being unified with Śūnya? Like Balaram Das, the other associates of Pañcasakhas also perceive Jagannātha as Śūnya Puruṣa⁸ and Nirguṇa Brahma at the same time. Some scholars maintain that the Śūnya Puruṣa concept of the Orissan Vaisnavas must have got inspiration from the ancient Vajrayānists who conceive Vajrasattva to be a supreme-Being and also a Śūnya Puruṣa⁹. This, however, may not be acceptable because the period of popularity of Vajrayāna in Orissa is the eighth century, whereas the Pañcasakhas flourished in the sixteenth century. They had no opportunity to come into contact with the Vajrayānists. Hence it is certain that the concepts they hold on, are not borrowed from Vjrayānists. May be, they are their own. ~~feelings~~. They feel, the^{ac} 'Nitya Rasa' is going on in the Jagannātha image itself between Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa who continue to embrace each other.¹⁰

A careful study reveals that the religious thinkers in ~~in~~ times conceive Jagannatha to be the symbolic form of Nirakara, Sunyapurusa, Alīkha and Anākāra. Thus the cult is a mystic and idealistic one although it contains in itself the originality of its own as representing the Mahāvisnu of the Puranas saturated with the concept of Dāru-Brahma.

Dāru Brahma-Purusottama:

The image of Jagannātha is a synthesis of different strands of Indian Philosophy. It is the symbolic form of the absolute reality or the very spirit which is inaccessible to the mind and speech; Avānmanasagocara. The Lord carries the contradictory epithets in himself which are resolved only in a higher plane of consciousness.

The three main images of the Jagannath temple symbolise the Sat, Cit and Ānanda aspects of the ultimate reality. Puruṣottama comprises both Śuddha Puruṣa and Śuddhā Prakṛti, going at the same time beyond these, ^{and} attending thus the status of Absolute Puruṣa. It is superior to the Kṣara Puruṣa and Akṣara Puruṣa as advocated in the Puruṣottamayoga of the Gītā. The Absolute Puruṣa is considered different from the pure Puruṣa which is the logical opposite of Prakṛti. Here then is transcended the Sāṅkhya dualism between Puruṣa and Prakṛti. Subhadrā is conceived as Prakṛti in the Purāṇas, whereas Jagannātha and Balabhadra are conceived as covering the dual aspects of Puruṣa. According to the Skandapurāṇa, Vaisṇava Khanda, Balabhadra and Jagannātha in a sense represent a symbolic unity, there being no difference between the two.¹¹ This corresponds to the theory of Yoga which conceives the Lord or Īśvara as 'Puruṣa-Viśeṣa' or a superior Puruṣa.¹² The three ^{main} images on the temple represent in them the spirit of philosophical synthesis of all rival contradictory forms. Even Advaita, Dvaita and Viśiṣṭādvaita ^{contribute} join hands in developing the composite cult of Jagannātha. It is because the four images (Caturddhā mūrti) (when considered in revealing the four aspects of one god Jagannātha, are connected with each other as the limbs of a body and hence as a whole are conceived to be the supreme being, they are in one sense accepted to be one ~~and the same~~ and in ~~as different~~ another, ~~are taken as separate gods. from each other.~~

The Legend behind the cult of Jagannātha:

The legend of King Indradyumna, the founder of the cult of Jagannātha at Puruṣottama Kṣetra as described in the Skandapurāṇa¹⁴ in the 8th century,¹⁵ needs a brief mention here. This tactful attempt was a grand success in popularising the cult all over India. As a result, the religious personalities like Śaṅkara, Rāmānuja, Madhva, Nimbārka, Vallabha and Caitanya came over to Puri and established their Mathas.

Once being asked about the salvation of all the beings, ^{Lord} ~~god~~ Viṣṇu replied to Brahmā: 'He (Viṣṇu) himself is worshipped in the form of Nīlamādhava on the top of Nīlādri at Puruṣottama Kṣetra of Odra country. One can attain immediate salvation simply by a visit to this god. But this announcement disturbed very much

the god of death, Yama, who lost importance of his office since in this process everybody could get salvation. Then on the request of Yama, Lord Viṣṇu assured him that he would dissapear from that place within a short period.

Puruṣottama Kṣetra in those days was a dense forest. Nobody knew its importance. Only a Śabara King Viśvāvasu worshipped god Nīlamādhava in a shrine towards the north of Rohina Kuṇḍa on the top of Nīlagiri. The gods from heaven come there every day to offer oblations to Nīlamādhava.

During that time, Indradyumna, a Vaiṣṇava king was ruling over Mālava. One day he asked the members of his learned council to know the exact place where lord Viṣṇu was worshipped. To his good luck, a Sanyāsiⁿ at once appeared there and said, "Viṣṇu himself is visible in his perfect form on the Nīlagiri of Ōdra deśa. The emancipation of the soul can be possible through a visit to this god."

Happy at this Indradyumna asked the brother of his priest, Vidyāpati to locate the abode of Lord Puruṣottama. Vidyāpati reached the Ōdra country and passed the night in a Śabara village. There he made friends with the Śabara chief Viśvāvasu. Taking advantage of his friendship Vidyāpati requested the Śabara chief to show him god Nīlamādhava on Nīlagiri. Out of friendly feeling Viśvāvasu agreed to it and through a narrow track showed him the shrine of Nīlamādhava.

After locating the place Vidyāpati left for Avanti to inform king Indradyumna. In the meanwhile Lord Viṣṇu, in order to fulfil the promise that he had made to Yama, disappeared from there through a sand storm. When after a few days Indradyumna arrived there with his men along with the sage Nārada, the king of Ōdra deśa informed him that god Nīlamādhava had disappeared. This greatly upset Indradyumna. Nārada however, pacified him by saying: "The lord would appear again in the form of wooden figures (Dāruvīraha). For that the king should have to perform horse sacrifice.

Indradyumna performed the horse sacrifice. On the closing day the god advised him in dream that he should bring the 'nyagrodha' tree, floating in the sea and place it in the sacrificial altar under cover of cloth. The king did so and the images appeared on the altar automatically after the cover was taken out on the fifteenth day. The image-making was done by the god himself who had earlier approached the king in the guise of an old carpenter.

The king was glad to find the four images of those of Jagannātha, Balabhadra, Subhadra, and Sudarśana. He worshipped Jagannātha through Aṣṭākṣara Mantra,¹⁶ Balabhadra through Puruṣa Sūkta and Subhadra through Devī Sūkta. An heavenly voice then advised him to build a great temple for the gods and inaugurate it properly which he did. Before the final touches to the temple, he went to Brahmāloka to invite Brahmā, the creator God, for the consecration of the temple of Jagannātha.

As Indradyumna was out to Brahmāloka for some days, a period of a couple of generations passed in the Martyaloka. A king belonging to another dynasty, Gāla by name, was ruling Utkala at that time. He claimed that the shrine was built by his ancestors.

With Indradyumna and Brahmā arriving at Puruṣottama ksetra, the conflict between Indradyumna and Gāla began on the claim to the temple. Brahmā at this intervened and the temple was restored to its original builder, Indradyumnā. Brahma then prayed to the lords and consecrated the temple.

The above story of the Skandapurāṇa later on was expanded with some alterations in the Saralā Mahābhārata (15th century) with the inclusion of the episode of the love of the tribal lady Lalitā. In the 18th century Sisu Kṛṣṇa Das wrote his book on the construction of the temple of Lord Jagannāth, entitled 'Daulatola' where he elaborated the love of Lalitā, the daughter of the Sabara chief Viśvāvasu for the Brāhmaṇa Vidyāpati.¹⁸ This work points out that the temple servants 'Daitas'¹⁹ are the people of tribal origin. This book is very popular in Orissa and makes an attempt to correlate the anecdotes of the Skandapurāṇa and the Saralā Mahābhārata.²⁰

The Antiquity of the cult of Puruṣottama-Jagannātha:

To determine the antiquity of Jagannātha or Puruṣottama of Puri is not easy because of scanty evidence. The Rgveda in ... mentions Dāru.²¹ Sāyaṇ (1300-1380 A.D.) takes it to refer to Puruṣottama-Jagannātha of Puri. Says he, 'there exists on the sea-shore in a far off place the image of a deity, Puruṣottama, which is made of wood (Dāru) floating as it were, in the sea. Devotees, by worshipping the very (god) wood, not perishable at all, attain the eternal abode of Viṣṇu.'²² He does not seem to be satisfied with this interpretation and proceeds to give another one according to which Dāru could refer to Lakṣmī. Scholars generally accept the second interpretation. The Vedic origin of Jagannātha cult does not find favour with them.

The Rāmāyana tells us that the family deity of the Ikṣvākus was Jagannātha,²³ leading some scholars to believe that the reference is to Jagannātha of Orissa. Just the occurrence of the word Jagannātha, however, is not conclusive enough for this. In the Rāmāyana and the Mahābhārata²⁴ Jagannātha as an epithet appears often of Viṣṇu. This Jagannātha should not necessarily mean the Jagannātha of Puri.

The Gītā proclaims Puruṣottama to be the same as Kṛṣṇa.²⁵ In the Viṣṇupurāṇa Kṛṣṇa is addressed as Puruṣottama and Jagannātha.²⁶ The Matsyapurāṇa, mentions Puruṣottama Kṣetra.²⁸ In the Trikāṇḍaśeṣa (9th Cen. A.D.)²⁹ Jagannātha ~~occurs~~^{mentions} as a synonym of Viṣṇu.²⁹ Mūrāri, the author of the Anargharāghava of the 8th Cen. A.D.³⁰ mentions Puruṣottama Kṣetra. The Skandapurāṇa, Utkala-khaṇḍa, generally believed to be of the 8th Cen. A.D.³¹ gives a clear picture of ^{the} Puruṣottama Kṣetra. This would lead us to believe that the Puruṣottama Kṣetra was known since the days of the Matsyapurāṇa and had become considerably popular by the time of the 8th century as a Vaiṣṇava kṣetra. That was the reason that Yayāti Kesarī, the first distinguished king of ^{the} Somavaṃśī dynasty, though staunch Śaiva, was inspired to construct a small temple for Jagannātha³² at Puri in the 10th century A.D. After that in the 12th century A.D. the Gaṅga king Colagaṅga Deva³³ (1078-1147) built the present Jagannātha temple which was completed towards the end of the same century through the efforts of Aniyāṅka Bhīma Deva, a powerful king of the same dynasty. After the 12th Cen.^{4.2.} enough literary and epigraphical references are available to trace the history of the cult of Jagannātha.

The Epigraphical References:

Epigraphic references, considered more reliable for ^{the} history of Jagannātha^{Cult} are available generally after the 7th or 8th Cen. A.D. The Śaradā Devi temple inscription of Maihar,³⁵ of Satna district of Madhya Pradesh which according to D.C. Sircar should belong to the middle of the 10th Cen. A.D. mentions a boy named Dāmodara, son of a Brahmin Devadhara, who was drowned in the sea at Puri (Oḍra country) after having seen god Puruṣottama.³⁷ This is the earliest reference to Puruṣottama Jagannātha in Inscriptions.

The Copper Plates of eastern Chalukyas are also of use in determining the antiquity of Jagannātha. A Copper Plate,³⁸ found from Korumeli of Rajmahendri district and the Kalindi Grant³⁹ from Kaikalur of Krishna district of the 11th century A.D., directly mentions Puruṣottama Kṣetra: Śrīdhāmanah Puruṣottamasya. In the same century the Pujaripali inscription of king Gopala³⁹ mentions the Puruṣottama Kṣetra as an important Pīrthā* in India.

In the middle of the 12th century Purusottama^Ksetra reached the pinnacle of its glory. As a result the present temple came to be built there.⁴⁰ Thereafter a number of other Jagannatha temples ~~came to be~~^{were} built in different parts of the country. Festivals connected with Jagannāth^a cult came to be celebrated in Puri on a grand^e scale which made the sacred place even more popular.

Festivals of Jagannatha:

Traditionally twelve main festivals are celebrated at Puri every year. In addition to them, a lot of sub-festivals are celebrated in the temple compound. Thus, almost every day there is one festival or the others in the temple complex. For all festivals, particularly the major ones, devotees from all over the country throng in large numbers. The largest crowd gathers for the car festival. From the beginning of the year to the end, the important festivals connected with the deities are as follows:

Snānayātrā:

In accordance with the earliest view that the year beginning with Jyēṣṭha, the first festival of the lords is celebrated in that month. Known as Snāna-yatra or the 'Bathing festival' it is celebrated on the full moon day of Jyēṣṭha⁺. Śrīharsa refers to it in his work.⁴¹ During this festival, the four images of the Jagannāth^a temple are brought to the Snāna Vedi, through Pahandi where the lords take their bath. They are dressed up there in Gaṇeśa-Veśa, i.e., like Gaṇeśa. This attracts in the large numbers Gaṇapatyas, particularly from south India.

Anavasara:

After the Snāna-yātrā the deities are presumed to fall ill. This is known as Anavasara. For fifteen days they are kept away from public view. Remaining under treatment of the Royal Physician(Rāja Vaidya) they are administered suitable medicines. The Daitas (a class of temple servants) take care of them during this period when the images are also repainted. With the final touches over, the deities are again placed for public view, on the sixteenth day when a large number of visitors come to pay them obeisance. This is known as 'Netrotsava-Navayauvana-darśana'.

The car festival:

This festival is celebrated on the Āṣāḍha śukla dvitīyā i.e., the second day of the bright fortnight of the lunar month of Āṣāḍha. Here the deities are taken out on chariot for visiting their birth place called Gundica ghara. Jagannātha's chariot is called Nandighosa and has sixteen wheels.

Balabhadra's ~~is~~ chariot is called Taladhvaja, has fourteen wheels.

Subhadra's chariot is called Devīratha ~~and Sudarsana~~ and has twelve wheels.

These huge chariots are pulled with big ropes by the devotees to whom just a touch of the rope is an act of high merit and wish fulfilled. The Lords are taken into the Gundicha temple through Pahandi(jumping). After seven days the 'Bahuda yatra' or the return journey takes place. On the 11th day the deities are decorated with gold ornaments while on the chariots for public view which is known as Sūnaveṣa.

When Jagannātha returns to the main temple after enjoying the car festival, Mahālakṣmī, his wife, closes the door. She is annoyed with him for not taking her along. The worshippers of Jagannātha at this pacify Lakṣmī's followers who then allows Jagannātha into the temple, dropping the curtain on the drama.

Sayanotsava:

On the 11th day of the bright fortnight of the month of Āṣāḍha, the ceremony for Viṣṇu-Jagannāth for putting him to sleep is observed. At night the representative images (small golden images) like Lakṣmī-Nārāyaṇa, Ananta-Vāsudeva and Bhuvaneśvarī⁴² representing Jagannāth, Balabhadra and Subhadra respectively are brought to the well-decorated sleeping chamber where they are placed on their beds.

Dakṣiṇāyanotsava:

The day the sun starts to move to the equinox, this festival is observed.

Jhūlana yatra:

This festival is celebrated from the 10th day up to the full moon day in the month of Śrāvaṇa. The representative image Maḍanamohana is placed on the decorated swinging chariot.

Pārśva Parivartana :

On the 11th day of the bright fortnight of the month of Bhādrapada the festival of turning sides is performed. The sleeping deities turn their sides.

Praḥodhana yātrā :

On the 11th day of the bright fortnight of the month of Kārtika the ceremony waking up of Viṣṇu Jagannāth is performed.

Prāvarana Utsava :

On the sixth day of the bright fortnight of Mārgaśīrṣa, the deities are dressed with winter garments.

Puṣyābhiseka :

On the full moon day of Pauṣa the bathing ceremony is performed.

Uttarāyana Utseva :

The day of Makara saṅkrānti when the Sun starts to move towards the south equino^x, is celebrated in the temple ceremonially.

Dola yātrā :

On the full moon day of the month of ^{Pe} Fālguna, the representative images of the Lords are brought to Dola Vēdi (Swing altar) where the swing festival is performed. This is also called Vasantotsava.

Damana Bhañjikā yātrā :

In the month of Caitra, this celebration takes place. During this time a plant, known as Damanaka, is offered to the deities.

Candana yātrā :

This is the last important yātrā. Madana-mohana (Jagannāth-Kṛṣṇa) Lakṣmī and Sarasvatī cruise in a white boat in round trip in Narendra tank while Rama-Kṛṣṇa with five Śiva images do so in red boat. This continues for 21 days (from the third day of bright fortnight of Vaiśākha to the 8th day of the dark one of Jyēṣṭha). On the closing day is celebrated a grand function known as 'Bhaunri', derived from the Sanskrit word 'Bhramarī'. On this occasion, the deities make the round trip in the tank for twenty one times. The visitors in large numbers enjoy the scene from the embankments. Both the boats are well decorated with lights. The music and dance in the boats led a peculiar charm to the scene.

One of the rather rare and important festivals connected with Jagannāth is 'Navakalevara' which is celebrated once in twelve to nineteen years. In this function the wooden images of the deities are replaced and renewed by the suitable neem wood. The Nābhi-Brahma-padārtha of the deities is also transferred from the old images to the new ones. This is done in a very secret way.

Dāru-Brahma Jagannāth is worshipped daily with the Vedic rites.⁴³ The Mantras used for his worship always begin with Pranava or Ōmkāra. Three Dhūpas (meals) and five Avakāśas are observed in the temple every day. The deities in a royal style go to bed after 'Badasiṃhāra Dhūpa' with Devadasis giving music and dance.

13. Bh. Gita, 15.18.

14. Puruṣottama Kṛtā of Skandapurāṇa, Vaiṣṇava Khanda.

15. Mohapatra, G., Land of Light, Delhi, 1980. See last chapter, The date of Puruṣottama Kṛtā Mahābhārata.

16. On nāma-bhāgavate Yātrā.

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2. Harir yathaikah Puruṣottamah smrtah
Maheśvaras tryambaka eva nāparah,
Raghuvaṁśa, 111.49.
3. tasya śaktisvarūpeyaṁ bhaginī śrīḥ prakīrtitā,
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मैथिली (Sita) is not at all superior to me either in birth, or beauty or accomplishments. But you did not perceive this through your infatuation. The plain fact is that his learning, whatever the extent of it, did not go into his mind to the extent to change his baser instinct. The hiatus between his learning and his animal carnal desire becomes too apparent here to need any comment.

Ramayana, Yuddhakanda, 111.38.

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The Ramayana is a combination of two words Rama and ayana, path, the same ayana which is found in the words daksinayana and uttarayana, the southern path, the northern path. The Ramayana therefore has the literal meaning of the path of Rama, the path followed by him in his life and conduct. There is a well-known saying in Sanskrit : Ramadivad vartitavyam na Ravanadivat, "one should conduct oneself like Rama and not like Ravana and the like. Rama in a sense symbolizes ~~xxxxxxx~~ virtues and Ravana vices. By following Rama one would be inculcating virtues and considering what befell Ravana would shun vices. The good traits the vices overshadow and bring ruin. That is the lesson that one draws from the Ramayana. Ravana was not all that bad as he is perceived to be. He was a Brahmin, the son of a sage, Rsiti Pulastya, he had a mastery over the Vedas being described as Vedarthatattvajnah; he was an able administrator and strategist as evidenced by the way he had fortified his city; he was a great warrior. The way he fought redoubtable Rama had no parallel, the fight between him and Rama being likened by Valmiki to that fight itself, there being no upamana, standard of comparison available for it : Ramaravanayor iva. But then he was too obstinate and headstrong to listen to the same advice of his brother and other relatives to return Sita to Rama; was injudicious enough in demeaning himself to the point of cheating Rama to get away from his hut by luring his wife with the sight of a golden deer that he asked his maternal uncle Marica to assume much against his protestations and stealthily approaching the unsuspecting lady in the garb of an ascetic to carry her away revealing a weak streak in his character of facing his adversary by locking horns with him. It was a barbaric act on his part to abduct unguarded Sita, a married woman. His infatuation with her did not go well with his learning, nor his desire to have her as his wife knowing full well that she was legally wedded to some one else. No amount persuasion of his well-meaning relatives could deflect him from his evil course. Not that Sita's ravishing beauty did so overwhelm him as to lose all good sense. In his wife Mandodari he had ~~xxx~~ match to Sita in feminine beauty, a point that she forcefully makes in her lamentations at his fall :

na kulena na rupena na daksinyena Maithili
mayadhika va tulya va tat tu mohan na budhyase

Ramayana, Yuddhakanda, 111.28.

"Maithili (Sita) is not my equal nor superior to me either in birth, or beauty or accomplishments but you did not perceive this through your infatuation" The plain fact is that his learning, whatever the extent of it, did not go into his mind to the extent to change his baser instinct. The hiatus between his learning and his animal carnal desire becomes too apparent here to need any comment.

There are two places in the Valmiki Ramayana where the qualities of head and heart of Rama find detailed delineation. First when Valmiki enquires of Narada of a person in his time, sampratam, in the world, loke, who is endowed with qualities and prowess; who knows duty; who is grateful, truthful and firm over vow, who is of good character; who is engaged in the welfare of all creatures; who is learned and capable; who is ever lovely to behold; who has subdued his heart; who exercises control over his anger; who is endowed with splendour; who is devoid of malice and whom while engaged in battle even the gods fear. Narada in answer points to Rama being such a person. He starts recounting his qualities. This recount takes into account not only the qualities that Valmiki had spoken of which he, as it appears from the relevant episode, he would have liked a person of his vision to possess but also goes further. While Valmiki's vision makes him visualize sixteen qualities in his ideal hero. Narada's account of the hero actually present on the earth makes him see in him as many as sixty-eight qualities, an increase of fifty-two over that of Valmiki or in terms of percentage almost 400% ! Rama, therefore, had more qualities which a human being, Valmiki in the present instance, could imagine in his ideal hero. It required a divine sage, the Devarsi, Narada in the present instance, to perceive them. According to him there was on the earth in flesh and blood some one who did possess those qualities. For such a variety of qualities to exist in one individual one has not to conceive of that individual, to bring him out from the figment of one's imagination which normally would have been the case and which probably would have prompted Valmiki to put the query to Narada. It was Rama's uniqueness that made him the paragon of ALL THE VIRTUES IMAGINABLE. And in this he has no parallel. He is the ultimate in good conduct and character earning for himself the sobriquet Maryadapurusottama, the best among men setting the limit (maryada) for all that is decent and noble. Little wonder he came to be equated with Lord Visnu being accepted as one of his incarnations. It was a phenomenal rise for him from the princehood of Ayodhya to godhood in the Hindu pantheon !

which

The yogins have revelled in his name. ~~His very name~~ has been so etymologized to yield that meaning : ramante yogino 'sminn iti ramah, Rama is so called because the yogins take delight in him to the exclusion everything else. When he was ruling the whole world had turned into his very form , was just a reflection of him : Ramabhutam jagat sarvam Rame rajyam prasasati.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the house was the cool breeze. It felt like a warm blanket after a long day of work. I walked towards the park, where I had promised to meet my friend. The path was lined with trees, their leaves rustling in the wind. I saw a few children playing on the swings, their laughter echoing through the air. I stopped for a moment, taking in the beauty of the scene. The sun was setting, painting the sky in shades of orange and pink. I felt a sense of peace and tranquility. I continued walking, my thoughts drifting to the day ahead. I had a lot to do, but I felt ready to face it all. The world was my oyster, and I was determined to make the most of it. I reached the park, where my friend was waiting. We sat on a bench, talking and laughing. The night was just beginning, and I knew this was only the start of our journey. I looked up at the stars, feeling a sense of wonder and awe. The universe was so vast, and I was so small. But I was here, and I was alive. That was all that mattered to me. I took a deep breath, feeling the cool air fill my lungs. I was ready for whatever came next. The night was young, and the possibilities were endless. I smiled, knowing that I was exactly where I needed to be. The world was my oyster, and I was determined to make the most of it. I took a deep breath, feeling the cool air fill my lungs. I was ready for whatever came next. The night was young, and the possibilities were endless. I smiled, knowing that I was exactly where I needed to be.

The second time there is delineation of Rama's qualities is when he has grown adult, is already married and is just ripe for anointed Hair Apprent. He is described as handsome, rupopannah, possessed of prowess, not looking for shortcomings of others in the midst of their virtues, incomparable on earth, always peaceful, speaking gently, picking up the conversation first, mrdu purvam ca bhasate, even though being addressed harshly not responding likewise, feeling gratified even one solitary instance of a good turn done to him and on account of self-control forgetting even a hundred bad turns, always discoursing with people of character or wise men or the aged or the virtuous in the intervals of martial exercises, intelligent, sweet of speech, speaking first to (visitors), using graceful words, brave but proud of his bravery, never speaking untruth, learned, respectful to the elderly, compassionate, with control over his anger, honouring the Brahmanas, kind towards the miserable, grasping Dharma, well-versed in morality, pure in spirit, possessed of the thoughts and sentiments of his race, having high regard for his Ksatriya duties with the thought that by duly performing them heaven could be attained, never engaged in forbidden practices, never relishing improper talk, like Vachaspati coming out with argument after argument, free from ailments, youthful, eloquent, of good demeanour, with knowledge of time and place, ~~knowing~~ with the capacity to probe into the core personality of a ~~being~~ man, the one honest person ever created. With these qualities of his he was very dear to ~~his father~~ the subjects. The enumeration of the qualities does not stop here. It continues. The number of them described here too touches the high figure of ninety four ! The list is certainly not exhaustive, it ends with the words 'and so on'. It is no wonder then that Valmiki should have been commissioned to describe the life story of this unique and wonderful personality !

Now the question is : Who commissioned and why ?
The answer to this furnished in the Ramayana itself.

As for the qualities of head and heart, Rāma is described as restrained, learned, patient, self-controlled, majestic, duty-knowing, firm in promise, always engaged in the good of the subjects, renowned, knowledgeable, pure (in body and spirit), obedient (towards seniors), well-versed in self-knowledge, Prajāpati incarnate, blessed with prosperity, the destroyer of enemies, the protector of living beings, and of Dharma, the duties of his class and his kinsmen, well-versed in the profundities of the Vedas and the Vedāṅgas, the disciplines auxiliary to the Veda, archery, the dicta of all the sciences, brilliant with good memory, the darling of all, upright, proficient and not of low spirits. He is resorted to by the good people as is the ocean by the rivers. He is noble with equal regard for all. In depth he is like the ocean; in fortitude like the Himālaya; in prowess like Viṣṇu, in personal attractiveness like the moon; in anger like the fire at the time of Dissolution, in forgiveness like the earth, in gifts like Kubera and in truth like Dharma in different form.

It is no wonder then that Vālmiki should have been commissioned to describe the life story of Rāma.

cave/

its/

a cave to deliver a child of which he had no knowledge. The queen told the child of the misdeeds of his father. The child on coming of age killed the father in a duel. Proud of his power and strength he approached Īśvara and challenged Him for a duel who directed him to Vālin instead. He of the name of Thorapee approached Vālin and challenged him for a duel. Vālin agreeing to do so lured him into a cave. Before engaging him in a fight, Vālin instructed his younger brother Sugrīva to remain at the entrance to the cave and decide about the result of the fight from the colour of the blood flowing out of the cave. If it were black, he should conclude that it is the he-buffalo who had been killed. Were it to be red, he should take it that it is Vālin who had lost his life. As chance would have it, it rained heavily when the fight between Vālin and Thorapee was on. Vālin killed Thorapee but the mixing of the rain water in his blood changed its colour which misled Sugrīva into thinking that Vālin had been killed. In order to block the exit of the demon he covered the entrance to the cave with huge boulders. Now, Vālin wanting to come out of the cave found his way blocked by boulders. He picked up the severed head of the he-buffalo, the demon Thorapee, and hurled it at the boulders which broke them to pieces scattering them all around. Some of them turned into a rock-landing, called Ta Hin, at the Lopburi river. Some turned into a rocky river called Huay Hin and some fell near a village which got the name Ban Hin Hak thereby meaning the 'the Broken Rock Village'. The cave which was the scene of the fight between Vālin and Thorapee exists still and is called Khao Tab Kwai, the mountain which fell on a buffalo. The surface of the cave, interestingly, is still red answering the popular imagination of Thorapee's blood having flowed in it and also possibly having got seeped deep into it to lend it red colour permanently. It is not only the ground which is red in the cave, the surrounding areas are also so. The residents of Chonburi claim that the red colour is due to Thorapee's blood having flowed in the region.

Now, another folktale connected with the Rāmāyaṇa. With the battle of Laṅkā having been won, Rāma decided to reward some of the prominent ones among his allies. Sugrīva he made the ruler of Kiṣkindhā, Jambavan the ruler of Pātāla, Vibhīṣaṇa the king of Laṅkā and so on. When everybody had been taken care of, Hanumān approached Rāma and told him as to how come he had given no thought to him, him who had served him with utmost devotion all through. Rāma realized his mistake and told Hanumān that he would make proper amends for that. He told Hanumān that he would shoot an arrow, He, Hanuman should follow it. The place it would fall would be his and he would be its ruler. As it would have it, the arrow fell at Lopburi which was very uneven at that time. Hanumān first made it even with his tail. After that he approached Viśvakarman, the divine architect, to lay a city for him which he did. The city ready, people came to inhabit it and Hanumān began to rule over it. That is the reason the city of Lopburi is known by the nickname Nophburi (Navapuri), the New City.

According to another version of the above episode after Rāma had rewarded all his allies, he made an offer to Hanumān to share his throne with him which he refused. Rāma then decided to build a new city for him. He shot his Phrommat, Brahmāstra, which razed the nine mountains covering the area then and burnt the earth white which is so even now and very fertile. The chalk-like substance, the white earth, is found in abundance in Lopburi. The people use it now as face powder in contradistinction to their ancestors who used to mix it with water to anoint their bodies with it to keep them cool. The white earth is a staple item of export of Lopburi.

Now the very spot where the arrow fell turned into a green rock, green being the colour of Rāma. The arrow coming from Rāma could not have given it another colour. The people around have an implicit faith that the rock is the outcome of the fall of the arrow of Rāma and take it very sacred. They have been coming to it and taking with them its chips as holy relics. This had gone on for quite some time and the rock dwindled in size. To mark as it were the connection of Lopburi with Hanumān the local authorities have founded a colony of monkeys on a rock near the city centre.

Now the last of the folktales and the curtain would ring on the folktale section of the folklore.

There used to be a Yakṣa who was the last to have been killed by Rāma. As the story goes, Rāma shot an arrow at the Yakṣa, called Khokkanak, who was blown off by its impact to a place called Khao Wong Phra Chan in Lopburi. Rāma pronounced the curse on the arrow that it would remain dug up in the chest of Khokkanak. As soon as it would get loosened for some reason or the other, a magic cockerel would start crowing which would inform Hanumān of the happening who would then appear and dig it deeper with his magic hammer but in the process a spark would appear and would lead to the outbreak of fire in Lopburi.

Khokkanak had a daughter named Phra Chandra. She had learnt from somewhere that it is vinegar which can loosen the grip of the arrow. To rescue her father she wanted to apply it on his chest. She disguised herself as a beautiful lady and went to the market to buy it. The shopkeepers saw through her game and would not part with it. Interestingly, till 1943 the sale of vinegar was prohibited in Lopburi. People strongly believed that Hanuman's hammer used to tighten the grip of the arrow would cause fire in Lopburi.

Before the discussion on the Rama story in Thai folklore is brought to a close, it would be pertinent to draw attention to some of the proverbs in Thai which carry unmistakably an impact of it. Thus

24.1.2000.

His Excellency Shri Himachal Son,
Director General, ICCR.,
Azad Bhavan, Indraprastha Estate,
New Delhi-110 002.

Your Excellency,

Let me first of all wish you a happy New Millennium,
a New Century and a New Year.

I returned to Delhi on January 12, 2000, late night,
from a visit to Myanmar, Malaysia and Thailand undertaken for
collecting material for "The Rama Story in Southeast Asia.

I left Delhi on December 15, 1999 and reached Yangon
in the forenoon of the following day, December 16, 1999. The same
day I saw the Ambassador of India and in consultation with him a
programme was drawn up for a meeting ^{with} scholars and intellectuals of
Myanmar interested in the Ramayana. The meeting was arranged on
December 20, 1999 in the Ministry of Culture of Myanmar where such
celebrities as Mr. U Aung Thwin, Advisor, University of Culture and
Director (Retired), Fine Arts Department, Prof. Dr. Khin Muang Nyunt,
Director General (Retired), Department of Archaeology, Mr. Ram 4 Soe Aung,
Advisor, University of Culture, Prof. U Hla Tin, Consultant on
Literature and Cultural Arts were present. The meeting was presided
over by the Deputy Minister of Culture, Govt. of Myanmar. In it all
the above scholars made their presentations on the Myanmar Ramayana
which were very illuminating. The Embassy of India was represented
at it by Mrs. Mukta Tomar, the Counsellor. The interaction with the
scholars yielded a fund of useful information.

On December 17, 1999 I met a German couple Mrs. and Mr.
Axel Burn who are engaged in research on Myanmar antiquities. Mr.
Axel who has been in Myanmar for the last three years is working on
a Ph.D. thesis for the University of Hamburg on Myanmar puppet tradi-

tion which has the Ramayana as its important component. The same day I went to the Yangoon University which, though closed, --- all Universities in Myanmar are now closed---had its Library open. I went round the book shelves till late in the evening.

On December 18, 1999 I visited the Yangoon National Museum. I was told that it has a silver bowl with the Ramayana carvings on it. In spite of all the search I could not locate it.

All institutions being closed on December 19, 1999 which was Sunday I went round some places of historical and cultural interest like the Schwadagon, the Golden Pagoda, the Kabaaye Pagoda and Cave, Mausoleum of Bahadur Shah Zafar, the Pagoda of the Reclining Buddha with 108 marks on the feet and so on.

On December 20, 1999 I had the meeting with the Myanmar scholars and intellectuals which I have already described.

On December 21, 1999 I left by Air for Bagan where I visited the same day the Museum and the Department of Archaeology. The following day I left by road for Mandalay, a journey of some 12 hours where I saw en route the Pakhan Gyi wood carvings of the Ramayana in horizontal panels. I photographed all of them. Proceeding on from there I stopped at the Shwezigon Pagoda which in its shrine of Bodow Indra has Ramayana wood carvings in arch shape. I photographed them too. I reached Mandalay in the evening around 5. Shortly thereafter I saw one Dr. Tin Maung Kyi who I was told has deep interest in the Ramayana. With him I drew up a plan to visit the village Thakhut ta ne which has a Pagoda ^{with} 347 bas reliefs a large majority of them dealing with the Ramayana, though in popular perception they all are Ramayanic, a perception needing closer scrutiny. The bas reliefs are the most important and extensive find from the point of view of the Ramayana in the whole of Myanmar. The village where the Pagoda with the said reliefs is located is extremely difficult of approach with bumpy kutcha road leading to it amidst sprawling fields and farms. The only vehicle that can ply on the road is a jeep which I had to hire at exorbitant cost at Monywa town 34 miles away. The jeep crawled

almost at a snail's pace with strong jerks and jolts. Having left Mandalay --Dr. Tin Maung Kyi and his friend, a retired military official had accompanied me during the trip, it was not possible to go there otherwise--at 8 in the morning I reached the village around 2 in the afternoon. I stayed there till 6.00 P.M., took snaps in slides of the bas reliefs and left back for Mandalay reaching there well past midnight. Apart from the bas reliefs the Paroda in question has in a separate enclosure, at some distance from the enclosure where the bas reliefs are kept, wood carvings which on close scrutiny seem to be dealing with the Rama story. There has been such a lot of wear and tear of them; the heads and the limbs of the figures have either fallen off or got mutilated or disfigured that it is rather difficult to make out anything of them. This in spite of the fact that sheds for both the enclosures were provided by the Department of Archaeology in 1972. The cover at the top has not helped in stemming the damage. The enclosures open from all sides are an invitation to the elements. The only difference in the enclosures is that the wood being more vulnerable has suffered far greater loss than stone. Again, the neglect of the enclosure with wood carvings was more palpable. The droppings of the birds had made it the filthiest of the places I have ever seen. Comparatively the bas reliefs enclosure is in a better shape. Some of the reliefs are still in good shape and could be of use in the delineation of the Myanmar Rama story.

On December 24, 1999 I saw in the forenoon the best of the Myanmar scholars Maung Maung Tin and spent some two hours with him. About the noon I visited the Mandalay Royal Palace where in the Cultural Museum I spotted an image, an excellent piece of art, which simply thrilled me. The image depicts Rama in reclining posture being carried by Hanuman in both his both hands. This immediately reminded me of the episode of Maiyarab, also found in the Thai Ramakien, the demon ruler of the nether region (Patala) who had abducted Rama by sprinkling magic powder on him and his gauras which had put them to sound sleep. It was Hanuman who had entered into his region through various devices

[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible, appearing to be a handwritten manuscript.]

killed Maiyarab in an encounter and brought back sleeping Rama back to his camp on his shoulders. I have requested the Director General of Archaeology of the Govt. of Myanmar for a photograph, a slide, of it which he has promised to send.

The same evening I left Mandalay back for Yangon to join the dinner at the residence of Mrs. Mukta Tomar, the Counsellor, Embassy of India where I had the opportunity of meeting such celebrities as Mr. Nyunt Han, Director General of Archaeology, Myanmar, Mr. Tin Soe, Rector, University of Culture, Yangon and U Kyaw Win, Deputy Director General of Archaeology, Myanmar in addition to those I had met in the Ministry of Culture on December 20, 1999.

The next day, December 25, 1999 I left for Kuala Lumpur in early hours reaching there in the afternoon. On December 26, 1999 I saw the officials of the Indian High Commission. During the following days I visited the National Museum, the National Library, the Batu Caves, the Rama Temple and the Universities in Kuala Lumpur. On December 30, 1999 I delivered a lecture, presided over by the Dean of the Faculty, in the Department of Indian Studies, University of Malay which was followed by an in-depth discussion on the Ramayana tradition in Malaysia in literature and performing arts. I devoted a full day in the Library of the said University to look for English translation/s of the Hikayat Seri Ram, the Malaysian Ramayana and studies on it which yielded good dividends. In addition to the present staff of the Department of Indian Studies I met two of its retired teachers Prof. S. Singaravelu and Prof. Raja Krishnan Ramasamy and had useful discussion on the Malaysian Ramayana tradition with them. The former advised me to consult some useful articles in the Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, and the Journal of the Siam Society, Bangkok and the Journal of the Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Kuala Lumpur.

of the last one were not available at Kuala Lumpur I could not consult them there.

On January 3, 2000 I left for Bangkok on completion of my visit to Kuala Lumpur on January 2, 2000. I managed to visit the Library of the Siam Society there, continuously for four days. The Library has a complete set of the 24 volumes of the Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, London and, of course, its own journal, the Journal of the Siam Society. Since the Library is for two days a week, Sundays and Mondays, I could not consult the back volumes of the Journal of the Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and the Journal of the Burma Research Society complete sets of which are available with it. The complete set of the Journal of the Burma Research Society comprises fifty nine volumes with a total of 136 issues and one thousand three hundred articles, a mine of information about everything concerning Burma. I look forward to going through this vast material in one of my subsequent visits to Bangkok.

The recent visit to three countries, Myanmar, Malaysia and Thailand thus proved to me an eye opener in providing me with valuable source material for the Ramayana tradition which is still live in them. In Myanmar a competition is arranged by the State annually of the Ramayana performances in September/October where troupes from different parts of the country representing the different shades of the Ramayanic theme/s participate. In Malaysia in its provinces of Kelantan & Kedah there could still be found ageing Dalangs, the narrators, of the Rama story who have inherited the fine variations of it as current in their families. A week is too small a period to lap up in clean sweep the vast dimensions of the Rama story in each country. Nevertheless, it was worth it in providing the undersigned an overview of it by bringing him into direct contact with it.

W. S. R. S. S.

Yours Sincerely,
Satya Vrat Shastri
(Satya Vrat Shastri)

लगाभग हाई नई पूर्व की खनी १। ता नदी समाप्त हुई थी और उसने
 ही नई संध्या की और उसने साथ ही नई शक्ति के ने जन्म लिया था।
 प्रतीति के बारे में तो जानकारी है ही प्रमाणों का प्रमाण नहीं। निश्चय
 मानने में इसमें आ डोगा और उसमें संस्कृत का आ स्थान डोगा रहे
 सम्प्रति कल्पना का ही विषय है। जो प्रतीति में गत शताब्दी के प्रतीति
 प्रमाणों 'उमरी' 'उन्नी' के डा. धार पर भविष्य का अनुमान लगाया
 सकता है। नूँकि अनुमान की एक उभावा है और उभावा चतुष्टय के
 प्रतीति है इसलिये उस के प्रतीति पर भविष्य की प्रतीति बनना नोखन
 सन्देह की दृष्टि से ही नहीं देखा जा सकता।

1 संस्कृत /
 कहें-आत्मा / कि भाज को कहें कि तमो ही वी उर र क्यों न लागे, (पर संस्कृत में)
 1 कि- संस्कृत के अति- स्विनायक तु है अ गिने- तुने संस्कृत उचार को के
 जो कि संस्कृत के- लोक भाषा बनने का मध्य र न संकेत देते हैं, जमता
 संस्कृत के अति उत्साह नहीं है। तु है लोगों का यह रफे- लन है कि-
 1 भाज के मन्त्रों को उर फने उर गीत से परिचित कराने के लिये संस्कृत को
 किसी नारी की स्तर पर उर निवास कर रहा चाहिये। यह रफे लन उत्साह
 संस्कृत है पर व्यावहारिक नहीं। वीर की शाली में यह संभव नहीं है।
 इ की रफे शाली शायद इसे स्वीकार न करे। 1 भाज के ली की भाषा को
 1 भाज नारी करने का वातावरण नहीं है। उर निवास कर ले ही निरोध का रफे
 उमरने लागता है। 1 भाज की वी ही वीरे- धीरे उन्मुक्तता की उर उर रफे
 र ही है। भाषा के लिख्य में भी उत्साह ही चि- लन है। इसमें किसी उर रफे
 कंधन उर रफे नहीं उतरता।

१० ए॥, अथवा अज्ञेय सत्य को मूलभूत अवस्था बताएं हैं।
 ये तो उसे चाहिये ही। इनके बिना जीवन यात्रा नहीं चल सकती। अतः
 निःसंशय को इनकी उपलब्धि की अन्तर्भाव रखनी है वह नहीं की अज्ञेय
 अनुमान हो लेता है। यही कारण है कि अज्ञेय अन्तर्भाव रंजिनीयार बनने की
 लगी है। उसने सादर सन्धान है कागज पर शब्दों में अज्ञेय अन्तर्भाव का
 अज्ञेय-उल्लेख भी कादर का विज्ञान का। अभी विज्ञान का कोल जला था।
 भाषाओं का सन्धान उन सब से भी है। उन्हें भी अज्ञेयों ने दे रखी हो
 भी कागजी सादर लेती है। अतः भाषा की विज्ञान भी इन सब की अज्ञेय विज्ञान के
 जाता है। इस सब के अज्ञेयों में संस्कृत को सबसे पुराना है यह इस सब
 सन्धान का विषय है।

जो समर्पित - योगिनी के संस्कार पड़ेगे ही। पं०-जम रंगाराम
संस्कार को वे सौ पड़ें पाता है यह समस्त योगीश्वरी शक्ति की भीष
उत्पत्ति - इच्छीश्वरी की भी होगी। गुरुतः वर्ष गुह में जर्मनी में था। नर
गर्लिन को में लागभरा एक लक्षा ट लक्ष था। एक दिन लक्ष्मण के समय
लक्ष्मीलीन संस्कार विधान को गुह लक्ष्मी के साथ लक्ष्मी कृत पर

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उस समय उन्ही न जा बिचारे क्या करिये उन्ही ने मुझे कहा गाये

संस्कृत के प्रकार - प्रकार के लिये इस के सरलीकरण की चर्चा बहुत समय से चलती चली आ रही है और इस दिशा में हमें क प्रयोग भी के भी जा रहे हैं। जिस शीर्षक है 'लघु का परिहार, संकाय शी, ...'।
 शीर्षक और दर्शन यत्र लो शिखर, ...
 अपने प्रकार के *Primer* तथा *Reader* एवं 30-40 धर्मिकता व 1112-3 *Sanction in 30* ...
 (सत्य प्रकाश है) पश्चिम के देशों में *Primer* *Sanction* - *Grammar* से लोग संस्कृत सीखते हैं। ईश्वर चन्द्र विद्यासागर के जाल से प्रारम्भ हुई संस्कृत भाषा और व्याकरण के सरलीकरण की प्रक्रिया, रामचन्द्रजी पाल भा. 12-13, बा. 12-13, 13-14, 14-15, 15-16, 16-17, 17-18, 18-19, 19-20, 20-21, 21-22, 22-23, 23-24, 24-25, 25-26, 26-27, 27-28, 28-29, 29-30, 30-31, 31-32, 32-33, 33-34, 34-35, 35-36, 36-37, 37-38, 38-39, 39-40, 40-41, 41-42, 42-43, 43-44, 44-45, 45-46, 46-47, 47-48, 48-49, 49-50, 50-51, 51-52, 52-53, 53-54, 54-55, 55-56, 56-57, 57-58, 58-59, 59-60, 60-61, 61-62, 62-63, 63-64, 64-65, 65-66, 66-67, 67-68, 68-69, 69-70, 70-71, 71-72, 72-73, 73-74, 74-75, 75-76, 76-77, 77-78, 78-79, 79-80, 80-81, 81-82, 82-83, 83-84, 84-85, 85-86, 86-87, 87-88, 88-89, 89-90, 90-91, 91-92, 92-93, 93-94, 94-95, 95-96, 96-97, 97-98, 98-99, 99-100, 100-101, 101-102, 102-103, 103-104, 104-105, 105-106, 106-107, 107-108, 108-109, 109-110, 110-111, 111-112, 112-113, 113-114, 114-115, 115-116, 116-117, 117-118, 118-119, 119-120, 120-121, 121-122, 122-123, 123-124, 124-125, 125-126, 126-127, 127-128, 128-129, 129-130, 130-131, 131-132, 132-133, 133-134, 134-135, 135-136, 136-137, 137-138, 138-139, 139-140, 140-141, 141-142, 142-143, 143-144, 144-145, 145-146, 146-147, 147-148, 148-149, 149-150, 150-151, 151-152, 152-153, 153-154, 154-155, 155-156, 156-157, 157-158, 158-159, 159-160, 160-161, 161-162, 162-163, 163-164, 164-165, 165-166, 166-167, 167-168, 168-169, 169-170, 170-171, 171-172, 172-173, 173-174, 174-175, 175-176, 176-177, 177-178, 178-179, 179-180, 180-181, 181-182, 182-183, 183-184, 184-185, 185-186, 186-187, 187-188, 188-189, 189-190, 190-191, 191-192, 192-193, 193-194, 194-195, 195-196, 196-197, 197-198, 198-199, 199-200, 200-201, 201-202, 202-203, 203-204, 204-205, 205-206, 206-207, 207-208, 208-209, 209-210, 210-211, 211-212, 212-213, 213-214, 214-215, 215-216, 216-217, 217-218, 218-219, 219-220, 220-221, 221-222, 222-223, 223-224, 224-225, 225-226, 226-227, 227-228, 228-229, 229-230, 230-231, 231-232, 232-233, 233-234, 234-235, 235-236, 236-237, 237-238, 238-239, 239-240, 240-241, 241-242, 242-243, 243-244, 244-245, 245-246, 246-247, 247-248, 248-249, 249-250, 250-251, 251-252, 252-253, 253-254, 254-255, 255-256, 256-257, 257-258, 258-259, 259-260, 260-261, 261-262, 262-263, 263-264, 264-265, 265-266, 266-267, 267-268, 268-269, 269-270, 270-271, 271-272, 272-273, 273-274, 274-275, 275-276, 276-277, 277-278, 278-279, 279-280, 280-281, 281-282, 282-283, 283-284, 284-285, 285-286, 286-287, 287-288, 288-289, 289-290, 290-291, 291-292, 292-293, 293-294, 294-295, 295-296, 296-297, 297-298, 298-299, 299-300, 300-301, 301-302, 302-303, 303-304, 304-305, 305-306, 306-307, 307-308, 308-309, 309-310, 310-311, 311-312, 312-313, 313-314, 314-315, 315-316, 316-317, 317-318, 318-319, 319-320, 320-321, 321-322, 322-323, 323-324, 324-325, 325-326, 326-327, 327-328, 328-329, 329-330, 330-331, 331-332, 332-333, 333-334, 334-335, 335-336, 336-337, 337-338, 338-339, 339-340, 340-341, 341-342, 342-343, 343-344, 344-345, 345-346, 346-347, 347-348, 348-349, 349-350, 350-351, 351-352, 352-353, 353-354, 354-355, 355-356, 356-357, 357-358, 358-359, 359-360, 360-361, 361-362, 362-363, 363-364, 364-365, 365-366, 366-367, 367-368, 368-369, 369-370, 370-371, 371-372, 372-373, 373-374, 374-375, 375-376, 376-377, 377-378, 378-379, 379-380, 380-381, 381-382, 382-383, 383-384, 384-385, 385-386, 386-387, 387-388, 388-389, 389-390, 390-391, 391-392, 392-393, 393-394, 394-395, 395-396, 396-397, 397-398, 398-399, 399-400, 400-401, 401-402, 402-403, 403-404, 404-405, 405-406, 406-407, 407-408, 408-409, 409-410, 410-411, 411-412, 412-413, 413-414, 414-415, 415-416, 416-417, 417-418, 418-419, 419-420, 420-421, 421-422, 422-423, 423-424, 424-425, 425-426, 426-427, 427-428, 428-429, 429-430, 430-431, 431-432, 432-433, 433-434, 434-435, 435-436, 436-437, 437-438, 438-439, 439-440, 440-441, 441-442, 442-443, 443-444, 444-445, 445-446, 446-447, 447-448, 448-449, 449-450, 450-451, 451-452, 452-453, 453-454, 454-455, 455-456, 456-457, 457-458, 458-459, 459-460, 460-461, 461-462, 462-463, 463-464, 464-465, 465-466, 466-467, 467-468, 468-469, 469-470, 470-471, 471-472, 472-473, 473-474, 474-475, 475-476, 476-477, 477-478, 478-479, 479-480, 480-481, 481-482, 482-483, 483-484, 484-485, 485-486, 486-487, 487-488, 488-489, 489-490, 490-491, 491-492, 492-493, 493-494, 494-495, 495-496, 496-497, 497-498, 498-499, 499-500, 500-501, 501-502, 502-503, 503-504, 504-505, 505-506, 506-507, 507-508, 508-509, 509-510, 510-511, 511-512, 512-513, 513-514, 514-515, 515-516, 516-517, 517-518, 518-519, 519-520, 520-521, 521-522, 522-523, 523-524, 524-525, 525-526, 526-527, 527-528, 528-529, 529-530, 530-531, 531-532, 532-533, 533-534, 534-535, 535-536, 536-537, 537-538, 538-539, 539-540, 540-541, 541-542, 542-543, 543-544, 544-545, 545-546, 546-547, 547-548, 548-549, 549-550, 550-551, 551-552, 552-553, 553-554, 554-555, 555-556, 556-557, 557-558, 558-559, 559-560, 560-561, 561-562, 562-563, 563-564, 564-565, 565-566, 566-567, 567-568, 568-569, 569-570, 570-571, 571-572, 572-573, 573-574, 574-575, 575-576, 576-577, 577-578, 578-579, 579-580, 580-581, 581-582, 582-583, 583-584, 584-585, 585-586, 586-587, 587-588, 588-589, 589-590, 590-591, 591-592, 592-593, 593-594, 594-595, 595-596, 596-597, 597-598, 598-599, 599-600, 600-601, 601-602, 602-603, 603-604, 604-605, 605-606, 606-607, 607-608, 608-609, 609-610, 610-611, 611-612, 612-613, 613-614, 614-615, 615-616, 616-617, 617-618, 618-619, 619-620, 620-621, 621-622, 622-623, 623-624, 624-625, 625-626, 626-627, 627-628, 628-629, 629-630, 630-631, 631-632, 632-633, 633-634, 634-635, 635-636, 636-637, 637-638, 638-639, 639-640, 640-641, 641-642, 642-643, 643-644, 644-645, 645-646, 646-647, 647-648, 648-649, 649-650, 650-651, 651-652, 652-653, 653-654, 654-655, 655-656, 656-657, 657-658, 658-659, 659-660, 660-661, 661-662, 662-663, 663-664, 664-665, 665-666, 666-667, 667-668, 668-669, 669-670, 670-671, 671-672, 672-673, 673-674, 674-675, 675-676, 676-677, 677-678, 678-679, 679-680, 680-681, 681-682, 682-683, 683-684, 684-685, 685-686, 686-687, 687-688, 688-689, 689-690, 690-691, 691-692, 692-693, 693-694, 694-695, 695-696, 696-697, 697-698, 698-699, 699-700, 700-701, 701-702, 702-703, 703-704, 704-705, 705-706, 706-707, 707-708, 708-709, 709-710, 710-711, 711-712, 712-713, 713-714, 714-715, 715-716, 716-717, 717-718, 718-719, 719-720, 720-721, 721-722, 722-723, 723-724, 724-725, 725-726, 726-727, 727-728, 728-729, 729-730, 730-731, 731-732, 732-733, 733-734, 734-735, 735-736, 736-737, 737-738, 738-739, 739-740, 740-741, 741-742, 742-743, 743-744, 744-745, 745-746, 746-747, 747-748, 748-749, 749-750, 750-751, 751-752, 752-753, 753-754, 754-755, 755-756, 756-757, 757-758, 758-759, 759-760, 760-761, 761-762, 762-763, 763-764, 764-765, 765-766, 766-767, 767-768, 768-769, 769-770, 770-771, 771-772, 772-773, 773-774, 774-775, 775-776, 776-777, 777-778, 778-779, 779-780, 780-781, 781-782, 782-783, 783-784, 784-785, 785-786, 786-787, 787-788, 788-789, 789-790, 790-791, 791-792, 792-793, 793-794, 794-795, 795-796, 796-797, 797-798, 798-799, 799-800, 800-801, 801-802, 802-803, 803-804, 804-805, 805-806, 806-807, 807-808, 808-809, 809-810, 810-811, 811-812, 812-813, 813-814, 814-815, 815-816, 816-817, 817-818, 818-819, 819-820, 820-821, 821-822, 822-823, 823-824, 824-825, 825-826, 826-827, 827-828, 828-829, 829-830, 830-831, 831-832, 832-833, 833-834, 834-835, 835-836, 836-837, 837-838, 838-839, 839-840, 840-841, 841-842, 842-843, 843-844, 844-845, 845-846, 846-847, 847-848, 848-849, 849-850, 850-851, 851-852, 852-853, 853-854, 854-855, 855-856, 856-857, 857-858, 858-859, 859-860, 860-861, 861-862, 862-863, 863-864, 864-865, 865-866, 866-867, 867-868, 868-869, 869-870, 870-871, 871-872, 872-873, 873-874, 874-875, 875-876, 876-877, 877-878, 878-879, 879-880, 880-881, 881-882, 882-883, 883-884, 884-885, 885-886, 886-887, 887-888, 888-889, 889-890, 890-891, 891-892, 892-893, 893-894, 894-895, 895-896, 896-897, 897-898, 898-899, 899-900, 900-901, 901-902, 902-903, 903-904, 904-905, 905-906, 906-907, 907-908, 908-909, 909-910, 910-911, 911-912, 912-913, 913-914, 914-915, 915-916, 916-917, 917-918, 918-919, 919-920, 920-921, 921-922, 922-923, 923-924, 924-925, 925-926, 926-927, 927-928, 928-929, 929-930, 930-931, 931-932, 932-933, 933-934, 934-935, 935-936, 936-937, 937-938, 938-939, 939-940, 940-941, 941-942, 942-943, 943-944, 944-945, 945-946, 946-947, 947-948, 948-949, 949-950, 950-951, 951-952, 952-953, 953-954, 954-955, 955-956, 956-957, 957-958, 958-959, 959-960, 960-961, 961-962, 962-963, 963-964, 964-965, 965-966, 966-967, 967-968, 968-969, 969-970, 970-971, 971-972, 972-973, 973-974, 974-975, 975-976, 976-977, 977-978, 978-979, 979-980, 980-981, 981-982, 982-983, 983-984, 984-985, 985-986, 986-987, 987-988, 988-989, 989-990, 990-991, 991-992, 992-993, 993-994, 994-995, 995-996, 996-997, 997-998, 998-999, 999-1000, 1000-1001, 1001-1002, 1002-1003, 1003-1004, 1004-1005, 1005-1006, 1006-1007, 1007-1008, 1008-1009, 1009-1010, 1010-1011, 1011-1012, 1012-1013, 1013-1014, 1014-1015, 1015-1016, 1016-1017, 1017-1018, 1018-1019, 1019-1020, 1020-1021, 1021-1022, 1022-1023, 1023-1024, 1024-1025, 1025-1026, 1026-1027, 1027-1028, 1028-1029, 1029-1030, 1030-1031, 1031-1032, 1032-1033, 1033-1034, 1034-1035, 1035-1036, 1036-1037, 1037-1038, 1038-1039, 1039-1040, 1040-1041, 1041-1042, 1042-1043, 1043-1044, 1044-1045, 1045-1046, 1046-1047, 1047-1048, 1048-1049, 1049-1050, 1050-1051, 1051-1052, 1052-1053, 1053-1054, 1054-1055, 1055-1056, 1056-1057, 1057-1058, 1058-1059, 1059-1060, 1060-1061, 1061-1062, 1062-1063, 1063-1064, 1064-1065, 1065-1066, 1066-1067, 1067-1068, 1068-1069, 1069-1070, 1070-1071, 1071-1072, 1072-1073, 1073-1074, 1074-1075, 1075-1076, 1076-1077, 1077-1078, 1078-1079, 1079-1080, 1080-1081, 1081-1082, 1082-1083, 1083-1084, 1084-1085, 1085-1086, 1086-1087, 1087-1088, 1088-1089, 1089-1090, 1090-1091, 1091-1092, 1092-1093, 1093-1094, 1094-1095, 1095-1096, 1096-1097, 1097-1098, 1098-1099, 1099-1100, 1100-1101, 1101-1102, 1102-1103, 1103-1104, 1104-1105, 1105-1106, 1106-1107, 1107-1108, 1108-1109, 1109-1110, 1110-1111, 1111-1112, 1112-1113, 1113-1114, 1114-1115, 1115-1116, 1116-1117, 1117-1118, 1118-1119, 1119-1120, 1120-1121, 1121-1122, 1122-1123, 1123-1124, 1124-1125, 1125-1126, 1126-1127, 1127-1128, 1128-1129, 1129-1130, 1130-1131, 1131-1132, 1132-1133, 1133-1134, 1134-1135, 1135-1136, 1136-1137, 1137-1138, 1138-1139, 1139-1140, 1140-1141, 1141-1142, 1142-1143, 1143-1144, 1144-1145, 1145-1146, 1146-1147, 1147-1148, 1148-1149, 1149-1150, 1150-1151, 1151-1152, 1152-1153, 1153-1154, 1154-1155, 1155-1156, 1156-1157, 1157-1158, 1158-1159, 1159-1160, 1160-1161, 1161-1162, 1162-1163, 1163-1164, 1164-1165, 1165-1166, 1166-1167, 1167-1168, 1168-1169, 1169-1170, 1170-1171, 1171-1172, 1172-1173, 1173-1174, 1174-1175, 1175-1176, 1176-1177, 1177-1178, 1178-1179, 1179-1180, 1180-1181, 1181-1182, 1182-1183, 1183-1184, 1184-1185, 1185-1186, 1186-1187, 1187-1188, 1188-1189, 1189-1190, 1190-1191, 1191-1192, 1192-1193, 1193-1194, 1194-1195, 1195-1196, 1196-1197, 1197-1198, 1198-1199, 1199-1200, 1200-1201, 1201-1202, 1202-1203, 1203-1204, 1204-1205, 1205-1206, 1206-1207, 1207-1208, 1208-1209, 1209-1210, 1210-1211, 1211-1212, 1212-1213, 1213-1214, 1214-1215, 1215-1216, 1216-1217, 1217-1218, 1218-1219, 1219-1220, 1220-1221, 1221-1222, 1222-1223, 1223-1224, 1224-1225, 1225-1226, 1226-1227, 1227-1228, 1228-1229, 1229-1230, 1230-1231, 1231-1232, 1232-1233, 1233-1234, 1234-1235, 1235-1236, 1236-1237, 1237-1238, 1238-1239, 1239-1240, 1240-1241, 1241-1242, 1242-1243, 1243-1244, 1244-1245, 1245-1246, 1246-1247, 1247-1248, 1248-1249, 1249-1250, 1250-1251, 1251-1252, 1252-1253, 1253-1254, 1254-1255, 1255-1256, 1256-1257, 1257-1258, 1258-1259, 1259-1260, 1260-1261, 1261-1262, 1262-1263, 1263-1264, 1264-1265, 1265-1266, 1266-1267, 1267-1268, 1268-1269, 1269-1270, 1270-1271, 1271-1272, 1272-1273, 1273-1274, 1274-1275, 1275-1276, 1276-1277, 1277-1278, 1278-1279, 1279-1280, 1280-1281, 1281-1282, 1282-1283, 1283-1284, 1284-1285, 1285-1286, 1286-1287, 1287-1288, 1288-1289, 1289-1290, 1290-1291, 1291-1292, 1292-1293, 1293-1294, 1294-1295, 1295-1296, 1296-1297, 1297-1298, 1298-1299, 1299-1300, 1300-1301, 1301-1302, 1302-1303, 1303-1304, 1304-1305, 1305-1306, 1306-1307, 1

श्री १-चमा उद्योगों में देखने को मिलता है। ना २-चमा उद्योगों में (उद्योगों में) देखने को मिलता है।
 ३-चमा उद्योगों में देखने को मिलता है।
 ४-चमा उद्योगों में देखने को मिलता है।
 ५-चमा उद्योगों में देखने को मिलता है।
 ६-चमा उद्योगों में देखने को मिलता है।
 ७-चमा उद्योगों में देखने को मिलता है।
 ८-चमा उद्योगों में देखने को मिलता है।
 ९-चमा उद्योगों में देखने को मिलता है।
 १०-चमा उद्योगों में देखने को मिलता है।

इस उद्देश्य से जहाँ जहाँ भी शैली को प्रभावित करने का है वहाँ
आकाश को भी। जहाँ-तहाँ है अन्तर्गत की दृष्टि से आकाश की शुद्धता के
अभाव में उत्पन्न हो गई असीमा है। जो कल के कारण उद्भिन्नता देता है दोहरे
उन्हे उदाहरण के साथी की। उपाय से निम्नलिखित के आ जा रहा है। इस नवीनता
के मोह में संस्कृत भाषा के मूल स्वरूप को ही मजबूत प्रभावित करने
का काम किया है। यह एक नवीन विचार है कि - संस्कृत में - संस्कृत में ही न हो
हिन्दी में भी - $\text{in the same way as}$ या उभाव है। हिन्दी ने तो इसे प्रभावित
कर लिया है। हिन्दी के भाषाओं में जो इस तरह के नाम दे देने को मिलते हैं -

[illegible]

उसने कहा कि हाँ लोभ को तो संतुष्ट होना पड़ेगा, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह मेरा उपयोग करे।
 जो संतुष्ट होना ही है। हाँ, वास्तव में संतुष्ट होना ही है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह मेरा उपयोग करे।
 (१. ३३) "तब उसने कहा कि हाँ लोभ को तो संतुष्ट होना पड़ेगा, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह मेरा उपयोग करे।"
 मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह मेरा उपयोग करे।
 मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह मेरा उपयोग करे।

निमित्तः उपाधिः मृत्यु उत्पत्तिः इति - नी में (नीलिङ्ग) की तरह उत्पन्न हो
 लाता है। उसी के उपाध के कारण, उत्पन्न होकर निमित्त होकर नीलिङ्ग की तरह उत्पन्न हो
 इसका नीलिङ्ग के उपाध के कारण होला - इस मन्त्र के विरह मा मिः (नीलिङ्ग) की तरह
 मृत्युः उत्पन्न होता है। के रूप उत्पन्न होता है। (नीलिङ्ग) के नीलिङ्ग की तरह उत्पन्न होकर
 नहीं होला उत्पन्न होला।

[illegible]

[illegible]

यद्यपि उक्तानि चाला में बहुत लिखा जा चुका है, जो कि किछे-
 वहां जा चुका है, तो भी- यही वही धर्म है इतना ही है जो या तो उक्त
 रही है। यह उनमें से एक है जो बहुत ही कम हुआ है। अतः हमें- लेखन संस्कृत में
 नहीं के बराबर है। जो दो एक अल्प कथा करके दृष्टियां मिलती थीं-
 अंग्रेजी की अल्प कथा करके दृष्टियों का संस्कृत में अनुवाद ही है जैसे
 अल्प देव वासिष्ठ का सत्य संशोधनम् जो कि महात्मा रामाणी की अल्प
 कथा My Expression में भी उक्त है। संस्कृत में अनुवाद है-
 असीरव-दशास्त्री का मेहरवरितम् जो कि लोहरा ने दश की अल्प कथा
 का संस्कृत में अनुवाद है। स्वतन्त्र रूप से संस्कृत में अल्प कथा लेखन नहीं
 हुआ। ऐसा नहीं कि- ऐसे कोई निश्चित कारण नहीं थे जो संस्कृत में
 नहीं लिखते थे। माधव श्रीहरिकृष्ण स्वतन्त्र रूप से एक महान्
 जोड़ा के और उक्त का ही है। अनेक महान् जोड़े के महान् जोड़े-
 अल्प कथा उनमें से कुछ की अनेक स्थितियों पर उक्त का उलट की थी-
 स्वतन्त्र जोड़ा होने के साथ-साथ वे संस्कृत के उक्त पर निश्चित थे।
 उन्होंने लोकमान्य तिलक की जीनमी तिलक मराठी उक्त का नाम है
 लिनी जो कि, जैसा कि लिनी का जा चुका है, तीनों भागों में उक्त रचित हुआ है
 वे कहते तो अपनी जीनमी लिख लेते थे। पर उक्त उन का ध्यान गया
 नहीं। तिलक स्वयं संस्कृत के उक्त टिप्पणी थे। उन का संस्कृत पाठित्य
 इस कथा की अल्प कथा पर ही है। अल्प कथा पर ही है। अल्प कथा पर ही है।
 वे कहते हैं- बालो गाढ़ वही है तिलक नाम मराठी द्विज। गाढ़ वही है,
 गाढ़ वही है। अल्प कथा पर ही है। अल्प कथा पर ही है। अल्प कथा पर ही है।
 कोई परिचित नहीं था वही है। अल्प कथा पर ही है। अल्प कथा पर ही है।
 अल्प कथा नहीं। यह कि अल्प कथा पर ही है।

पत्र रसदित्त की भी संदृष्ट वाङ्मय में बहुत की है। फलमें के-
 शिवाङ्गना शक्ति - लीन चतुर्थां हो देवने में उजाली है - एतत् ^{उजाला में लगे रंगों के} पत्र रसदित्तम्
 द्वारा सम्पादित है, मेरा पत्रकाव्यम्, यह एकाध को ही उद्योत होता है। इस उद्योतमी संदृष्ट
 निदनों का ध्यान जाना उभावश्यम है। उद्योत निदनों संदृष्ट में पत्र
 लिखते हैं पर उन की प्रतिलिपियां ने अपने बाहर खड़े नहीं उद्योत, उनका
 एकत्र सम्मेलन सम्भव नहीं हो जाता। मेरे स्वयं के कार्य का ही उद्योत
 ॥ १५५-६५ लंका ॥ दरोक का, कोई भी पत्र मेरे पास नहीं है। सब से बड़े धागे पत्र
 मुझे उद्योत की सज्जि का जो फाइलों में उपलब्ध हुआ वह १९६५ का है
 उद्योत पद्यमय है। इसके बाद उद्योत की पत्र मुझे मिले ५५ फाइलों में
 की पत्रों की प्रतिलिपि का मुझे मिलना ही ने सब पद्यमय है। स्वयं
 है पद्यमय पत्रों की प्रतिलिपि का मैंने बनाई नहीं - यह वह उद्योत
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अथ मन्त्रो घटते गुरोर्मुनि
यज्जीवने अस्य चमत्पावे लज्जल
तादीयाशिष्याः प्रमशः स्ववाचा
पारस्वदेशका उपवर्गमिति ॥
यद्यच्च तेषां गुरवो ज्ञानान्ति
यद्यच्च तेऽन्यैः सह चर्चयन्ति
हिलो च्छया वोच्यन्ति यद्यल
लिखन्ति शिष्याः स्वगिरा हि लज्जल ॥
पारस्वदेशो सुतरां उल्लिख्यः
प्रवर्तते उच्चारि शुभे उभोऽयम् ।
प्रामाणिकानामपि यम बोधः
संजायते नैक जुधाग्रगण्यम् ॥
एत द्विधा पद्धतिरस्मादीये
ना संस्कृते वाङ्मय इत्यतो नः ।
न नाम बोधोऽपि पुरातनानां
सहस्रशः संस्कृतपण्डितानाम् ॥

शिष्यो रचितमेतादृशं गुरुस्वमन्त्रि वाङ्मयम् ।
पारस्व्यां कीर्त्यते वाचि मरुतु जाले हिंस्रया ॥
तत्रैतत् विपुलं चापि पत्रवाङ्मयं मम भूतम् ।
यद्येवं भूत्वा निगदीरति संसया तत्र कीर्त्यते ॥
संस्कृतेऽपि भवेदतदुक्तिरार्हं समेधितम् ।
भवेत्तद्वाङ्मयं भूयो नास्त्यत्र मम संशयः ॥

संस्कृत वाङ्मय को जो उद्देश्य प्राप्त है वह भी समुचित हो यह समझ को
मांग है।

अन्त में एक बात और। मेरे जीवन के अनेक वर्ष काशिकर्तुर्
एशिया में जीते हैं जिसे मैंने बहुत निश्चय से देखा है। मैंने पाया है कि-
कहो की भाषा में संस्कृत के शब्द उचुर हैं और यह तब जाब कि-
उनका संस्कृत के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। वे संस्कृत मूल की नहीं हैं
शताब्दों में से बनाये हुए - कनकय एवं धर्म उचार के लिये नये जाने
प्रामे वाले भारतीयों के माध्यम से वे जहाँ उपस्थित लिये गये हैं। कि-
विदेशी भाषाओं की जटिलता पि ११ वीं शताब्दी में प्रामे भाषा में
रखना नित करने के उपाय में कहे के निगालियों में संस्कृत शब्दों से
पूर्ववर्ति चेत होने के कारण उनका संस्कृत रूपांतरण हुआ उन्हें ही
प्रामे भाषा में समाविष्ट कर लिया। काशिकर्तुर् एशिया के देशों की
संस्कृत मूलक शब्दावली की जाहिसाम और उस का संस्कृत नाम उससे भेद
रखकर एवं अनोदर भाषा है। मुंकर के सोमैया विचारों से एतद्वद्व
फोडना के रूप में इसे उपरमे साथ में लिया है और उससे संयोजन
भा कार्य प्रिय उपरमे चन को ही लौं पा है। मैं जब उन शब्दों को
देखता हूँ तो समझता हूँ जाता हूँ। प्रामे काशिकर्तुर् एशिया शब्द का

मुम्

[illegible][illegible]

सैन्य मुख्यालय Army Head Quarters के लिये नई-या शब्द है
 गृह-पूजायुध-अस्त्र (दशहरा पूजा हरि का में विशेषता का विशेषण है
 पूजा उद्योग करने की पद्धति है - संस्कृत पद्धति से राज्य होना चाहे
 पूजायुध गृह जातिधरों के लिये नई शब्द है जो अस्तित्व और विद्वान
 घर, दुर्ग, के लिये अनेक सन्तान । इण्डोनेशिया के रवेला उद्योग करने का
 ईपारत अस्त्रयुध अस्त्रयुध अस्त्रयुध का इण्डोनेशिया में माया का
 नाम है शासन अनेक दुर्ग । इण्डोनेशिया की ओर दिखती है
 नई जाता है का इण्डोनेशिया अस्त्रयुध अस्त्रयुध अस्त्रयुध

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कालिदास की कृतियों में ~~कैवल्य~~ यज्ञ

-- सत्यव्रत शास्त्री

कालिदास की कृतियाँ यज्ञानुष्ठानों एवं यज्ञ सम्बन्धी वस्तुक्लाप के संकेतों से परिपूर्ण हैं। आश्रमों एवं तपोवनों में सहज स्वाभाविक रूपेण यज्ञकर्मानुष्ठानरत तपस्वियों के कालिदासकृत वर्णन के परिप्रेक्ष्य में ये संकेत अस्वाभाविक भी नहीं। कालिदास की रचनाओं में एक ओर जहाँ यह मुनिजन्मोचित सामान्य दिनचर्या है वहाँ दूसरी ओर तत्कालीन राजाओं द्वारा किए जाने वाले उन महान् एवं दीर्घ-काल तक चलने वाले सत्रों का भी पर्याप्त वर्णन है जिनमें वे उस समय के महत्त्वपूर्ण ऋषियों एवं मुनियों को भी आमन्त्रित करते थे। ये यज्ञ प्रायः या तो अपनी किसी इच्छा की, यथा पुत्रप्राप्ति की, पूर्ति के लिये अथवा अपने समसामयिक अन्य राजाओं पर अपनी प्रभुता एवं श्रेष्ठता की उद्घोषणा करने के लिए अनुष्ठित किए जाते थे।

कालिदास कृत यज्ञों के सूक्ष्म संकेतों से यह प्रतीत होता है कि कवि का गगन को आच्छादित करते हुए यज्ञाग्निधूमों से एवं वैदिक मन्त्रों के सस्वर पाठ से प्रत्यक्ष एवं धनिष्ठ परिचय था। यज्ञ के महत्त्व एवं वैदिक संस्कृति के प्रति कवि का आदर इससे भी घोषित होता है कि उनकी रचनाओं की विषयवस्तु का अधिकांश भाग आश्रमों एवं तपोवनों में पनपा है जहाँ ऋषियों और मुनियों का निवास था। और जहाँ ऋषि एवं तपस्वी होंगे वहाँ यज्ञानुष्ठान तो होंगे ही।

कालिदास के नाटकों में सर्वाधिक लोकप्रिय एवं प्रसिद्ध नाटक अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तल की कथा का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण अंश कण्व अथवा मारोच के आश्रम में विकसित हुआ है। हस्तिनापुर का राजा दुष्यन्त शिकार खेलते हुए आश्रम में आ पहुँचता है। यह सूचना मिलने पर आश्रमवासी ऋषि कुमारों को उसके पास भेजते हैं एवं कुलपति कण्व

टिप्पणी -- लेख में दिए गए उद्धरण एवं संकेत -- कालिदास ग्रन्थावली :

सम्पादक - रेवाप्रसाद द्विवेदी, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी,
१९७४ में से संकलित हैं।

के आश्रम में उपस्थित न होने से राक्षसगण द्वारा बाधित (विघ्ननायित) उनके यज्ञों की रक्षा के लिए कुछ दिन रुकने की प्रार्थना करते हैं --

तत्र भवतः कुलपतेरसान्निध्याद् रक्षार्त्ति न
इष्टिर्विघ्नमुत्पादयन्ति ।^१

राजा उनकी प्रार्थना स्वीकार कर लेता है एवं उसके संरक्षणा में यज्ञकर्म निर्विधि रूप से सम्पन्न हो जाता है। तदनन्तर ही आश्रमवासी उसे राजधानी लौटने की अनुमति प्रदान करते हैं --

अथ स राजर्षिरिष्टं समाप्य ऋषिभिर्विसर्जितः ।^२

यज्ञकर्मानुष्ठान के लिए सर्वप्रथम वेदि का निर्माण कर उसके चारों ओर पवित्र कुशा (घास) बिछाई जाती थी तदनन्तर ऋत्विग्गण अग्नि का आधान कर उसमें हवि अर्पित करते थे । अमिज्ञानशाकुन्तल में एक यजमान शिष्य को ऋत्विजों तक पहुँचाने के लिए कुशा घास का आहरण करते दिखाया गया है --

यावदिमान् वेदिसंस्तरणार्थं दमान् ऋत्विग्य उपनयामि ।^३

आश्रम में वापिस लौटने के उपरान्त कण्व शकुन्तला को पतिगृह में जाने का उपक्रम करते हैं । उसके प्रस्थान के समय वे उसे सयोंहुत यज्ञाग्नियों की प्रदक्षिणा का आदेश देते हैं एवं ऋक्छन्द (ऋग्वेदीय मन्त्रों के छन्द) में उसे आशीर्वाद देते हैं --

इतः सयोंहुताग्नीन् प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व
ऋक्छन्दसा शास्ते^४

१. अमिज्ञानशाकुन्तल, अङ्क २, पृ० ४५६

२. वही, अङ्क ४, पृ० ४७६

३. वही, अङ्क ३, पृ० ४५६

४. वही, अङ्क ४, पृ० ४८६

(बाह्य) अमी वेदिं परितः कृप्तधिष्ण्याः समिद्धन्तः प्रान्तसंस्तीर्णदिभाः ।
 अपधात्ते^{एनन्तो} दुरितं हव्यवैतानास्त्वां वह्नयः पावयन्तु ॥^५

वेदि के चारों ओर निर्दिष्ट निश्चित स्थान की, समिधाओं से प्रज्वलित, प्रान्त भागों में दर्भास्तीर्ण आहुति की सुगन्धि से सब दुरितों (कष्टों दुःखों) का निवारण करती हुई ये यज्ञाग्नियां तुझे पवित्र करें ।

'वह्नि' शब्द में बहुवचन का प्रयोग यहां एकाधिक अग्नियों की उपस्थिति का सूचक है । सम्भवतः यह उन तीन यज्ञाग्नियों - गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय एवं दक्षिणाग्नि, को ओर संकेत करता है जिनकी अर्चना सामान्यतः अग्निहोत्रियों के द्वारा की जाती थी । इन्हीं तीनों का संकेत मनु ने 'त्रेताग्नि' के द्वारा किया है ।

कालिदास ने भी लड़का से अयोध्या लौटते हुए राम के विमान मार्ग को आच्छादित करते हुए यज्ञाग्नि धूमों के वर्णन में उन्हें त्रेताग्नि कहा है + —

त्रेताग्निधूमाग्नमग्निन्धकीर्त्तैस्तस्येदमाक्रान्तविमानमार्गम् ।

घ्रात्वा हविर्गन्धि रजोविमुक्तः समश्नुते मे लघिमानमात्मा ॥^७

पुनः^{५१} राम के तीनों माइयों का वर्णन करते हुए उनकी तेजस्विता की तुलना 'तीनों अग्नियों के समान कान्तियुक्त' कर की है --

-- इतरेऽपि रघोर्वंश्यास्त्र्यस्त्रेताग्नितेजसः ।^८

५. वही

६. मनु २. २३१.

७. रघुवंश, १३. ३७; पृ० २०५

८. वही (रघु०), १५. ३५ पृ० २२२

इसी त्रेताग्नि की ओर एक अपत्यदा संकेत रघुवंश में मिलता है जहां रघु कौत्स से दो तीन दिन अपनी यज्ञशाला में निवास करते हुए प्रतीक्षा करने को कहता है --

चतुर्थ अग्नि के समान अग्नि शाला में रहते हुए
(प्रतीक्षा कीजिए)
वंसश्चतुर्थो ग्निरिवाग्न्यागारे^६

कालिदास ने अपनी रचनाओं में अग्नियों की 'चार' संख्या की ओर केवल एक बार ही संकेत किया है जहां वे चार अग्नियों के मध्य स्थित हो तपस्या करते हुए मुनि सुतीक्ष्ण का वर्णन करता है --

हविर्मुजामेधवतां चतुर्णां मध्ये ---- असां तपस्यति ।^{१०}

अब का यह कथन कि वेदि में अग्नियों का स्थान निश्चित है - वेदिक यज्ञ विधि के अनुरूप ही है । गार्हपत्य वेदि की पश्चिम दिशा की ओर मध्य में, दक्षिणाग्नि उसके दक्षिण पश्चिम में तथा आहवनीय इसके पूर्व कोण में आहित होती है ।

६. वही (रघु०), ५.२५ पृ० १३६

१०. वही, १३.४१, पृ० २०५

इस श्लोक पर नंदगिरि द्वारा उद्धृत, पण्डित की टिप्पणी इस प्रकार है -- 'यह सम्भवतः पञ्चाग्निसाधन की ओर संकेत है अपने चारों ओर, एक पुरतः, एक पश्चाद्, एक एक दाहिने एवं बाएं एवं ग्रीष्म का तपता हुआ सूर्य पाँचवों अग्नि है - जिसमें स्थित हो शरीर का तापन पञ्चाग्नि साधन कहलाता है ।

कालिदासकृत रघुवंश, मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, १६८२, पृ० ८८१.
यद्यपि मनु ने मनुस्मृति २.२३१ में तीन - गार्हपत्य, दक्षिणा एवं आहवनीय,
(क्रमशः...)

प्राचीन काल में प्रत्येक अग्निहोत्री अपनी परिस्थिति के अनुसार घर में एक पृथक् कक्ष अथवा यज्ञशाला का निर्माण करता था जिसमें निरन्तर यज्ञाग्नियाँ प्रज्वलित रहती थीं। कालिदास तीन स्थलों पर इसका संकेत देते हैं --

प्रथमतः -- अग्निशाला में प्रविष्ट होते ही जब एक अशरीरी (अर्मांतिक) वाक् कण्व को शकुन्तला के गन्धर्व विवाह को सूचना देती है।

‘अग्निशरणं प्रविष्टस्य शरीरं विना कुन्दोमय्या वर वाण्या ।’^{११}

द्वितीयतः -- प्रथम अङ्क में जब दुष्यन्त अग्निशाला में, शकुन्तला के पहुँचाने के लिये आये कण्व के शिष्यों एवं गांतमो का स्वागत करने के लिए, प्रतीहारी से अग्निशाला के मार्ग का निर्देश करने का आदेश देते हैं --

‘वेत्त्रवति ! अग्निशरणामार्गमादेश्य ।’^{१२}

एवं पुनः रघुवंश में जब रघु कात्स से तीन चार दिन ‘अग्निशाला’ में रहकर तब तक प्रतीक्षा करने के लिए कहते हैं जब तक कि वे उसके उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की व्यवस्था न कर लें --

अग्नियों की चर्चा की है किन्तु अन्यत्र ३.१००, १८५ में उसने पाँच अग्नियों की ओर संकेत किया है। ये हारीत के अनुसार कही गई दो अन्य अग्नियों कुल्लूक ने ‘पवन’ एवं ‘पावन’ के रूप में उद्धृत की है एवं उनकी व्याख्या में उन्हें क्रमशः ‘सम्य’ एवं ‘आवसथ्य’ कहा है। सम्भवतः कालिदास भी त्रेताग्नि के साथ ‘चतुर्थ अग्नि’ के द्वारा इस सम्य अथवा आवसथ्य (दोनों में से एक) की ओर संकेत कर रहे हैं।

११. अमि० शा० - अङ्क ४, पृ० ४८२

१२. वही (अमि० शा०), अङ्क ५, पृ० ४८८

वसश्चतुर्थो ग्निरिवान्यगारे --- द्वित्राण्यहान्यर्हसि सोढुम् । ^{१३}

यहाँ अमिज्ञानशाकुन्तल में अग्निशाला के लिए 'अग्निशरण' शब्द का प्रयोग है जबकि रघुवंश में 'अग्न्यगार' का (दोनों का अर्थ समान है -- 'पवित्र अग्नियों का घर' -- 'आार' का एक वैकल्पिक अर्थ 'गृह' भी है। काण्डिदास ने मेघदूत में इसी अर्थ में इस शब्द का प्रयोग किया है --

तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहानुत्तरेणास्मदोयम् । ^{१४}

परम्परा के अनुसार अग्नि में आहुत हवियाँ देवताओं को जाती हैं इसीलिए उन्हें 'हविर्भुक्' भी कहा जाता है। अमिज्ञानशाकुन्तल के सप्तम अङ्क में जब पति द्वारा प्रत्याख्यात शकुन्तला ऋषि युगल मारोच एवं दाक्षायणी के आश्रम में शरण लेती हैं वहाँ कवि न केवल इस शब्द का प्रयोग उस ऋषियुगल के लिए करता है अपितु यज्ञ के भाग का ग्रहण करने वालों में उन्हें श्रेष्ठ कह कर उनका वर्णन करता है --

यज्ञभागेश्वरम् --- द्वन्द्वं दक्षामरोक्षिसम्भवम् । ^{१५}

कुमारसम्भव में हिमालय पर्वत तक को भी इसी प्रकार वर्णित किया गया है --

यज्ञभागभुजां मध्ये पदमातस्थुणा त्वया । ^{१६}

यद्यपि ऋषि अपनी आध्यात्मिक शक्ति अथवा तपोबल से, अपने यज्ञकायों

१३. रघु० ५.२५, पृ० १३६

१४. मेघदूत (मेघ०), पूर्वमेघ, श्लोक १२

१५. अमि० शा०, अङ्क ७, पृ० ५५६

१६. कुमार सम्भव, ६.७२, पृ० ८१

मैं राक्षसों द्वारा उपस्थापित विघ्नों का निराकरण करने में समर्थ थे तो भी प्रायः वे अपनी इस तपःशक्ति के अव्यय के भय से ऐसा करते नहीं थे । रघुवंश में रघु ने काँत्स से इस विषय में स्पष्ट रूप से पूछा था कि क्या उनके गुरु प्रतप्तु को अपनी संचित त्रिविध तपःशक्ति का प्रयोग विघ्नों के निराकरण में व्यय तो नहीं करना पड़ता ? :

आप्रायते न व्ययमन्तरायैः कच्चिन्महर्षे^{स्} सूत्रिविधं तपस्तत् ?

सामान्यतः रक्षा हेतु ऋषि अपने समकालीन राजा से ही सहायता की अपेक्षा करते थे एवं राजशक्ति से रक्षा के अभाव में ही वे विघ्न निराकरण के लिये अपने शापास्त्र का प्रयोग करते थे + -

त्राणामावे हि शापास्त्राः कुर्वन्ति तपसो व्ययम् । १७

मुनिजनों द्वारा राजाओं अथवा राजपुत्रों से रक्षा हेतु सहायता की याचना में प्रसंग कालिदास की दो रचनाओं में देखने को मिलता है -- अभिज्ञान शाकुन्तल के प्रथम अंक में, जिसको पहले चर्चा का जा चुका है, और तृतीय अंक में जब दुष्यन्त को सूचित किया जाता है कि सवनकर्म के प्रवृत्त होने पर अनेक प्रकार से भय उत्पन्न करती हुई पिशिस^{ता} राक्षसों की आकृतियाँ आतंकित करती घूम रही हैं + -

राक्षसन्तने सवन-कर्मणि सम्प्रवृत्ते शयाश्चरन्ति बहुधा ७
[मयमादधानाः] सन्ध्यापयोदकपिशाः पिशिस^{ता}नानाम् । १८

रघुवंश में भी दो स्थलों पर इस विषय की उपस्थापना की गई है --

१७०. रघु० १५.३, पृ० २१६

१८. अभि० शा०, अङ्क ३, पृ० ४७५

१. पहिली बार जब विश्वामित्र अपने यज्ञ को रक्षा हेतु, दशरथ से राम को अपने साथ ले जाने की अनुमति चाहते हैं ।

कौशिकेन^{१९} किल द्वातोश्वरो राममध्वरविघातशान्तये ---याचितः ।^{१९}

और राम के लक्ष्मण सहित उनके यज्ञ की कुशलतापूर्वक रक्षा में सन्नद्ध होने पर निश्चिन्त हो कर यज्ञ के लिये दीक्षा हो जाते हैं --

तत्र दीक्षातमूणिं^{२०} ररक्षातुः ।

जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनके मौन रहने पर भी ऋत्विज उनकी व यज्ञ सम्बन्धी क्रियाओं को यथाक्रम सम्पन्न करते हैं --

ऋत्विजः कुपतेर्यथाक्रमं वाग्यतस्य निरवर्त्यन् क्रियाः ।^{२१}

२. दूसरी बार, जब यमुना के पास निवास करने वाले ऋषि लवण के द्वारा व्रत हो, सहायता के लिए राम के पास आते हैं --

लवणेन विलुप्तेज्यास्तामिसेणा तमप्ययुः ॥

मुनयो यमुनाभाजः शरण्यं शरणार्थिनः ॥^{२२}

यद्यपि उन मुनियों का स्वतपोजनित सामर्थ्य उनकी रक्षा के लिए पर्याप्त था तो भी उन्होंने सोचा कि राम के वहाँ होते हुए उन्हें लवण पर उसका अपव्यय करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं --

अवेद्य रामं ते तस्मिन्न पुनरु^{२३} स्वतेजसा ।^{२३}

१९. रघु० ११.१ पृ० १८३.

२०. वही, ११.२४ पृ० १८५

२१. वही, ११.३० पृ० १८५

२२. वही, १५.२ पृ० २१६

२३. वही, १५.३ पृ० २१६

जैसा कि पहिले कहा गया है कि केवल दात्र रक्षा के अभाव में ही
शापास्त्र मुनि जन अपने तपोबल का व्यय करते हैं --

त्राणामावे हि शापास्त्राः कुर्वन्ति तपसो व्ययम् ।

रघु की वंशावली के गुणों का परिगणना करते हुए कालिदास (हमारे
इस अध्ययन से सम्बद्ध) एक और विशिष्ट गुण की चर्चा करते हैं और वह है --
उनके द्वारा शास्त्रोक्त विधि से यज्ञाग्नि में आहुति का अर्पण --

-- यथाविधिहुताग्नीनाम्^{२४}

जिस समय दिलोप अपनी अनपत्यता का कारण एवं उसके निराकरण का
उपाय पूछने ऋषि वसिष्ठ के पास जाते हैं उस समय वे अपनी दशा का वर्णन
शब्दों में करते हैं + यद्यपि मैं 'इज्याविशुद्धात्मा' हूँ (यद्यपि यज्ञों के निरन्तर
अनुष्ठान से मेरा व्यक्तित्व विशुद्ध अर्थात् पापरहित है) फिर भी सब सन्तति
के लोप (अभाव) के कारण मैं कुण्ठित हूँ --

पूजालोप निमीलितः ---- ।^{२५}

यज्ञानुष्ठान का उद्देश्य मात्र आत्मविशुद्धि ही नहीं अपितु भौतिक समृद्धि
की उपलब्धि भी है ।

दिलोप वसिष्ठ से कहते हैं -- आपके द्वारा विधिपूर्वक अग्नि में अर्पित
हवि वृष्टि के रूप में परिवर्तित होकर अनावृष्टि से शोणित अनाज को हरा भरा
कर देती है --

हविरावर्जितं होतस्त्वया विधिवदग्निष्णु ।
वृष्टिर्भवति सस्यानामवग्रहविशोणिणाम् ॥^{२६}

२४. रघु १. ६. पृ० १०३

२५. वही १. ६८ पृ० १०८

२६. वही १. ६२ पृ० १०८

मन्त्रों के दृष्टा -- मन्त्रकृत्^{२७} एवं अथर्वज्ञान के मण्डार -- अथर्वनिधि:^{२८}
के द्वारा उच्चारित मन्त्रों से शत्रु निरस्त हो जाते हैं एवं प्रजारं समृद्धिशांतिनी ।

यतः घृत यज्ञाग्नि में आहुति, हवि सामग्री में मुख्य था अतः उसकी की २६
प्राप्ति के साधन गाँ का भी यज्ञ कार्य में अपना पृथक् महत्व था । उसे आहिताग्नि
होता^{३०} के लिए आहुतिसाधन (वाज्य प्राप्ति का साधन) कहा गया है ।

कालिदास ने राजा अज के विषय में अग्निचित् ^{३१} -- जिसने अग्नियों का चयन किया तथा दोमधर्त्तों ^{३२} के लिए यज्वा (यज्वन्) यज्ञ करने वाला, -- विशेषणों के प्रयोग द्वारा यज्ञ-परता को सामान्य स्थिति की ओर ईर्गित करने के साथ साथ अनेक राजाओं द्वारा कतिपय विशिष्ट यज्ञानुष्ठानों की ओर भी संकेत किया है।

दिलीप ने ६६ अश्वमेधों का अनुष्ठान किया था^{३३} तथा यद्यपि उसके पुत्र द्वारा रक्षित अश्व को, अपने पद नाम -- 'शतक्रु' के किनारे से मयभीत इन्द्र द्वारा अपहृत कर लिए जाने के कारण वह १००वाँ अश्वमेध यज्ञ न कर सका तथापि उसे उस सषष्ठे यज्ञ (साँवें)^{३४} पूर्ण फल प्राप्त हुआ ।

रघु ने विश्वजित् यज्ञ किया जिसमें उसने अपने समस्त कौशल का दान कर दिया ।

२७. सुंल व मन्त्रे नृलो मन्त्रेः, १. ६३, पु० १०८, १५ प्यमणी मन्त्रे नृला मुकी गाम्, ५-४,
स रवा वशरथस्यापि जामरुम ने मन्त्रे हरे, १५. ३९, पु० ३२९. [पु० १३४.४.
२८. वही प्रथाय वने धे लतस्थ , १. ५८, पु० १०८,

२६. रघु० १.८२, पृ० ११०

३०. वही, २.४४ पृ० ११५

३१. वही, द. २५ पृ० १५६

३२. वही, १८.१२ पृ० १४५

३३. अपूर्णमैकेन शतकृतूपमः शतकृतू नामपविघ्नमापसः । --वही, ३.३८ पृ० १२२

३४. अनसृदीक्षाप्रयतः स मद्गुरुः कृतोरशेषेण फलेन युज्यताम् । --वही, ३. ६५, पृ. १२४

३५. लघुचरित्रे विस्तारितं द्वितीयं निःशेषं विश्राणितं कोणं जातम् ।

--वही, ५, पृ० १३५

दशरथ ने पुत्र प्राप्ति के लिए पुत्रोष्टि यज्ञ का अनुष्ठान किया । ^{३६}

राम ने अश्वमेध यज्ञ किया ^{३७} जिसमें सीता को वनवास देने के कारण ^{३८} उसकी स्वर्णप्रतिमा को अर्धाङ्गिनो के आसन पर अधिष्ठित किया ।

सीता के पिता जनक ने भी एक यज्ञ किया था जिसका नाम तो निर्दिष्ट नहीं किन्तु जिस की समाप्ति पर 'यूप' ^{३९} की चर्चा एवं 'ऋतु' ^{४०} शब्द के प्रयोग से, उस का 'अश्वमेध' होना ही अनुमित होता है --

यूपवत्यवसिते क्रियाविधा ।

क्योंकि अन्यत्र 'ऋतु' शब्द से अश्वमेध ही अभिहित है । इस यज्ञ में ऋषि विश्वामित्र को भी आमन्त्रित किया गया था --

तं न्यमन्त्रयत सम्भृतऋतुर्मथिलः ^४

जहाँ वे राम को भी अपने साथ ले गए थे - एवं वहीं शिव धनुष के उठाने एवं तोड़ने की घटना के उपरान्त राम व सीता का विवाह हुआ था ।

अपने पिता द्वारा किये जा रहे अश्वमेध यज्ञ के अश्व को ऋषि कपिल द्वारा अपहृत कर पाताल लोक में ले जाने पर, उसकी खोज करते हुए राम के पूर्वजों ने पृथ्वी का खनन किया था । लंका से अयोध्या की यात्रा में राम समुद्र की विस्तीर्णता का कारण बताते हुए इस अश्वमेध यज्ञ की चर्चा करते हैं --

३६. ऋष्यशृङ्गादयस्तस्य सन्तः सन्तानकाहिदाष्टाः ।

आरेभिरे जितात्मानः पुत्रीयामिष्टिमुत्विजः ॥

-- रघु० १०.४ पृ० १७५

३७. तमध्वरायमुक्ताश्वम् -- वही, १५.५८, पृ० २२३

३८. विधेरधिक्षम्भारस्ततः प्रववृते मखः । -- वही, १५.६२

३९. वही, ११.३७ पृ० १८६

४०. वही, ११.३२ पृ० १८५

गुरोर्यियदातोः कपिलेन मेघ्ये
 रसातलं सहकृमिने तुरङ्गे
 तदर्थमुर्वीमिवदायदिमः
 पूर्वैः क्लायं परिवर्धितो नः ॥ ४१

राम के पाँत्र अतिथि के द्वारा भी अश्वमेध के अनुष्ठान की रघुवंश में
 चर्चा है --

‘जिगीषातेरश्वमेधाय’ ४२

प्रसंगतः रघुवंश में ‘अश्वमेधयज्ञ’ विषयक यह अन्तिम संकेत है ।

अश्वमेध में अश्व की बलि दी जाती थी । अतः कालिदास के द्वारा अनेकत्र
 ‘यूप’ की चर्चा किया जाना सर्वथा स्वाभाविक है । बलि से पूर्व अश्व को यूप
 (यज्ञार्थ प्रतिष्ठापित दण्ड) से बाँधा जाता था ।

जनक ने जिन यज्ञों का अनुष्ठान किया उनमें भी यूप के प्रयोग की चर्चा
 है । ४३

यूपवत्यवसिते क्रियाविधौ ।

दशरथ के यज्ञानुष्ठान के प्रसंग में कवि ने कहा है कि दशरथ के द्वारा
 किये गये यज्ञों की तमसा एवं सरयू के तट समुच्छिन्न स्वर्णिम यूपों से शोभायमान
 हैं --

ऋतुष्तेन विसर्जितमोलिनो भुजसमाहृतदिग्बसुनाकृताः ।
 कनकयूपसमुच्छ्रयशोभिना वितमसा तमसासरयूतटाः ॥ ४४

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४१. रघु १३.३ पृ० २०२
 ४२. वही, १७.७६ पृ० २४२
 ४३. वही, ११.३७ पृ० १८६
 ४४. वही, ६.२०. पृ० १६७

पुष्पक विमान द्वारा अयोध्या आते हुए राम सीता से वातालाप के क्रम में अयोध्या के समीप बहती हुई सरयू के तट पर, तुरंगमेध^{४६} की चर्चा के प्रसंग में यूप^{४६} की विस्तीर्ण पंक्तियों की ओर अत्यन्त गौरव से हंगित करते हैं।

राम के पुत्र कुश ने अयोध्या प्रत्यावर्तन के समय सरयू के तट पर चाँकोर वेदियों पर स्थित सैकड़ों यूपों को देखा जो उनके पूर्वजों द्वारा किए गए यज्ञानुष्ठानों के स्मारक थे । —

इत्यध्वनः कैश्चिदहोमिरन्ते

कूलं समासाद्य कुशः सरय्वाः ।

वेदिप्रतिष्ठान् वितताध्वराणां

यूपानपश्यच्छतशो रथूणाम् ॥^{४७}

कुमारसम्भव में भी कालिदास ने 'यूप' को दिए जाने वाले वैदिक सत्कार की चर्चा की है। प्रसंग है ब्रह्मचारी वेशधारी शिव का शिव को पतिरूप में प्राप्त करने के लिए तपस्यारत पार्वती से वातालाप^{४८}। शिव पार्वती की इस इच्छा की अनुपयुक्तता एक दृष्टान्त द्वारा प्रकट करते हैं -- सज्जनों के द्वारा (अपराधी को मृत्युदण्ड देने के लिए) ~~अश्वमेध~~ श्मशान में गाड़े गए शूल को वह आदर देना अपेक्षित नहीं, जो यज्ञानुष्ठानार्थ प्रतिष्ठित 'यूप' को वैदिक विधि में दिया जाता है।

अपेक्ष्यते साधुजनेन वैदिकी श्मशानशूलस्य न यूपसत्क्रिया^{४८} ।

सम्भवतः अश्वमेध में अश्व की एवं गोमेध में गौ की बलि दी जाती थी। मेघदूत में राजा रन्तिदेव के द्वारा गोमेध यज्ञ में गौओं की बलि का उल्लेख कालिदास

४५. जज्ञानि या तीरनिज्ञातयूपा । -- रघु १३. ६ पृ० २०७

४६. तुरङ्गमेधावभूयावतीर्णरिद्धाकुभिः पुण्यतरीकृतानि । -- वही.

४७. वही, १६. ३५ पृ० २३१

४८. कुं स० ५. ७३ पृ० ७४

ने किया है। मेघ को चर्मवती के तट पर कुछ देर ठहर उसके यश के प्रति सम्मान व्यक्त करने का कथन है, जो यश नदी के रूप में पृथिवी पर प्रकट हुआ है --

व्यालम्बेयाः सुरमितनयालम्पजां मानयिष्यन् ।

स्रोतोमूर्त्या भुविपरिणतां रन्तिदेवस्य कीर्तिम् ॥ ४६

विमानमार्ग से यात्रा करते हुए राम सीता से आश्रमों तपोवनों एवं उनमें तपस्या लीन मुनियों एवं यज्ञानुष्ठानों का अनेकत्र वर्णन करते हैं। इसी क्रम में हविःप्रदान से प्रवृद्ध चार अग्नियों के मध्य स्थित हो तपस्या करते हुए मुनि सुतोदण का वर्णन द्रष्टव्य है --

हविर्भुजामेधवतां चतुर्णां मध्ये । ५०

इसी प्रकार का मुनि शरमङ्गा का वर्णन है जिसने सुदीर्घ काल तक प्रज्वलित एवं समिधाग्नि से संतृप्त पवित्र अग्नि में अन्ततः अपने मन्त्रपूत शरीर तक को भी अर्पित कर दिया था --

चिराय सन्तर्प्य समिद्धिरग्निम् ---यो मन्त्रपूतां तनुमप्यहोषीत् ५१

यज्ञ की समाप्ति पर किए जाने वाले पुण्य स्नान को अवभृथ कहते हैं। कालिदास ने एकाधिक स्थानों पर इस क्रिया की ओर संकेत किया है --

१. नन्दिनी के दुग्ध की पवित्रता की अवभृथ से तुलना करते हुए उसे (दुग्ध को)

अवभृथ से भी अधिक पवित्र करने वाला कहा है --

-- भुवं कोष्णो न कुण्डो घृणी मेध्यमेनावभृथादपि । ५२

४६. मेघ० (पूर्वमेघ) श्लोक ४५ पृ० ३३

५०. रघु० १३.४१ पृ० २०५

५१. वही, १३.४५ पृ० २०६

५२. वही, १.८४ पृ० ११०.

२. दूसरी बार दशरथ के प्रसंग में -- उसके अवभृथ से अभिषिक्त होने की चर्चा है --

-- अवभृथ-प्रयतः । ५३

३. तीसरी बार विश्वामित्र के यज्ञकर्म की समाप्ति की सूचना देते हुए --
उसे अवभृथस्नानं -- ^{स्नानं} अवभृथाप्लुतोपानः ५४ कहा है ।

४. ^{चो} राम के पूर्वजों, ^{५५} इक्ष्वाकुवंशो राजाओं, के विषय में वर्णन करते हुए --
-- तुरङ्गमेव ^{५५} भूयावतीर्णैः -- ^{५५} इक्ष्वाकुभिः कहकर उनकी निरन्तर यज्ञव्यापृति और उसमें अवभृथस्नान की सूचना दी है।

कालिदास ने अपनी कृतियों में यज्ञ के लिये यज्ञ, ^{५६} इज्या, ^{५७} होम, ^{५८} अध्वर, ^{६०} मस, ^{६१} और ^{६२} इष्टि -- इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है। तद्विस्तृत रूप में वितान, वितानिक, शान्त्युदकम्, वितानास्त्वां वह्नयः पावयन्तु, ^{६३} से उसने वितान शब्द की ओर भी संकेत किया है। कभी कभी यज्ञ अथवा यज्ञविधि अर्थ मात्र क्रिया शब्द से भी उसने सूचित कर दिया है। दिलीप सिंह से गाय के बदले में स्वयं उन्हें स्वीकार करने के प्रसंग में इसी शब्द का प्रयोग करते हैं। उनका कहना

५३. रघु ६. २२, पृ० १६८

५४. वही, ६. २१ पृ० १८५

५५. अष्टी, १३. ६१ - ५०

५६. वही, पृ० ८१, ५५६

५७. पृ० १०८, २३, २१६

५८. पृ० ११४, १२२ २२४,

५९. पृ० १३४, १८३, २२३, २३१

६०. पृ० १२२, १२४, १४८, १८६

६१. पृ० १२२, १३५, १६०, २२४

६२. पृ० १७५

६३. अभि० शा०, अहक ३, पृ० ४५६

६४. वही, अहक ४, पृ० ४८६

है कि उन्हें खा जाने से सिंह की पारणा भी हो जायगी और पुनि वसिष्ठ के यज्ञ की साथन समूत गाय भी बचो/रह जायेगी - मवेदलु^मश्च पुनेः क्रियार्थः^{६५} ।

रघु भी इस शब्द का प्रयोग करते हैं जबकि अपने पिता के यज्ञ में विघ्न डालने के कारण हनू को सम्बोधित कर वे कहते हैं -- मुद्गुरोः क्रियाविधाताय

कथं प्रवर्तते ?^{६६} जब श्रीराम ने ऋषि विश्वामित्र के यज्ञ में विघ्न डालने वाले राक्षसों का नाश कर दिया तो ऋत्विजों ने ऋषि की यज्ञ विधि सम्पन्न करा दी । यज्ञविधि के लिये कवि ने यहाँ क्रिया शब्द का ही प्रयोग किया है --

ऋत्विजः कुलपत्यथाक्रमं वाग्यतस्य निरवतंयन् क्रियाः ।^{६७} जनक की यज्ञ विधि के सन्दर्भमें भी इसी शब्द का प्रयोग हुआ है -- यूपवत्त्ववसिते क्रियाविधौ^{६८} ।

कहीं कहीं यज्ञ अथवा याज्ञिक अनुष्ठानों के लिये कर्म शब्द का प्रयोग कालिदास की कृतियों में दृष्टिगोचर होता है । जब अग्नि वर्ण (अत्यन्त विलासिता के कारण अतीव) रङ्गना हो गया तब उसके पुरोहितों ने शक्ति प्रजाओं में यह प्रचारित कर दिया कि वह पुत्रप्राप्त्यर्थ यज्ञकर्ममें संग्रह है --

-- बाढमेणु दिवसेणु पार्थिवः कर्म साध्यति पुत्रजन्मने ।^{६९}

अश्वमेध एवं विश्वजित् जैसी बड़ी बड़ी यज्ञक्रियाओं के प्रसंग में 'महत्' शब्द का प्रयोग भी द्रष्टव्य है -- यथा --

तदहमग्रा^{यं}मर्थं मधवन् महाकृतोः^{७०} इति दातीशो नवर्ति^मवाधिका^म
महाकृतानां^{७१} -- ततान, ऋत्विजः स तथा ऽऽनवे दक्षिणाभिर्महाकृतो^{७२}, पुत्रो रघुस्तस्य पदं

६५. रघु०, २.५५, पृ० ११६

६६. वही, ३.४४, पृ० १२२

६७. वही, ११.३०, पृ० १८५

६८. वही, ११.३७, पृ० १८६

६९. वही, १६.५२, पृ० २५३

७०. वही, ३.४६, पृ० १२२

७१. वही, ३.६६, पृ० १२४

७२. वही, १७.८०, पृ० २४३

पुशास्ति महाकृतोर्विश्वजितः प्रयोक्ता । ^{७३}

यह एक अद्भुत एवं विचारणीय तथ्य है कि यज्ञविधि के लिए याग शब्द का प्रयोग कालिदास की रचनाओं में कहीं भी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

यज्ञविषयक शब्दों को कवि ने प्रायः मात्र पर्यायवाची के रूप में प्रयुक्त किया है यद्यपि कर्मकाण्डीय ग्रन्थों में उनका प्रयोग यज्ञ विशेषणों के लिये किया जाता है । महाकवि का एक ही यज्ञ के लिए विभिन्न शब्दों का प्रयोग यहाँ प्रमाण रूप में प्रस्तुत है -- यथा --

होम मत्त एवं क्रतु का प्रयोग अश्वमेध के लिए, यज्ञ अध्वर एवं मत्त शब्दों का प्रयोग विश्वजित् यज्ञ के लिए । ^{७४} इसी प्रकार अन्यत्र भी दृष्टव्य है ।

यज्ञ के नियमानुसार दान एवं दक्षिणा यज्ञ कार्य की सफलता के लिए अनिवार्य हैं । यज्ञ की समाप्ति पर इन दोनों का अभाव यज्ञफल की प्राप्ति में बाधक हो जाता है एवं यज्ञ व्यर्थ हो जाता है --

हतो यज्ञस्त्वदक्षिणाः ।

रघु द्वारा किये गये विश्वजित् यज्ञ के फल प्राप्त करने की इच्छा से उसने अपने स्वामी कालिदास ने पहिली बार कुश के पुत्र एवं राम के पात्र अतिथि के राज्याभिषेक के समय इसकी चर्चा की है जिससे कि स्नातक उदारतापूर्वक दिए गए दान से अपने यज्ञानुष्ठानों को सफल बनाने में समर्थ हों । --

स तावदभिषेकान्ते स्नातकेभ्यो ददौ वसु ।

यावतेणां समाप्येरन् यज्ञाः पर्याप्तदक्षिणाः ॥ ^{७५}

७३. रघु०, ६.७६, पृ० १४८

७४. वही, ३.३८, ३६, ४५, पृ० १२२; ४.८६, पृ० १३३; ५.६ पृ० १३४, १३५.

७४. वही, ४.८६, पृ० १३३.

७५. वही, १८.१७, पृ० २३७

दूसरी बार उसने उसी राजा के द्वारा अश्वमेध का अनुष्ठान करने के अवसर पर इसका उल्लेख किया है --

ऋत्विजः स तथाऽऽनर्चं ददाणाभिर्महाकृतो ।
यथा साधारणीभूतं नामास्य धनदस्य च ॥ ७६

कुछ स्थलों पर बरसों चलने वाले दीर्घसत्रों की चर्चा मोउपलब्ध है । पतञ्जलि ने महाभाष्य में सैंकड़ों, अथवा उससे भी अधिक सहस्रों, वर्षों तक चलने वाले यज्ञों का उल्लेख किया है --

वाणशितिकानि वाणसाहस्त्रिकाणि

कालिदास ने भी एक बार प्रचेता के दीर्घसत्र में हवि के लिये गी सुरभि के पाताल में होने के कारण दामा याचना की । दिलीप को उसके उपलब्ध न होने के प्रसंग में इस ओर (दीर्घ सत्र को ओर) संकेत किया है --

हविषो दीर्घसत्रस्य स चेदानीं प्रचेतसः ।
भुजङ्गापिहितद्वारं पातालमाधितिष्ठति ॥ ७७

कालिदास ने यज्ञ क्रिया विधि से सम्बद्ध किसी उपकरण की चर्चा केवल एक बार ही की है । विश्वामित्र के यज्ञ के दूषण के सन्दर्भ में, विकङ्कत की लकड़ी से निर्मित एक महदाकार याज्ञिक कलशी -- 'सूत्र' की चर्चा है । बड़े बड़े रक्त बिन्दुओं से वेदि को प्रदूषित होते देख ऋत्विज् हतने 'विचलित' हो गए कि सूत्र उनके हाथ से छूट गए ।

७६. रघु, १७.८० पृ० २४३

७७. वही, १.८० पृ० १०६

~~७८. वही, ११.२५. पृ० १८५~~

वीक्ष्य वेदिपथ रक्तबिन्दुमि-

बन्धुजीवपृथुमिः प्रदूषिताम् ।

सम्प्रप्तोऽभवदपोढकर्मणा -

मृत्विजां च्युतविकहकलस्तृचाम् ॥ ७८

राजा दशरथ ने यज्ञ से प्राप्त जिस चरु नामक अन्न को अपनी पत्नियों में विभक्त कर दिया था उस यज्ञान्न का उल्लेख भी रघुवंश में कवि ने किया है --

-- स तेजो वंष्णावं पत्न्योर्विभजे चरुं यज्ञितम् । ७९

यज्ञ में दी जाने वाली हवियों की चर्चा के प्रसंग कालिदास की रचनाओं में सामान्य-पर्याप्त हैं ।

रघु के जन्म के समय होने वाले अनेक शुभशकुनों में एक है -- यज्ञाग्नि द्वारा प्रदक्षिणार्थियों से हवि का ग्रहण --

प्रदक्षिणार्थिर्हविराग्निराददे ८०

ऐसा ही वर्णन अन्यत्र भी है जहाँ दशरथ के दिग्विजय के लिए प्रस्थान काल में अश्वों के नीराजना के समय अग्नि ने अपने प्रदक्षिणार्थियों से हवि का ग्रहण किया था --

तस्मै सम्यक्पुता वह्निर्वाजिनोराजनाविधा । ८१

प्रदक्षिणार्चिव्याजिन हस्तेनैव जयं ददा ॥

अन्यत्र अग्नि के सहज तेज को हविर्दान के द्वारा विवृद्धि (संवर्धन) की चर्चा

७८. रघु ११.२५ पृ० १८५

७९. वही, १०.५४ पृ० १७६

८०. वही ४.२५ पृ० १२८

८१. वही ३.१४. पृ० १२०

करते हुए दशरथ के पुत्रों के स्वाभाविक (सहज) विनीतता विनय के सर्वर्धन से तुलना करते हुए कवि कहता है --

उनको स्वाभाविक विनीतता विनयकर्म (अनुशासनकारक शिक्षापद्धति) के द्वारा उसी प्रकार सर्वर्धित को गई जिस प्रकार अग्नि का सहज तेज हवि अर्पित करने पर विवृद्ध हो उठता है --

स्वाभाविकं विनीतत्वं तेषां विनयकर्मणा ।
मुमुर्च्छ सहजं तेजो हविषेव हविर्भुजाम् ॥^{८२}

एक स्थल पर रक्तवर्ण कर्णिकार पुष्प की तुलना कवि ने हुतहुताशनदीप्ति (आहुति से प्रदीप्त अग्नि) से की है --

हुतहुताशनदीप्तिः --- युवतयः कुसुमं दधुराहितं तदलके ।^{८३}

यह ध्यान देने योग्य है कि अनेक स्थलों पर जहाँ कालिदास ने अग्नि में आहुति अर्पण की चर्चा की है वहाँ विधिना,^{८४} यथाविधि^{८५}, विधिवत्^{८६}, यथावत्,^{८७} सम्यक्^{८८} आदि शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है जो कि नियमानुसार कर्मविधि के अनुष्ठान के महत्त्व को प्रदर्शित करता है अर्थात् कोई भी यज्ञकर्म तत्सम्बन्धी शास्त्रों में विहित नियमों व क्रमप्रक्रिया के अनुसार ही होना चाहिए । एक स्थल पर कालिदास ने विधान से अटेकर किये गये उपक्रम की उल्लेख किया है।^{८८} कालिदास उस सम्यता में सर्वर्धित हुए जब वैदिक यज्ञों का पर्याप्त प्रचलन था,

८२. रघु० ६.७६ पृ० १८२

८३. वही, ६.४० पृ० १६६

८४. यदग्नां विधिना हुतम् -- कु० स० ६.६ पृ० ७७

८५. यथाविधि हुताग्नीनाम् -- रघु० १.६ पृ० १०३

८६. हविरावर्जितं होतस्त्वया विधिवदग्निणु

(यहाँ अग्निणु में बहुवचन द्वारा तीन अग्नियों की ओर संकेत दृष्टव्य है)

वही, १.६२ पृ० १०८

८७. ततो यथावत् विहिताध्वराय । -- वही ५.१६ पृ० १३५

८८. तस्मै सम्यग्धुतो वह्निः । -- वही, ४.२५ पृ० १२८

८८. तस्मै सम्यग्धुतो वह्निः । -- वही, ४.२५ पृ० १२८

करते हुए दशरथ के पुत्रों के स्वाभाविक (सहज) विनीतता विनय के सर्वर्धन से तुलना करते हुए कवि कहता है --

उनकी स्वाभाविक विनीतता विनयकर्म (अनुशासनकारक शिक्षापद्धति) के द्वारा उसी प्रकार सर्वर्धित को गई जिस प्रकार अग्नि का सहज तेज हवि अर्पित करने पर विवृद्ध हो उठता है --

स्वाभाविकं विनीतत्वं तेषां विनयकर्मणा ।
मुमुर्च्छं सहजं तेजो हविषोव हविर्भुजाम् ॥^{८२}

एक स्थल पर रक्तवर्ण कर्णिकार पुष्प की तुलना कवि ने हुतहुताशनदीप्ति (आहुति से प्रदीप्त अग्नि) से की है --

हुतहुताशनदीप्तिः --- युवतयः कुसुमं दधुराहितं तदलके ।^{८३}

यह ध्यान देने योग्य है कि अनेक स्थलों पर जहाँ कालिदास ने अग्नि में आहुति अर्पण की चर्चा की है वहाँ विधिना,^{८४} यथाविधि^{८५}, विधिवत्^{८६}, यथावत्,^{८७} सम्यक्^{८८} आदि शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है जो कि नियमानुसार कर्मविधि के अनुष्ठान के महत्त्व को प्रदर्शित करता है अर्थात् कोई भी यज्ञकर्म तत्सम्बन्धी शास्त्रों में विहित नियमों व क्रमप्रक्रिया के अनुसार ही होना चाहिए । एक स्थल पर कालिदास ने विधान से अटेकर किये गये उपक्रमों की उल्लेख किया है।^{८८} कालिदास उस सम्यता में सर्वर्धित हुए जब वैदिक यज्ञों का पर्याप्त प्रचलन था,

८२. रघु० ६. ७६ पृ० १८२

८३. वही, ६. ४० पृ० १६६

८४. यदग्नां विधिना हुतम् -- कु० स० ६. ६ पृ० ७७

८५. यथाविधि हुताग्नीनाम् -- रघु० १. ६ पृ० १०३

८६. हविरावर्जितं होतस्त्वया विधिवदग्निणु

(यहाँ अग्निणु में बहुवचन द्वारा तीन अग्नियों की ओर संकेत दृष्टव्य है)

वही, १. ६२ पृ० १०८

८७. ततो यथावत् विहिताध्वराय । -- वही ५. १६ पृ० १३५

८८. तस्मै सम्यग्धुतो वह्निः । -- वही, ४. २५ पृ० १२८

८८. तस्मै सम्यग्धुतो वह्निः । -- वही, ४. २५ पृ० १२८

जब यज्ञवेदियों का निर्माण, उनके चारों ओर दर्भ का आस्तरण; पवित्र-
 संख्या में तीन अथवा चार सुनिश्चित स्थान की अग्नियों का प्रज्वलन किया जाता
 था, + जब यज्ञशालाओं में समिधा का भण्डार पर्याप्त मात्रा में सदा उपलब्ध रहता
 था, + जब ऋत्विज^१ यजमानों की विविध यज्ञों के सम्पादन में सहायता करते
 थे, + जब मुनिजन आशीर्वाद में वैदिक छन्दों का प्रयोग करते थे। राजा और
 सम्राट् छोटे बड़े दैनिक और विशिष्ट (जिनमें व्यापक प्रबन्ध की अपेक्षा थी)
 यज्ञकार्यों में निरन्तर व्यावृत्ति से गौरवान्वित होते थे तथा जब वे उनकी
 समाप्ति के सूचक अवभृथ से अभिषिक्त होते थे।

यह वह सम्पत्ता थी जो कालिदास की अन्तश्चेतना पर पूर्णतया झार्ई हुई
 थी एवं जो अतीव सहज रूप से उसकी सभी अमर कृतियों में स्वतः मुखरित हुई थी।

इक्कीसवीं शती और संस्कृत

सत्यव्रत शास्त्री

लगभग ढाई वर्ष पूर्व बीसवीं शताब्दी समाप्त हुई थी और उसके साथ ही नई सहस्राब्दी और नई शताब्दी ने जन्म लिया था। अतीत के बारे में तो जानकारी है ही पर अनागत का पता नहीं। विश्व का मानचित्र इस में क्या होगा और उसमें संस्कृत का क्या स्थान होगा यह सम्प्रति कल्पना का ही विषय है। जो प्रवृत्तियां गत शताब्दी के अन्तिम चरण में उभरीं उन्हीं के आधार पर भविष्य का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। चूंकि अनुमान भी एक प्रमाण है और प्रमाणचतुष्टय के अन्तर्गत है इसलिये उसके आधार पर भविष्य की परिकल्पना को सर्वथा सन्देह की दृष्टि से ही नहीं देखा जा सकता।

समाज को यह कितना ही पीड़ाकर क्यों न लगे, पर यह सच है कि संस्कृत के प्रति सिवाय कुछेक गिने-चुने संस्कृत प्रचारकों के जो कि संस्कृत को लोकभाषा बनाने का मधुर स्वप्न देखते हैं, जनता में उत्साह नहीं है। कुछ लोगों का यह चिन्तन है कि आज के बच्चों को अपने अतीत से परिचित कराने के लिये संस्कृत किसी न किसी स्तर पर अनिवार्य करना चाहिए। यह चिन्तन उत्तम हो सकता है पर व्यावहारिक नहीं। बीसवीं शती में यह सम्भव रहा होगा, इक्कीसवीं शती शायद इसे स्वीकार न करे। आज किसी भाषा को अनिवार्य करने का वातावरण नहीं है। अनिवार्य करते ही विरोध का स्वर उभरने लगता है। आज की पीढ़ी धीरे-धीरे उन्मुक्तता की ओर अग्रसर हो रही है। भाषा के विषय में भी उसका यही चिन्तन है। इसमें किसी प्रकार का बन्धन उसके गले नहीं उतरता।

रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान मानव की मूलभूत आवश्यकताएं हैं। ये तो उसे चाहिये हीं। इनके बिना जीवन यात्रा नहीं चल सकती। जहाँ से मनुष्य को इनकी उपलब्धि की आशा दिखती है वह उसी की ओर उन्मुख हो लेता है। यही कारण है कि आज कम्प्यूटर इंजिनियर बनने की होड़ लगी है। उसके बाद का स्थान है वाणिज्य शास्त्र और अर्थ शास्त्र का और उससे भी बाद का विज्ञान का। कभी विज्ञान का बोल बाला था। भाषाओं का स्थान उन सब से नीचे का है। उनमें भी अंग्रेजी विदेशी होते हुए भी बाज़ी मार लेती है। प्रतिभाशाली विद्यार्थी इन सब की ओर खिचें चले जाते हैं। इस सब के आलोक में संस्कृत को कैसे पनपना है यह हम सबके सोच का विषय है।

जो समर्पित व्यक्ति हैं वे संस्कृत पढ़ेंगे ही। पर जनसाधारण तक संस्कृत को कैसे पहुंचाना है यह समस्या बीसवीं शती की भी थी और इक्कीसवीं की भी होगी। बहुत वर्ष हुए मैं जर्मनी में था। वहाँ बर्लिन में लगभग एक सप्ताह तक रहा। एक दिन सन्ध्या के समय

तत्कालीन संस्कृत विद्वान् प्रो. क्लास ब्रून के साथ समुद्रतट पर टहलते-टहलते भारत में संस्कृत के भविष्य पर चर्चा चल पड़ी। उस समय उन्होंने जो विचार व्यक्त किये उन्होंने मुझे कहीं गहरे तक स्पर्श किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि संस्कृत के व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार के लिये इसे एक अतिरिक्त विषय के रूप में पढ़ाना आवश्यक है। योरोप में, उन्होंने बताया, कि इस प्रकार की पद्धति है कि विश्वविद्यालय के अपने पाठ्यक्रम, कोर्स, के अतिरिक्त खाली समय में, उपराह्न में या सन्ध्या के समय लोग कोई न कोई अपनी-अपनी रुचि के अनुसार, हॉबी के रूप में अतिरिक्त विषय ले लेते हैं, कोई बागवानी का कोर्स ले लेता है, कोई फोटोग्राफी की क्लासें अटेंड करता है, कोई विदेशी भाषा ही सीखने लगता है। इससे अच्छी तरह समय बीतने के साथ-साथ वह अपने में अतिरिक्त योग्यता भी अर्जित कर लेता है जो उसे मानसिक तथा आध्यात्मिक सन्तोष प्रदान करती है। भौतिक आवश्यकता की पूर्ति वह अपने मुख्य विषय से करता है। यह उसके अपने व्यक्तिगत जीवन का एक अङ्ग होता है। इस तरह की पद्धति यदि संस्कृत विषय में अपनाई जाय तो अनेकानेक लोग इस ओर आकर्षित होंगे।

प्रो. ब्रून के कथन की सत्यता नई दिल्ली के जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के एक नये प्रयोग से सिद्ध हो गई है। वहां बी. ए. एवम् एम. ए. के छात्रों को अपने मुख्य विषयों के अतिरिक्त तीन क्रेडिट्स के दो वैकल्पिक कोर्स (Optional Course), या दो क्रेडिट्स के साधन कोर्स (Tool Course) लेने होते हैं वे कोई भी हो सकते हैं, संस्कृत के भी, अन्य किसी भाषा के भी या अन्य किसी विषय के भी। गत वर्ष इन अन्यान्य विषयों के 180 छात्रों ने संस्कृत विषय लिया। इनमें से बहुत से ऐसे थे जिन्होंने किसी भी स्तर पर संस्कृत नहीं पढ़ी थी। विश्वविद्यालय के विशिष्ट संस्कृत अध्ययन केन्द्र द्वारा उनके लिये संस्कृत भाषा और वाङ्मय का एक विशिष्ट पाठ्यक्रम तैयार किया गया। वैकल्पिक कोर्स के लिये 180 की संख्या और वह भी केन्द्र की स्थापना के प्रथम वर्ष में ही बहुत उत्साहवर्धक रही। इससे इतना अवश्य सिद्ध होता है कि युवा-वर्ग में इस ओर झांकने की उत्सुकता एवं कुतूहल अभी है।

संस्कृत के प्रचार-प्रसार का एक और कारगर उपाय है इसे मातृभाषा से जोड़ना। भारत की प्रायः सभी भाषाओं में चाहे वे भारोपीय परिवार को हों, या द्रविड भाषा परिवार की, संस्कृत की भरपूर शब्दावली है। अलग-अलग भाषाओं की - भारत के संविधान में अठारह भाषाएं स्वीकृत हैं - इस संस्कृत शब्दावली में भेद हो सकता है। कहीं यह बहुत अधिक है, कहीं अपेक्षाकृत कम। कहा जाता है कि मलयालम में सत्तर प्रतिशत शब्द संस्कृत के हैं। तमिल में यह प्रतिशत तीस के लगभग बताया जाता है। भाषाओं के हिसाब से संस्कृत शब्दावली के स्वरूप में भी भेद है। भारोपीय परिवार की भाषाओं में संस्कृत तद्भव रूप में अधिक है और द्रविड़ परिवार की भाषाओं में तत्सम रूप में। भारोपीय परिवार की भाषाओं में

भी बंगला, उड़िया आदि में इसी परिवार की अन्य भाषाओं की अपेक्षा तत्सम शब्द अधिक हैं। प्रारम्भिक स्थिति में जब बच्चे को संस्कृत सिखानी हो तो प्रयास यह होना चाहिये कि उन्हीं शब्दों का विभक्ति आदि लगाकर प्रयोग किया जाए जिनसे बच्चे सुपरिचित हों। तब उसे यह नहीं लगेगा कि संस्कृत अलग ही कोई कोई भाषा है जो उसके लिये नई है। इससे संस्कृत एक क्लिष्ट भाषा है इस सर्वाधिक प्रचलित भ्रान्ति का भी निराकरण हो जाएगा। मेरे पूज्य पितृचरण कहा करते थे कि गाय जंगल में घास खाती है यदि इस बात को संस्कृत में कहना हो तो क्यों न इस रूप में कहा जाए - गौः जंगले घासं खादति। गौः = गाय, जङ्गले=जङ्गल में, घासम् - घास को, खादति=खाती है। इसमें किसी को क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है? विशुद्ध संस्कृत है। कोई भी वैयाकरण इसमें दोष नहीं निकाल सकता। घास चरती है कहना हो तो - कहना उचित होगा घासं चरति। चर गति भक्षणयोः। चर् धातु भक्षणार्थक है। घासं चरति कहने में क्या दोष है? क्यों कहा जाय घासमत्ति? यह उस स्थिति की बात है जब विद्यार्थी संस्कृत सीखना शुरू ही करता है। बाद में आप उसे जो सिखाना चाहें सिखायें। नये संस्कृत सीखने वाले के लिये 'मैं पानी पीता हूँ' के लिये संस्कृत वाक्य होना चाहिये *अहं जलं पिबामि* और इससे भी अच्छा - *अहं पानीयं पिबामि*। इसी तरह 'मैं दूध पीता हूँ' को संस्कृत में कहना हो तो कहा जा सकता है *अहं दुग्धं पिबामि*। क्यों प्रारम्भ में ही पयः आदि शब्दों के प्रयोग से उसे उद्दिष्ट कर दिया जाए। पानी और दूध के प्रसङ्ग में एक बात जो विशेष ध्यान देने योग्य है वह यह है कि विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में इनके लिये अलग-अलग संस्कृत शब्द हैं। जहाँ उत्तर भारत में पानीय या जल शब्द का प्रयोग होता है वहीं दक्षिण भारत में नीर का या नीरु शब्द का। जहाँ उत्तर भारत में संस्कृत दुग्ध से उद्भूत दूध शब्द का प्रयोग है वहीं उड़ीसा में संस्कृत के क्षीर शब्द से उद्भूत खीरा शब्द का। तत्तत् प्रदेश के विद्यार्थियों को संस्कृत सिखाने के प्रसङ्ग में वहाँ-वहाँ के प्रचलित संस्कृत या संस्कृतमूलक शब्दों का प्रयोग उचित होगा। यहाँ प्रासङ्गिक रूप से यह कहना अनुचित न होगा कि इस सम्भावना से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता। कि जो शब्द संस्कृत कोशों में पर्यायवाची के रूप में पठित हैं वे कभी अलग-अलग प्रदेशों में प्रयुक्त रहे होंगे। कात्यायन के वार्तिक - *सर्वे देशान्तरे* को प्रकरण-भेद से इस विषय में लगाया जा सकता है। अलग-अलग प्रदेश के इन संस्कृत शब्दों को बाद में कोशकारों ने एक साथ संग्रहित कर पर्यायवाची रूप में उन्हें प्रस्तुत कर दिया।

भारत की प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में कितनी शब्दावली संस्कृतमूलक है इसका वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से अलग-अलग भाषा के हिसाब से आकलन अभी नहीं हुआ है जोकि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में प्रयुक्त संस्कृतमूलक शब्दों के प्रयोग के माध्यम से संस्कृत शिक्षण के सुझाव के कार्यान्वयन में बहुत सहायक होगा। इस दिशा में केवल एक मात्र प्रयास किया गया है। 1974

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में आचार्य काका कालेलकर की सत्प्रेरणा के फलस्वरूप मेरी तत्कालीन सहयोगिनी मिराण्डा हाउस, दिल्ली की संस्कृत अध्यापिका डा. रत्नमयी देवी दीक्षित ने संस्कृत केन्द्रित भाषा समन्वय कोश के नाम से इस कार्य को अपने हाथ में लिया था। उसके कुछ अंश उस समय प्रकाशित होने वाली दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय संस्कृत विभाग की पत्रिका इण्डोलोजिकल स्टडीज़ में प्रकाशित हुए थे। श्रीमती दीक्षित के स्वर्गवास से यह कार्य अवरुद्ध हो गया। आवश्यकता है एक बृहद् योजना के रूप में इस कार्य को आगे बढ़ाने की। इसके लिये तत्तद्भाषाभाषी संस्कृत विद्वानों का सहयोग अपेक्षित होगा। निश्चित ही यह राष्ट्रीय स्तर की महती योजना होगी और इसका महत्त्व पूना में चल रहे ऐतिहासिक सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर विश्वस्तरीय संस्कृत शब्दकोष Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles से किसी भी तरह कम नहीं होगा।

संस्कृत के प्रचार-प्रसार के लिये इसके सरलीकरण की चर्चा बहुत समय से चलती आ रही है और इस दिशा में अनेक प्रयोग भी किये जाते रहे हैं जिनमें शामिल हैं सन्धि का परिहार, संवाद शैली (Conversational Method), श्रवण और दर्शन यन्त्र से शिक्षण, (Audio - visual Learning) आदि। अनेक प्रकार के Primars तथा Readers एवं डा. धर्मेन्द्रनाथ शास्त्री के Sanskrit in 30 Lectures, संस्कृत का मानचित्र आदि इस दिशा में स्तुत्य प्रयास हैं। पश्चिम के देशों में Perry's Sanskrit Grammar से लोग संस्कृत सीखते हैं। ईश्वरचन्द्र विद्यासागर के काल से प्रारम्भ हुई संस्कृत भाषा और व्याकरण के सरलीकरण की प्रक्रिया, रामकृष्ण गोपाल भण्डारकर, वामन शिवराम आप्टे, एम. आर. काले, श्रीपाद दामोदर सातवलेकर आदि महारथियों के सत्प्रयत्नों से पल्लवित होती हुई इक्कीसवीं शती में और भी अधिक प्रयोगोन्मुखता की ओर यदि अग्रसर होती है तो यह संस्कृत के जिज्ञासुओं के लिये अत्युपकारक सिद्ध होगी।

गत शताब्दी में नन्हे मुन्हे बच्चों को संस्कृत सिखाने के अनेक सफल प्रयोग किये गये। इस सन्दर्भ में अनेक विद्वानों के नाम स्मृतिपटल पर उभर कर आ रहे हैं। इनमें विशेष उल्लेखनीय हैं वाई. एम्. नानल, कपिल देव शर्मा, अनन्त शास्त्री फड़के, राहुल सांकृत्यायन, एल्. एम्. चक्रदेव, मालती चक्रदास और अनेक गुमनाम पण्डित। चक्रदेव ने मुम्बई के चर्नी रोड पर श्रीवत्स बाल मन्दिरम् नाम से एक बाल विद्यालय की स्थापना की है जिसमें Lower और Upper Kindergarten के बच्चे और बच्चियों को एक विशेष पद्धति से संस्कृत सिखाई जाती है जो उनकी स्वयं की उपज है। एवमेव पाण्डिचेरी के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण केन्द्र ने स्कूली शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के पूर्व के बच्चों, Pre-school students को, संस्कृत सिखाने के लिए एक नई पद्धति का आविष्कार किया है। इसके साथ ही उसने शिशु साहित्य भी संस्कृत

में तैयार किया है जिसकी संस्कृत में बहुत कमी है। अनेक संस्थाएं जिनमें विशेष उल्लेखनीय हैं - संस्कृत भारती, लोकभाषा प्रचार समिति (पुरी) तथा शारदा ज्ञानपीठम् (पुणे) संस्कृत के सम्भाषण शिबिर भी चला रही हैं। न केवल संस्थाएं ही अपितु अनेक विद्वान् मात्र अपने पुरुषार्थ के बल पर सम्भाषण शिबिर अयोजित करते हैं। जयपुर के डा. सुभाष वेदालङ्कार ने इस प्रकार के अनेक शिबिरों का अयोजन कर संस्कृत का प्रचार-प्रसार किया है। लोकप्रिय धुनों पर इन्होंने स्वरचित गीतों के केसैट भी बनाये हैं। इस प्रकार की गीत रचना बड़ौदा के डॉ. अरुणोदय नटवरलाल जानी ने भी की है। उनके सुपुत्र जयदेव जानी उनके इस कार्य को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। सार्वभौम संस्कृत प्रचार कार्यालय काशी के पण्डित वासुदेव द्विवेदी ने अपना सारा जीवन इस कार्य में लगा दिया था।

संस्कृत शिक्षण के पश्चात् संस्कृत लेखन पर भी दृष्टिपात करना आवश्यक है। इक्कीसवीं शती का संस्कृत लेखन कैसा होगा। उन्नीसवीं और बीसवीं शती के संस्कृत लेखन ने जो समस्याएं उपस्थापित कीं उनका समाधान भी इस इक्कीसवीं शती को ही ढूंढना है। गत दो शताब्दियों के संस्कृत लेखन में - इन्हीं शताब्दियों का लेखन ही अर्वाचीन अथवा आधुनिक लेखन के नाम से जाना जाता है - तीन प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियां देखने में आती हैं। एक तो वह जिसमें कालिदास, भारवि, भवभूति, बाण, दण्डी, सुबन्धु आदि की शैली का अनुवर्तन किया जाता है जिसके अनुसार यदि पद्य रचना है तो अनिवार्यतः छन्दोबद्धता ही रहती है और काव्यशास्त्र के नियमों का विधिवत् पालन किया जाता है, यदि गद्यबद्ध रचना है तो कादम्बरी-हर्षचरितादिवत् ओजःसमासभूयस्त्व रहता है और रहता है इसी के साथ ही क्लिष्ट शब्दौघ जो रचयिता के पाण्डित्य को प्रदर्शित करने के माध्यम से उसकी सोच के अनुसार उसे विद्वत्समाज में प्रतिष्ठापित करने में सहायक होता है। काव्यों में नित्यानन्द शास्त्री का 'श्रीरामचरिताब्धिरत्नम्' महाकाव्य एवं 'हनुमद्दूतम्' नामक दूतकाव्य, अखिलानन्द सरस्वती का 'दयानन्द दिग्विजय', वी. राघवन् का 'मुत्तुस्वामीदीक्षितचरितम्' महाकाव्य, रेवाप्रसाद द्विवेदी का 'सीताचरितम्' महाकाव्य, हरिनारायण दीक्षित का 'भीष्मचरितम्' महाकाव्य मेरा स्वयं का 'श्रीरामकीर्तिमहाकाव्य', उपन्यासों में अम्बिकादत्त व्यास का 'शिवराजविजयम्', मेधाव्रत शास्त्री का 'कुमुदिनीचन्द्र', हरिदास सिद्धान्तवागीश का 'सरला', आप्पाशास्त्री राशिवडेकर का 'लावण्यमयी', शङ्करलाल माहेश्वर का 'चन्द्रप्रभचरितम्', कृष्णकुमार के 'विधिपौरुषम्' और 'तपोवनवासिनी', मोहनलालशर्मा पाण्डेय का 'पद्मिनी', राघवेन्द्र पंचमुखी का 'सप्तरात्रोत्सवचम्पू', आदि इस तरह की शतशः कृतियां हैं। दूसरी कोटि की वे कृतियां हैं जिनमें मुख्यतया प्राचीन शैली का अनुगमन है पर नवीनता अर्थात् लीक से हट कर रचनाधर्मिता, की प्रवृत्ति भी सांस लेती हुई दिखाई देती है। उदारहणार्थ, जयपुर के भट्ट

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मथुरानाथ शास्त्री के संस्कृत काव्य 'जयपुरवैभवम्' और 'साहित्यवैभवम्' जिनमें शास्त्री जी ने न केवल दोहा, चौपाई, सोरठा, आल्हा आदि हिन्दी की काव्य विधाओं को अपनाया है, अपितु उर्दू के बहारे हज़ाज़ मुसद्दस महजूफ, बहारे रमाम मुसम्मन महजूफ आदि को भी। मैंने स्वयं ने अपने महाकाव्य में काव्यशास्त्रीय नियमों के विपरीत एक महिला को काव्य की नायिका के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है और स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन का चित्र प्रस्तुत करते समय 'झंडा ऊंचा रहे हमारा' आदि उस समय के जयोद्घोषों को संस्कृत रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है। माधव श्रीहरि अणे के तीन खण्डों के 'तिलकयशोऽर्णवः' तथा वीर सावरकर की जीवनगाथा पर आधारित 'वैनायकम्' महाकाव्य में छन्दोबद्ध रचना को अपनाते हुए भी अनेक आधुनिक उपकरणों से सम्बद्ध अंग्रेजी शब्दों को या तो मूल रूप में या उनका संस्कृतीकरण कर उन्हें प्रस्तुत किया गया है। पलसुले के 'विवेकानन्दविजयम्' तथा 'भासोऽहासः' एवं श्रीनिवासशास्त्री के 'सूर्यप्रभा किंवा वैभवपिशाचः' की भी यही स्थिति है। देवर्षि कलानाथ शास्त्री की 'कथानकवल्ली' भी इसी प्रकार की है। गत शताब्दी का बहुत बड़ा ग्रन्थ सम्भार इस कोटि के अन्तर्गत आता है। तीसरी प्रवृत्ति उन कृतियों की है जिन्होंने सर्वथा नवीन शैली को अङ्गीकार किया है। इस शैली के लेखकों में अग्रणी हैं हर्षदेव माधव, देवदत्त भट्ट, बनमाली बिस्वाल, कृष्णलाल, केशवचन्द्र दाश आदि। इनकी कविताओं में छन्दोबद्धता के स्थान पर स्वच्छन्द पद्यात्मकता, Free Verse का प्रयोग है और हिन्दी की तर्ज पर अकविता का लेखन भी है। कज्जलिका नाम से गज़ल, काकली नाम से कव्वाली और अल्पक या हाइकु नाम से हाइकु भी इस समय के कवि लिख रहे हैं। उपन्यासों या कहानियों में कथोपकथन के समय पात्रों का निर्देश inverted commas से ही इन लेखकों की रचनाओं में देखने को मिलता है। नाट्य कृतियों में एकाङ्कियों ने अपना विशेष स्थान बना लिया है जिनकी भरमार दिखाई देने लगी है। अर्वाचीन संस्कृत वाङ्मय में इधर एक क्रान्ति आई है।

इस क्रान्ति ने जहां लेखक की शैली को प्रभावित किया है वहां भाषा को भी। लगता है व्याकरण की दृष्टि से भाषा की शुद्धता का उतना आग्रह नहीं है जितना होना चाहिये। जो इसके कारण उद्विग्न दिखाई देते हैं उन्हें पुराणपन्थी की मानद उपाधि से विभूषित किया जाता है। इस नवीनता के मोह ने संस्कृत भाषा के मूल स्वरूप को ही यत्र तत्र प्रभावित करने का काम किया है। यह सर्वविदित है कि संस्कृत में - संस्कृत में ही नहीं हिन्दी में भी - Indirect Speech का अभाव है। हिन्दी ने तो इसे आत्मसात् कर लिया है। हिन्दी रचनाओं में इस तरह के वाक्य देखने को मिलते हैं - राम कह रहा था कि वह वहां जाएगा जब कि सही वाक्यविन्यास होना चाहिये - राम कह रहा था कि मैं वहाँ जाऊंगा, अंग्रेजी में यह चलता है

- Rama said he would go there, संस्कृत में रामोऽकथयत् यत्स तत्र गमिष्यति संस्कृत के स्वरूप के विरुद्ध है। अतः, अस्वीकार्य है।

अनेक संस्कृत लेखकों ने संस्कृत भाषा के लिये संस्कृता शब्द को अपना लिया है जो सर्वथा असंस्कृत है। भाषावाची संस्कृत शब्द नित्यनपुंसक लिङ्ग है। दण्डी ने इस बारे में किसी प्रकार के सन्देह का अवकाश नहीं रहने दिया। काव्यानुशासन (1.33) का उनका सुप्रसिद्ध वचन है - संस्कृतं नाम दैवी वागन्वाख्याता महर्षिभिः। स्त्रीलिङ्ग वाक् शब्द के साथ नपुंसकलिङ्ग संस्कृत शब्द का प्रयोग यहां किया गया है - संस्कृतं वाक्।

विधि, उपाधि, मृत्यु आदि शब्द हिन्दी में स्त्रीलिङ्ग की तरह प्रयुक्त होने लगें हैं। उसी के प्रभाव के कारण अनेक संस्कृत लेखक भी अपनी संस्कृत कृतियों में इनका स्त्रीलिङ्ग में प्रयोग करने लगे हैं - इयमत्र विधिरस्माभिः स्वीकर्तव्या, तस्य मृत्युः संजाता इति। ये सब अपप्रयोग हैं। आधुनिकता के नाम पर उन्हें स्वीकृति नहीं मिल सकती।

सरलता और शुद्धता में कोई परस्पर विरोध नहीं है। सरल होते हुए भी भाषा शुद्ध हो सकती है। न म्लेच्छितवै नापभाषितवै म्लेच्छो ह वा एष यदपशब्दः यह महाभाष्यकार का डिण्डिमघोष है। यदि क्रियापद क्लिष्ट लगते हैं, या उनके शुद्ध व अशुद्ध रूप में कोई व्यामोह है तो उनका प्रयोग मत कीजिये और उनके स्थान पर क्त, क्तवत्त्वन्त प्रयोग कीजिये। यह बात कोई आज की नहीं है। महाभाष्य के काल से ही यह प्रारम्भ हो गई थी। अस्त्यप्रयुक्तः के उदाहरणों के रूप में ऊष, तेर, चक्र, पेच को प्रस्तुत कर महाभाष्यकार कहते हैं - अप्रयोगः खल्वप्येषां शब्दानां न्याय्यः। प्रयोगान्यत्वात्। यदेषां शब्दानामर्थेऽन्यान्शब्दान् प्रयुज्जते। तद्यथा - ऊषेत्यस्य शब्दस्यार्थे क्व यूयमुषिताः, तेरेत्यस्यार्थे क्व यूयं तीर्णाः, चक्रेत्यस्यार्थे क्व यूयं कृतवन्तः, पेचेत्यास्यार्थे क्व यूयं पक्ववन्त इति। इससे स्पष्ट है कि प्रथम शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व, दो हजार वर्ष से भी पहिले - महाभाष्यकार का यही काल माना जाता है - तिङन्त रूपों के स्थान पर कृदन्त रूपों का चलन प्रारम्भ हो गया था। सम्भवतः उस समय के लोगों को भी तिङन्त रूप क्लिष्ट लगे होंगे।

यदि आधुनिक संस्कृत साहित्य इस रूप में लिखा जाता है कि उस का कथ्य भी प्राचीन है - वेद, उपनिषद् रामायण, महाभारत, पुराण आदि के आख्यानो का ही उसमें वर्णन है, भाषा भी प्राचीन है, शैली भी प्राचीन है तो वह आधुनिक इस रूप में ही कहा जायेगा कि उसका प्रणयन आधुनिक लेखकों ने किया है। इस तरह का वाङ्मय तो किसी भी युग में लिखा जा सकता है, प्राचीन युग में भी, मध्ययुग में भी, आधुनिक युग में भी। आधुनिक कहलाने के लिये तो वाङ्मय को इस तरह का होना चाहिये कि उसमें आधुनिक युग बोध हो,

वह आधुनिक जीवन और चिन्तन का प्रतिनिधित्व करे, आधुनिक समस्याओं और विषमताओं का प्रतिबिम्बन उसमें हो। यदि यह होता है तो इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि आधुनिक जीवन पद्धति से सम्बद्ध विषयों के समावेशार्थ उपयुक्त शब्दावली आज के लेखक को उपलब्ध हो। चूंकि वह शब्दावली संस्कृत में उपलब्ध नहीं है, और स्पष्ट है कि हो भी नहीं सकती, अतः संस्कृत लेखक के लिये उस शब्दावली को हासिल करने के दो रास्ते हो सकते थे, एक, वह कि जिस भाषा में वह उपलब्ध हो, यदि अंग्रेजी में वह उपलब्ध हो तो अंग्रेजी से यदि उर्दू-फारसी या लोकभाषा में उपलब्ध हो तो वहाँ से उसे जैसे के तैसे वह अपना ले और संस्कृत विभक्तियों के साथ उसका प्रयोग करे जैसे चायं पिबति, रिवात्वरं धारयति अथवा उनके स्थान पर नये शब्दों का निर्माण करे और उनका प्रयोग करे। अधिकांशतः संस्कृत रचनाकारों ने यही किया। इसमें उन्होंने दो प्रकार की पद्धति अपनाई। एक, इस प्रकार के शब्दों का निर्माण उन्होंने किया जहाँ मूलभाषा के अर्थ का संस्कृत रूप में प्रतिबिम्बन था और दूसरी जिसमें अर्थ का भी और स्वरूप का भी। अंग्रेजी के पेट्रोल, petrol के लिये दो विभिन्न लेखकों ने दो अलग-अलग शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है। एक ने भूतैल शब्द का और दूसरे ने प्रतैल शब्द का। देशी भाषा के शब्दों के संस्कृतीकरण के उदाहरण के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है चप्पल के लिये संस्कृत शब्द चपलोपानह है, चपलोपानहं धारयित्वा। जैसे पेट्रोल के विषय में कहा गया है कि अलग-अलग संस्कृत लेखकों ने इसके लिये अलग-अलग शब्दों का निर्माण किया इसी प्रकार की स्थिति अनेकानेक अन्य शब्दों की है। चाय जिसकी चर्चा पहिले की जा चुकी है के लिये चाय और चाय के अतिरिक्त निम्न लिखित शब्दों का अर्वाचीन संस्कृत वाङ्मय में प्रयोग उपलब्ध है - कषायपान, कषायपेय और चायपान। इसी प्रकार रेलवे ट्रेन के लिये प्रयुक्त शब्द हैं- बाष्पानस, वहिवाहन, अग्निरथ, गन्त्री, लोहशकट, धूमशकट एवञ्च बाद के दो के स्त्रीलिंग रूप लोहशकटी और धूमशकटी। मेल ट्रेन के लिये पत्राग्निरथ शब्द प्रयुक्त है। नेकटाई के लिये एक स्थान पर कण्ठबन्ध प्रयुक्त है और दूसरे स्थान पर ग्रीवाबन्धन। यह सब बीसवीं शती की बात है। इक्कीसवीं शती की यह आवश्यकता है कि सर्वप्रथम इन नवनिर्मित शब्दों को अर्वाचीन संस्कृत वाङ्मय से सङ्कलित कर उनका एक कोष बनाया जाए और दूसरा उनका मानक रूप निर्धारित किया जाए। एक बृहद् योजना के रूप में इन दोनों कार्यों को हाथ में लिया जा सकता है। कोष निर्माण, Dictionary Compile, करने का काम विद्वानों की एक टीम करे - टीम की आवश्यकता इसलिये है कि अर्वाचीन संस्कृत साहित्य बहुत विशाल है, छोटी-बड़ी सब मिलाकर सहस्रों कृतियों की रचना उन्नीसवीं और बीसवीं शताब्दियों में हुई है। इन कृतियों को पहिले पढ़ना पड़ेगा और फिर नवनिर्मित शब्दों को इनमें से छांटना पड़ेगा जो कि एक व्यक्ति का काम नहीं है। एक एक

विधा के लिये तीन-तीन, चार-चार विद्वानों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। शब्द-चयन हो जाने पर उनके मानकीकरण का काम रह जाता है जिसके लिये विशेषज्ञ समिति, Steering Committee of Experts गठित करनी होगी जो छोटे-छोटे Working Groups, कार्यदलों, के माध्यम से इस कार्य को करवा उसे अन्तिम रूप देने का कार्य करेगी। यह सब कार्य इक्कीसवीं शती में होना है।

यद्यपि आधुनिक काल में बहुत लिखा जा चुका है, जैसा कि पहिले कहा जा चुका है, तो भी कतिपय विधाएं इस प्रकार की हैं जो या तो इस में अस्पष्ट रही हैं या उनमें लेखन बहुत ही कम हुआ है। आत्मकथा-लेखन संस्कृत में नहीं के बराबर है। जो दो एक आत्मकथा परक कृतियां मिलती भी हैं वे अंग्रेजी की आत्मकथापरक कृतियों का संस्कृत में अनुवाद ही हैं जैसे सत्यदेव वासिष्ठ का 'सत्यसंशोधनम्' जोकि महात्मा गान्धी की आत्मकथा My Experiments With Truth का संस्कृत में अनुवाद है या अमीरचन्द्र शास्त्री का 'नेहरूचरितम्' जो कि पण्डित नेहरू की आत्मकथा का संस्कृत रूपान्तर है। स्वतन्त्र रूप से संस्कृत में आत्मकथा का लेखन नहीं के बराबर है। केवल एक कृति की ही सूचना इस समय मेरे पास है और वह है वन महाराज रचित 'ईश्वरदर्शनम्' ऐसा नहीं कि ऐसे कोई विशिष्ट व्यक्ति नहीं थे जो संस्कृत में आत्मकथा न लिख सकते हों। माधव श्रीहरि अणे स्वातन्त्र्य संग्राम के महान् योद्धा थे और उस संग्राम की अनेक घटनाओं के प्रत्यक्षदर्षी भी। उनकी आत्मकथा उनके युग की अनेक घटनाओं पर प्रकाश डाल सकती थी। स्वातन्त्र्य योद्धा होने के साथ-साथ वे संस्कृत के प्रकाण्ड पण्डित भी थे। उन्होंने लोकमान्य तिलक की जीवनी 'तिलकयशोऽर्णवः' नाम से लिखी जोकि, जैसा पहिले कहा जा चुका है, तीन भागों में प्रकाशित हुई थी। वे चाहते तो अपनी जीवनी लिख सकते थे। पर उधर उनका ध्यान गया नहीं। तिलक स्वयं संस्कृत के उद्भट विद्वान् थे। उनका संस्कृत पाण्डित्य उनके एक पद्यांश की पदशय्या से ही स्पष्ट है। अपना परिचय देते हुए वे कहते हैं - बालो गाङ्गाधरिश्चाहं तिलकान्वयजो द्विजः। गाङ्गाधरिः गङ्गाधरस्यापत्यं पुमान्, अत इज् से इज् प्रत्यय के साथ बना यह शब्द कोई परिनिष्ठित वैयाकरण ही कर सकता है। उन्होंने गीतारहस्य तो लिखा, आत्मकथा नहीं। यह विधा अछूती ही रह गई।

पत्र साहित्य की भी संस्कृत वाङ्मय में बहुत कमी है। इसमें दो तीन कृतियां ही देखने में आती हैं - एक, शिवाङ्गना शर्मा द्वारा सम्पादित, आचार्य नवलकिशोर काङ्कर का 'पत्र-साहित्यम्', दूसरा मेरा पत्रकाव्यम्। शायद एकाध कृति कोई और हो। इस ओर भी संस्कृत विद्वानों का ध्यान आवश्यक है। अनेक विद्वान् संस्कृत में पत्र लिखते हैं पर उनकी प्रतिलिपियां वे अपने पास नहीं रखते अतः उनका एकत्र सङ्कलन सम्भव नहीं हो पाता। मेरे स्वयं के कार्यकाल के प्रथम दशक का, 1954-64 तक का, कोई भी पत्र मेरे पास नहीं है। सबसे

पहिला जो पत्र मुझे अपनी संचिकाओं, फाइलों में, उपलब्ध हुआ वह 1964 का है और पद्यमय है। इसके बाद जितने भी पत्र मुझे मिले या रूँ कहिये की पत्रों की प्रतिलिपियां मुझे मिल सकीं वे सब पद्यमय हैं। स्पष्ट है गद्यमय पत्रों की प्रतिलिपि मैंने बनाई नहीं। यह वह युग था जब प्रतिलिपियां हाथ से ही बनाई जाती थीं, चित्र प्रतिलिपि, फोटोकापी, का तब चलन नहीं था और जैसा कि स्वाभाविक है हाथ से प्रतिलिपि बनाने में व्यक्ति आलस्य कर ही जाता है। इस प्रकार मेरा विपुल गद्यमय पत्र वाङ्मय लुप्त हो गया। उसके पद्यमय भाग का कुछ अंश ही पत्रकाव्यम् के रूप में प्रकाशित हो सका। इस अंश भर में भी 2222 पद्य हैं। इसके प्रकाशन से अब तक अनेक पद्यमय संस्कृत पत्र मैंने और लिखे हैं जिन्हें पूर्व प्रकाशित पत्रकाव्यम् के ही द्वितीय भाग, Companion Volume के रूप में प्रकाशित करवाने की मेरी इच्छा है। इसमें भी दो हजार पद्य होंगे। मेरे पितृचरण पण्डित चारुदेव शास्त्री प्रायः संस्कृत में ही पत्र लिखा करते थे। काश उनकी प्रतिलिपियां रखी गई होतीं। आज वे संस्कृत साहित्य की अमूल्य निधि होतीं। पण्डिता क्षमाराव की सुपुत्री पण्डिता लीलाराव दयाल से मिलने मैं एक बार मुम्बई गया था। उन्होंने मुझे एक एल्बम दिखाया था जिसमें उन्होंने अपनी माता श्रीमती क्षमाराव को और उन्हें स्वयं को अनेक संस्कृत विद्वानों द्वारा लिखे गये पत्रों का संकलन था। उन पत्रों में मेरे पितृचरण का श्रीमती क्षमाराव को लिखा एक पत्र भी था जिस की चित्र प्रतिलिपि उन्होंने मुझे बनवा दी जो आज मेरी एक अमूल्य निधि है। वह पत्र इस प्रकार है -

लवपुरीय

श्रीदयानन्दकालेजतः

कार्तिकेऽसितचतुर्थ्याम्।

विपश्चिदपश्चिमे सुगृहीतनामधेये! नमस्ते। यद्गुण्या ऽत्रभवती
 सत्याग्रहगीताख्यपुस्तिकानिर्मितौ स्वं व्यापारितवती तन्नाम नितरां प्रसादयति नश्चेतः। अद्यत्वं
 विरला एव जनाः श्रेयस्कामा ईदृक्षेषु पुण्येषु यशस्येषु च कर्मसु प्रवर्तन्ते। नहि महात्मनां
 चरितस्तवनादृतेऽपरमाभ्युदयिकं किञ्चित्। प्रायेणार्थमुद्दिश्यैव प्रवर्तते लोकः, सुधीरिति च
 व्यपदिश्यते। परमल्पा एव सुकृतिनो मानवाः पेरषां शर्मणे यतन्ते, स्वकमर्थञ्च विनियुञ्जते,
 कष्टानि च सहन्ते। अतः प्रकृतया कृत्या सर्वथा मान्यासि नः। अवन्ध्यं ते जन्म। कृतिरपीयं
 बहुगुणा। एष हि प्रसत्तिमानुदात्तार्थगुम्फः पद्मरचनायामसामान्यां नैपुणीं भावत्कीं विद्योतयति।
 निश्वासितप्रायश्च वाक्प्रसरः सुतरां हारी। इमं प्रबन्धं प्रत्यहमालोचयामि। क्वचित् पदानि
 परिवृत्तिसहानि प्रत्यवभासन्ते तानि तथा निर्देक्ष्यामि। इतरदपि यच्छोधनार्हं तदपि साधूकृत्याचिरेण

पुस्तिकां प्रत्यावर्तयिष्यामि। आशासे पुण्यकर्मनिरता सर्वथा कुशलिनी श्रीमतीति।

अनुग्रहमभिलाषुकः

चारुदेवशशास्त्री।

अंग्रेजी आदि भाषाओं में पत्र साहित्य का भण्डार है। इक्कीसवीं शती में संस्कृत साहित्य की इस क्षेत्र में भी समृद्धि अपेक्षित है।

मैंने श्रीमती लीलाराव दयाल को इन सभी पत्रों का ग्रन्थ रूप में प्रकाशित करने का सुझाव दिया था जिसे उन्होंने बहुत पसन्द किया था। पर विधि का विधान! यह सुझाव कार्यान्वित नहीं हो पाया और संस्कृत जगत् एक महत्त्वपूर्ण कृति से वंचित रह गया। आज श्रीमती लीलाराव दयाल इस संसार में नहीं हैं। उन पत्रों का क्या हुआ कोई नहीं जानता। अगर उन पत्रों का एल्बम कहीं होगी तो उसे प्राप्त करना आसान नहीं होगा। मैंने उस एल्बम में से कुछ पत्रों को पढ़ा था। अपने युग के मूर्धन्य मनीषियों ने वे पत्र भेजे थे। उनमें से कुछेक में तो अद्भुत साहित्यिक पुट था और उनकी भाषा की प्राञ्जलता और प्रवाहमयता देखते ही बनती थीं।

यह साहित्य दो-तीन या तीन चार पत्र सङ्ग्रहों के रूप में ही सही अर्वाचीन संस्कृत वाङ्मय में मिल तो जाता है। पर डायरी साहित्य का इसमें अत्यन्ताभाव है। अंग्रेजी आदि में यह प्रचुर है - Emerson's Diary आदि। पाश्चात्य जगत् के मूर्धन्य मनीषियों ने इसमें भरपूर योगदान दिया है। इक्कीसवीं शती के संस्कृत साहित्यकार इस दिशा में अग्रसर होंगे यह आशा है। जिनमें कथा आठ या दस पक्तियों में ही जाता है। अतिलघुकथा, Mini Story, का चलन भी संस्कृत वाङ्मय में नहीं है। देवर्षि कलानाथ शास्त्री ने अपनी कथानकवल्ली की भूमिका में इसका गङ्गेत किया है। अपराधान्वेषण कथा Detective Story के अभाव को भी उन्होंने इसमें उद्घाटित किया है। इन दिशाओं में संस्कृत साहित्यकारों का योगदान अपेक्षित है।

आगसी में साहित्य की एक विधा है जिसे वहाँ मल्फूजात कहा जाता है। इस विधा का वाङ्मय वहाँ अति प्रचुर है। वहाँ यह प्रथा है कि वहाँ के शिष्यजन अपने गुरुजनों की दैनन्दिनी, डायरी, लिखते हैं; गुरुओं ने दिनभर में क्या किया, कौन उनसे मिलने आया, क्या चर्चा उन्होंने उनसे की आदि-आदि। इस प्रकार की सैंकड़ों कृतियाँ शिष्यों द्वारा अपने गुरुजनों के दैनिक कार्यों के बारे में लिखी गई वहाँ मिलती है। मैंने अपने पत्रकाव्यम् के उपसंहार में संस्कृत में विरल उपलब्ध विधाओं के उल्लेख एवञ्च संस्कृत वाङ्मय के समृद्ध करने के प्रसङ्ग में फ़ारसी की इस विधा की विशिष्ट रूप से चर्चा की है। जो इस प्रकार है -

प्रत्येकमहो भवते गुरोर्यद्
 यज्जीवने कस्यचनापि तत्तत्।
 तदीयशिष्याः क्रमशः स्ववाचा
 पारस्यदेश्या उपवर्णयन्ति॥
 यद्यच्च तेषां गुरवो ब्रुवन्ति
 यद्यच्च तेऽन्यैः सह चर्चयन्ति।
 हितेच्छया गोपदिशन्ति यदाल्
 निगमन्ति शिष्याः स्वगिरा हि तत्तत्॥
 पारस्यदेशे गुरां प्रसिद्धः
 प्रयत्नतःऽद्यापि शुभः क्रमोऽयम्।
 प्रक्कालिकानामपि येन बोधः
 गंजायते नैकबुधाग्रगणाम्॥
 एतद्विधा पद्धतिरस्मदीये
 न मांस्कृते वाङ्मय इत्यतो नः।
 न नामबोधोऽपि पुरातनानां
 महप्रशः संस्कृतपण्डितानाम्॥
 शिष्यै रचितमंतादृग् गुरुसम्बन्धि वाङ्मयम्।
 पारस्यां कीर्त्यते वाचि मल्फूजातेतिसंज्ञया॥
 तत्रत्यं विपुलं चापि पत्रवाङ्मयमद्भुतम्।
 बुधैर्मत्तूर्वानगारीति संज्ञया तत्र कीर्त्यते॥
 संस्कृतेऽपि भवेदेतद्यदि तर्हि समेधितम्।
 भवेत्तद्वाङ्मयं भूयो नास्त्यत्र मम संशयः॥

संस्कृत वाङ्मय का जो अंश असमृद्ध है वह भी समृद्ध हो यह समय की मांग है।

अन्त में एक बात और। मेरे जीवन के अनेक वर्ष दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया में बीते हैं। जिसे
 मैंने बहुत निकट से देखा है। मैंने पाया है कि वहां की भाषा में संस्कृत के शब्द प्रचुर हैं और
 यह तब जबकि उनका संस्कृत के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। वे संस्कृत मूल की नहीं हैं।
 शताब्दियों से वाणिज्य-व्यवसाय एवं धर्म-प्रचार के लिये वहां जाने वाले भारतीयों के माध्यम
 से वे वहां अपना निचोरे गये हैं। किञ्च, विदेशी भाषाओं के परिभाषिक शब्दों को अपनी भाषा

में रूपान्तरित करने का प्रयास में वहाँ के कारण उनका संस्कृत में अन्तर कर उन्हें एशिया के देशों की संस्कृतमूलक शब्दावली रोचक एवं मनोहर बना है। मुम्बई के अपने हाथ में लिया है और उसके संयोजन उन शब्दों को देखता है जो चमत्कृत हो किया। यदि किसी को यह कहना अर्थात् आग्नेय एशिया एशिया का वहाँ संस्कृत का आग्नेय है उत्तर पूर्व के लिए प्रपा शब्द है प्रपा पानीयशालिने लिये धनपत्र, तार के रूप में दूरलेख, डाक कहा जाता है जो पत्रों की अपेक्षा सटीक शब्द है टेलीफोन के लिये दूरशब्द सुगम है। मलय भाषा में prejudice के शब्द है घात। इण्डोनेशिया में इसी जैसा शब्द है गुरुदोष। Justice को वहाँ कहा तुला न्याय का प्रतीक है। अनेक देशों Communication अर्थात् Means of Communication गमनागमन। शिल्पकार को वहाँ आज अपरिमित ऊर्जा का भाव है कि इण्डो शब्द है अचिन्त्यभाव। राशी के लिये अश्वि पुत्री के लिये वे शब्द हैं। थाई में शौचालय सुखभाव। भोजन के लिये वहाँ शब्द है अकानूनी कारवाई Legal Proceedings भी विस्मय या वेश्म। सैन्य प्रशासन Army Headquarters जानवरों के लिये वहाँ शब्द है लोकसभ। इण्डोनेशिया के खेल प्रदर्शन या Sports नाम है - शासन अर्थात् कीड़ा। इण्डोनेशिया बात ध्यान आकर्षित करता है कि दक्षिण अनेक शब्द का प्रयोग है। बहुदेशीय अथवा

वासियों ने संस्कृत शब्दों से पूर्वपरिचित होने के अपनी भाषा में समाविष्ट कर लिया। दक्षिण पूर्व में पहिचान और उसका सङ्कलन अपने में अत्यन्त विद्याविहार ने एक बृहद योजना के रूप में इसे कार्य मुझ अकिञ्चन को ही सौंपा है। मैं जब हूँ। अभी दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया शब्द का मैंने प्रयोग वह कहेगा 'आसिया आखने', एशिया आग्नेय एशिया की तरह उच्चारण किया जाता है, आखने वहाँ ईसान, ईशान शब्द का प्रयोग है। वाटरवर्क्स कलेण्डर के लिये शब्द है - प्रतिदिनम्। चेक् के लिये प्रेषणी। वायुयान को वहाँ आकाशयान के सटीक प्रतीत होता है। इसी प्रकार अधिक दूरभाष में कम भारी और अपेक्षाकृत अधिक शब्द है पूर्वशङ्का। लाओ भाषा में प्रहार के लिये शब्द है अवघात। भारी अपराध के लिए लाओ है तुलाकान, तुलाकार जोकि बहुत सटीक है। न्याय का चिह्न तुला ही है। संचार माध्यम Communication के लिये वहाँ शब्द है गमनागोम्, शिल्पकार को कहा जाता है। यह संस्कृत की एशिया की भाषा में खालीपन या निराशा के लिये गज शब्द ही प्रयुक्त है। इसी प्रकार पुत्र और के लिये शब्द है सुखा और स्नान आदि के लिये मलय में विचार शब्द का चर्चा के अतिरिक्त है। इण्डोनेशिया में अट्टालिका के लिये शब्द है quarter के लिये वहाँ का शब्द है गृह पूर्णायुध। और चिड़ियाघर, Zoo, के लिये अनेकसत्त्व। authority of Indonesia का इण्डोनेशिया भाषा का से थाईलैण्ड की ओर फिर लौट के आये। यह एशिया की अनेक भाषाओं में अनेक प्रकरणों में Multipurpose के लिये थाई भाषा में शब्द है -

अनेक प्रसोङ्, अनेक प्रसङ्ग । उस फल का जिसे अपने यहां शरीफा कहा जाता है का इण्डोनेशिया का नाम है श्रीकाय।

सामान्यतः एक वर्ष के भीतर-भीतर दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया की संस्कृत मूलक शब्दावली का कोश संस्कृत जगत् को उपलब्ध हो जायगा। संस्कृत के लेखक उसमें से उपयोगी शब्द ले सकते हैं और अपनी रचनाओं में उनका प्रयोग कर सकते हैं। कभी ये शब्द भारत से गये थे। अब उनकी वापसी की यात्रा प्रारम्भ हो सकती है। इस यात्रा को प्रारम्भ होना ही चाहिये। इक्कीसवीं शती इसी ओर सङ्केत कर रही है।

इक्कीसवीं शती में संस्कृत के लिये करने को बहुत कुछ है। यह विश्व की प्राचीनतम भाषा भी है और नवीनतम भी। यही इसकी विलक्षणता है। सृष्टि के आदिम काल में भी यह थी और आज इक्कीसवीं शती में भी यह है।

If there is a work with more than one manuscript - in which
 is not the copy given same, the editor has a scope to
 compare the readings and pick one among them according to
 principle rather than one figuring in a larger number of the
 manuscripts or that one which appears to him to be more
 suitable to the context and the diction. But in some where the
 work has commentary or commentaries which also helps the
 editor in the choice of picking up a particular reading.
 It also helps him in procuring an air of genuineness or
 otherwise of a text. A good example in case where I know of is the
 of Kalidasa. A good form of clear difference in style and
 vocabulary, & the fact that the editor has been in Mallinatha
 having commented upon it - points to the fact that the work
 in interesting scholars in procuring it from a local
 addition. The same is in case with Meghaduta where
 Mallinatha's commentary runs up to 5000 lines only while
 some of its manuscripts go up to 5000 lines. With
 regard to the text there is a single manuscript and the text is
 a bad state, corrupt and broken up into a number of lines
 the difficulties of the editor multiply manifold. With no other
 manuscript, he has no choice to compare the readings and
 has to depend on his ingenuity to restore the text, if it is
 broken or corrupt or incoherent. In my study of Sanskrit
 Dhatuvarga & Sandakavya as in the case called in Sanskrit
 Dhatu in which I have been engaged for the past couple of
 years I have come across two of the Jain writers, one
 the Jain Meghaduta of Muktangacharya and another,
 the Jain Meghaduta of Vinayacharya. Both of which are based on
 a single manuscript. While the Jain Meghaduta is in a fairly
 good condition, the Jain Meghaduta is based on one which is
 corrupt. The editor did not expect to get a text right,
 a task expected of him. This is what I have attempted
 to do.

The Jain Meghaduta purports to describe in its 196
 verses described in four cantos the life of Neminatha
 when he was a child and his acts of valor (Canto I),
 the seasons of spring and his sports in it (Canto II), his
 marriage with Rajimati and his renunciation of household life
 (Canto III) and the love-lorn condition of Rajimati
 and a message she sends through a cloud she notices
 to woo him back to her. Rajimati's friends console her
 and tell her as how soon she will be, her husband
 would develop so longing for her. Good and foreseen
 she goes to him, gets satisfaction from him and life is
 a joy. The Jain Meghaduta from the worldly attachment.

If there is a work with more than one manuscript - in which
 is not the copy of the same, the editor has a scope to
 compare the readings and pick one among them according to
 principle rather than one figuring in a larger number of the
 manuscripts or the one which appears to him to be more
 suitable to the context and the diction. But in some where a
 work has commentary or commentaries which also helps the
 editor in his choice of picking up a particular reading.
 It also helps him in pronouncing the genuineness or
 otherwise of a text. A good one in case with known Sanskrit
 of Kalidasa. A good form a clear difference in style and
 vocabulary, as has been an editorial factor in Mallinatha
 having commented upon it. For a full cross till now not
 in introducing scholars in pronouncing it from a local
 addition. The same is in case with Maghadita where
 Mallinatha's commentary runs up to 50000 only which
 Some of its manuscripts go up to 50000 with
 regard to text it has a single manuscript and the text is
 a bad state, corrupt and broken with no commentary thereon.
 The difficulties of the editor multiply manifold. With no other
 manuscript, he has no choice to compare the readings and
 has to depend on his ingenuity to restore the text, if it is
 broken or corrupt or incoherent. In my study of Sanskrit
 Dialectology of Sanskrit as much as called in South
 India in which I have been engaged for the past couple of
 years I have come across two of the Jain writers, one
 the Jain Maghadita of Muktangacharya and another,
 the Jain Maghadita of Vinayacharya. Both of which are based on
 a single manuscript. While the Jain Maghadita
 Maghadita has a single manuscript which is in a fairly
 good condition, the Jain Maghadita is based on one which is
 corrupt. The editor did not expect to get a text right,
 a task expected of him. This is what I have attempted
 to do.

The Jain Maghadita purports to describe in its 196
 verses included in four cantos the life of Nandish
 when he was a child and his acts of valour (Canto I),
 his marriage with Rajimati and his renunciation of the world
 life (Canto II) and in love-lorn condition of Rajimati
 and a message she sends through a cloud she notices
 to woo him back to her. Rajimati's friends console her
 and tell her as how soon she will be, her husband
 would develop so longing for her. Good and for ever
 she has to live see the Jain life
 and live like her
 & secure freedom from all worldly attachments.

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

The text is peculiar in its use of a large number of little known words or well-known words in unfamiliar meanings. (Sanskrit) "In the division which is the most important of all by the nature of the words. A few of such words which number around ninety may be taken up here beginning of specimen:

adhara — a leaf with a low voice

anadhara — faultless

anikara — hair

apara — method of riding of an elephant

acarya — travelling

advara — son

devara — chief

allatara — sports

alloca — an awning, a canopy

kamara — a name

kasara — a deed or action

kukara — One who gives a girl in marriage with due ceremony and decoration

kharu — One who is in love with a girl

garja — an elephant

golika — head

garja — a tree

talavata — meagreness, slenderness

tryasara — ginger or a long pepper

charma — a cow

naga — a bird (accompanying on way)

nodra — under

pala — an elephant

pandara — an ear

pamjara — ear

prastha — a cup

matlakara — a window

madira — cloud

vara — overgrown cloth serving as elephant

vara — elephant

valaja — gate, city - gate

vajra — day - break

shampa — lighting

stha — corn or grain

shirala — compassionate, kind

hari — wind

[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible, appearing to be a series of lines of handwritten or printed text.]

The text is peculiar in its use of a large number of little known words or well-known words in unfamiliar meanings (Sanskrit) "often dividing which into compound words of by one syllable - radicals of Sanskrit. A few of such words which number around ninety may be taken up here beginning of specimen:

adhara	— a leaf with a low root
anadhara	— faultless
anikara	— hair
apara	— without guile of an elephant
acchala	— travelling
calaha	— son
harara	— chief
allatara	— sports
alloca	— an awning, a canopy
kamara	— Brahma
kāṣṭha	— a deed or action
kūkula	— One who gives a girl in marriage with due ceremony and decoration
kharu	— One who is in love with a prostitute
garja	— on elephant
golita	— heel
garja	— shiver
talina	— meagreness, slenderness
tryasana	— ginger or a long pepper
chama	— a bowl
naga	— a bird (accompanying on wing)
noaga	— under
pala	— an elephant
pandurika	— on umbrellas
pamjasa	— ear
prastha	— cup
matlakara	— a window
madira	— cloud
vara	— overgrown cloth serving as elephant
vara	— gale, city - gale
valaj	— dog-lavender
stampa	— lighting
stiga	— corn or grain
hurala	— compassionate, kind
hari	— wind

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

of cloud), } The duster in a work in Sanchar referred to
leg names not so familiar like balhwa or tarkaga.
Karsman - for Karsna

Tree which ordinarily means a bench is essential
work in the sense of a tree, cone which ordinarily means
a fig, and which is used in a sense of a tree-plant
(gupta - gita), kshatriya which normally means a son
of a chieftain but is used in a sense of a gate-keeper,
a guard,

The I included a preface in which I say that I have no commentary on it. The text is ~~unintelligible~~ at places based upon a manuscript, as printed earlier in a more script it was highly corrupt and broken, as pointed out earlier. In many cases one can arrive at an hypothetical original text in a few, even two or three possible. Days and days of hard labour has resulted in restoring text: I wish not mention any instance for creative composition has helped me. With the result it is now more with due emendation has started to yield some meaning. What one's exercise and beautiful poetical composition would have been lost to the world. If it is a beautiful and charming composition can be guessed from its imagery, stylistic flourish and poetic fancies. In place of a name, I find her (it should be then according to the Latin translation which it is due to be made, could be or conditions).

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Professor ^{M. P. Ure} Muralidharan, Distinguished
members of faculty of Sri Sankar University in beloved
members of the audience and dear students,

It is a great pleasure for me to be in a place as fore-
normal a place hallowed by the birth of one of India's greatest
saint-philosophers Ashoka Charya. I had visited it a
couple of decades back. It has grown since then. In the city
of a University now appropriately named after the legendary
saint.

4w40/

Nāṭika is an important variety of Rūpaka. Bhasyaśāstra has used a term in a loose sense of dramatic composition, as it is being used now in vernacular sense it would be presumed that he was referring to Swedish sort of plays which were all of the Nāṭika variety. The author of the play, Bhāṭa is not, has given us a mixed form of play, ~~but~~ ⁱⁿ which a few are Nāṭika, one is Uḃyāyoga, one is Nāṭika, one is Prākaraṇa and a few are ~~of the~~ ^{of the} ~~Prākaraṇa~~ ^{Prākaraṇa} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ a category in themselves.

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in Devanagari script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text appears to be organized into paragraphs and possibly includes some headings or sub-sections.]

Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Professor ^{M.P. Upreti} Muralidharan, Distinguished
members of Faculty of Free Sanskrit University, learned
members of the audience and dear students,

It is a great pleasure for me to be in your noble
forum - a place hallowed by the birth of one of India's greatest
saint-philosophers Adi Shankaracarya. I had visited this place
couple of decades back. It has grown since then. It is the site
of a University now appropriately named after the legendary
saint.

It is so thoughtful of the University to have organized
a national seminar on Bhāṭṭa for it was in this region in
the famous T. Ganespati Sastri had discovered a play
in the last edited and published from Srivandavasi
the new nomenclature (Bhāṭṭa) of Srivandavasi plays. After Ganes-
pati Sastri C.R. Devadhar brought it out under the title
Bhāṭṭa nāṭakaśāstra, a term inspired by their reference to
it as such by Rajadacharya in a context of Srivandavasi
dramas having accepted flowers when connoisseurs flung
all of them into fire. Later a few more plays were published
by other scholars with translation in English, Hindi and other
regional languages. The full of them, numbering under a
few in a big corpus of Sanskrit-dramatic literature. If
if they are taken to be by one single author as Ganespati
Sastri and some others in agreement with him have shown
was no doubt that the celebrated Bhāṭṭa never actually referred
to by such celebrities as Kālidāsa, Bhaṭṭa and Rajadacharya,
he is just not only one in a vast galaxy of Sanskrit-play-
wrights of the ancient period with so much of literary output
in the field of Sanskrit-drama. Not only in, he stands out
in the galaxy who has tried his hand at a variety of
dramatic forms. Though Bhaṭṭa has turned up plays as
Nāṭaka, nāṭakaśāstra, bhāṭṭa nāṭakaśāstra, it is not really so.

Nāṭika is one of the two varieties of a Rūpaka. Bhaṭṭa probably
has used a term in a loose sense of dramatic composition,
as it is being used now in vernaculars unless it would be
presumed that he was referring to some sort of plays
which were all of the nāṭika variety. The author of the plays, Bhāṭṭa
nāṭa, has given us a mixed form of plays, some of which
which a few are Nāṭaka, one is Uṇyāgoga, one is Nāṭika, one is
Prakaraṇa and a few are of the Bhāṭṭa variety with no Act
at all in a category in themselves.

Who?

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is organized into several paragraphs across the page.]

[illegible]

C. leucophaea

Linformation
[alors]

[illegible]

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Overcome with
fatigue,

Avinoraka shows to jump off a mountain to end his life rather than a Vinayakaya, he is simply taken aback. He feels sorry he's dreaming. But when he is not asleep. He explains it was his 50th birthday stranger to his 50th of all his things by now in whose life is about to end. In the 7th Act in Vinayakaya is shown in a dream about in dream of Avinoraka. He noticed a way for a sleep under a shade who notices some one lived, he goes to sleep. Avinoraka notices some one there. First, he comes him to be a way for a who is fallen asleep under a shade. When approaching him he finds him to be his old pal, the Vinayakaya who after enjoying sleep gets up and says to him he had been long asleep and is all surprised to see Avinoraka in front. In the 8th Act in Vinayakaya the former sleep is over-coming him. He also advises him to go to sleep while he would also do so. In the 9th Act in Vinayakaya he notices in a bagging after 2nd Act is shown enjoying momentary sleep in Vinayakaya when Haxumadi speaks to him to leave Ram and his place to enjoy the Ravana as a head of monkey army. She feels as if seeing a dream. In the 10th Act in Vinayakaya S'ita appears before Kanisa and she appears after telling him that she wants to enter into his heart. Kanisa now realizing his words to have a nap is seen sleeping. In the 11th Act in Vinayakaya S'ita also says O! go to sleep, He calls out to all the evil forces to come and get into him. He comes from all his the sleeping and dreaming is common to most of the plays, some things can go well with it in common actionship.

Taxi-as it is with sleep and dream, so it is with

For prose
lines

127

Thus, if included in the selection, this interspersed as plays with a number of stanzas that can easily pass off as excellent Subhāṣitas. It is worth while to make a compilation of such and bring them in a form of a monograph with translation in English and other regional languages of India. It will also be worth it while to select out from his works some typical words, the words that are not so common focusing on their proper meaning. In spite all this has been written about the plays, their literary and linguistic evaluation & still a desideratum.

X A few may be reproduced here by way of specimen:

- (i) $\text{सिंहाद्वारेण निरुद्धोऽसौ भवति ॥ इतिहासः १.१८}$
- (ii) $\text{न हि मरुतुः सतीत्यैव जगत्तु निरुद्धोऽसौ भवति ॥ इतिहासः ४.१९}$
- (iii) $\text{न मरुतुः सतीत्यैव जगत्तु निरुद्धोऽसौ भवति ॥ इतिहासः १.२}$
- (iv) $\text{यदि मरुतुः सतीत्यैव जगत्तु निरुद्धोऽसौ भवति ॥ इतिहासः ५.५}$
- (v) इतिहासः ३.१२

→ Also a desideratum in preparation of a Bibliography of Bhāṣa with so much of literature on him published already

Bhāṣa has still to be evaluated from many angles. I have every hope that scholars assembled here will deliberately concentrate on this evaluation and throw light on those angles that have not attracted as much of their attention as they should have. There is enough of an discussion on the author's popular plays, but Bhāṣa's problem is a - has come to be known or their division or at least their source material, the Rāmāyaṇa, the Mahābhārata, the legends and so on or their evaluation from a formal view of dramatic technique. It is time to make an attempt at an analysis of Bhāṣa's dramatic technique or an examination of his dramatic technique. It is time to move on and prepare a comparative review of his expression and to put it in perspective to reconstruct the picture of a colossus who so overshadowed the valley of Indian literature. It is time to have a book of his plays spread for all to read. It is time to have a book of his plays spread for all to read. It is time to have a book of his plays spread for all to read.

I am sure the scholars will have much-needed light on the subject. I wish that all these efforts will be successful.

Comp. rose
lines

kat

But so, if included in the selection, has interspersed his plays with a number of stanzas of verse can easily pass off as excellent Subhāṣitas. It is worth while to make a compilation of such and bring/over in a form of a monograph with translation in English and other regional languages of India. It will also be worth it while to sift out from his works some typical words, the words are not so common focusing on their proper meaning. In spite all this has been written about the plays, their literary and linguistic evaluation & still a desideratum.

X A few may be reproduced here by way of specimen:

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- (iv) $\text{यदि मरुतुः सतीत्यैव जगत्तु निरुद्धोऽसौ भवति ॥ इतिहासः ५.५}$
- (v) इतिहासः ३.१२

→ Also a desideratum in preparation of a Bibliography of Bhāṣa with so much of literature on him published already

Bhāṣa has still to be evaluated from many angles. I have every hope that scholars assembled here will deliberately concentrate on this evaluation and throw light on those angles to which have not attracted as much of their attention as they should have. There is enough of the discussion on the author's popularities, plays, and Bhāṣa's problem in a book which is known or under discussion or at least of their source material, the Rāmāyaṇa, the Mahābhārata, the legends and so on or their evaluation from a formal or view of dramatic technique. It is time to make an attempt at the study of Bhāṣa's dramatic technique or in other words to prepare a comparative review of his expression and to put it in perspective to reconstruct the picture of a colossus who so overshadowed the scene of the Indian drama. It is time to have a book of his drama which will be a long coming of the drama to the world.

I am sure the scholars will know much-needed help as an open exposure of the great playwright as needed in the world of literature and success.

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Keynote Address of Prof. Dr. Satya Vrat Shastri at the Colloquium

On

ORIENTALISM AND ITS IMPACT ON SANSKRIT STUDIES

Satya Vrat Shastri

Prof. Shripad Bhat, Prof. Shubhangana Atre, Members of the Faculty of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Fellow Delegates and Learned Friends in the audience,

I deem it a great privilege to be with you this forenoon and share some of my thoughts on the interesting and important topic of Orientalism and its impact on Sanskrit studies. Before I come to the topic proper, I would like to reflect for a while on the orientalism which derives itself from the word orient which means countries to the east of the Mediterranean, especially the countries of Asia. Occident and orient are relative terms. To the people of the Occident, the Europeans, the people of Asia that includes our own country India, are orientals. They are to their east. It looks incongruous to find Indians calling themselves oriental and using the term to designate all that belongs to them. We have the use of this word in the names of some of our very prestigious institutions like the Govt. Oriental Manuscript Library, Chennai, Oriental Research Institute, Mysore, Oriental Institute, Vadodara, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, here in Pune itself. It also figures in the name of the Conference called the All India Oriental Conference. Indology is a better term in place of Orientology.

Orientalism in the theme of the Colloquium may be interpreted to mean the Western System as it came to be introduced in India in the wake of the coming in of the British who had their own world view with which they looked at things they came into contact with.

When two systems meet it is inevitable that they should impact each other. The degree of impact varies with the identity of the systems, whose system it is. If it is that of the conquerors, the subjugators, it would hold its sway over the that of the subjugated. The very fact that the people holding on to theirs came to be subjugated come to accord in their view less importance to it. They, overawed by the superior might of the subjugators, allow to have their system an upper hand. And this precisely what happened in India during the past two centuries or so.

For thousands of years Sanskrit was pursued in Pathashalas, Gurukulas, Tols and Vidyalayas which were more patronized by private initiative than the State one. The funding for them came from society, the more affluent members of it, who were philanthropically inclined. These institutions which in primary stage were either single teacher units and at higher level had but a couple of teachers dotted the entire landscape of India. It is through them that the fountain of

knowledge flowed and irrigated the minds of countless millions throughout the length and breadth of the vast stretches of this sprawling country.

Sanskrit teaching in them meant primarily the teaching of the old texts, line by line, unraveling their meanings. The teacher who had learnt them from his teacher through hard labour would put in an equal amount of hard labour to interpret these to his pupils who had to follow a rigorous routine. The more proficient one would be in comprehending the text line by line the more scholarly would he be taken. That was the panktipāṇḍitya. To achieve it was the desired aim.

In the Vaidika Pathashalas the alumni were expected to commit to memory the whole texts according to prescribed rules even the slightest deviation from them being frowned upon. In the primary stages the basic texts like the Astādhyāyī and the Amarakoṣa were assiduously committed to memory. The idea was to exercise full control over vocabulary and the grammatical correctness of speech. A very popular saying in traditional Sanskrit circles was, and still is : astādhyāyī jaganmātā 'marakoṣo jagatpitā', "Astādhyāyī is the mother of the universe and Amarakoṣa is the father of the same. If one has cultivated both, one's success in life is assured.

Disquisitions or the Sāstrārthas were the norm in those days and the Vidvatsadas-s where they were carried on were the vogue. It may be interesting to note here that till recently in U.P. and Bihar in Brahmin marriages when the groom's party would arrive at the brides' place, there would be Sāstrārtha between the priests of the two parties the result of which was keenly watched by all those present.

With the coming in of the British a new system of schools and colleges came to be introduced where Sanskrit came to be reduced to one of the subjects among many. Obviously the number of texts to be studied had to suffer reduction, the more abstruse and abstract of them being completely sidelined, that coming to be the sole preserve of the traditional Pundits, a fast diminishing fraternity with the existing traditional Sanskrit institutions also inserting in their curricula modern subjects in keeping with the demands of the age which would not accept a unilinear approach. Though through the introduction of Honours course at the graduate level and specialization at the post-graduate level an effort was made to remedy the situation, it was not enough to lift up the Sanskrit learning to the level of profundity which is the hall mark of traditional one. With schools having no Sāstric learning how much Hons. and Master's courses would have of the Sāstras? Moreover, the approach was different. In the modern system, it was more varied, along with the textual content much about the text, its authorship, its date, impact on it or earlier texts or of it on later ones, to impinge on the time possible of devoting to mastery of it line by line going by the name of uncritical approach, the former appropriating to itself the more exalted position of the critical one.

what is on the text.

approach.

textual appreciation with pre-ponderant discussion
approach was up to the mark

what is on the text was not the main thing

downgraded as

knowledge is not a mere collection of facts and figures, but a living, growing, and changing entity.

General teaching is often based on the assumption that the teacher is the source of knowledge and the student is the recipient. This is a very narrow view of education. Education is a process of growth and development, and it should be based on the child's own experiences and interests.

The child's own experiences and interests are the basis of all learning. The teacher's role is to guide the child in his learning, to help him to discover the truth for himself, and to help him to develop his own personality. The teacher should not be a mere transmitter of knowledge, but a guide, a friend, and a co-worker.

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With the coming of the British a new system of schools and colleges came to be introduced where the child was to be educated in a different manner. The child was to be taught to read and write, to do arithmetic, and to learn the English language. This was a very different system from the one that had existed before. The child was to be taught to follow the teacher's lead, to memorize what he was told, and to pass on to the next class. This was a very different system from the one that had existed before. The child was to be taught to follow the teacher's lead, to memorize what he was told, and to pass on to the next class.

Here I may like to take a break and recount a personal anecdote that may throw light on the difference in approach in the two systems, western and the traditional Indian. I am a product of both the systems, traditional and modern. My teacher from whom I studied the *Vākyapadīya* was a Professor at the Govt. Sanskrit College, Varanasi. The place of his stay and that of mine were very close to each other. I would accompany him every morning to the College. On the way we would discuss many things. One day I asked him as to what he thought about the authorship of the *Nighaṇṭu* which was the text which the famous Yāska had expounded in his *Nirukta*. I spoke to him about the three different theories in this connection. According to one Dakṣa Prajāpati was its author, according to the other, it was Yaska himself and according to the third it were the early scholars, the *Pūrvācāryas*. My teacher told me that he has not given any thought to it. He is more concerned with what is in the *Nighaṇṭu* rather than what is about it. That sums up the attitude of the traditional Pandits about the old texts and that more eloquent than anything else in highlighting the difference in approach.

Quite a few of the old Sanskrit texts have a large number of known commentaries, the *Bhāgavatapurāṇa* eleven, the *Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa* six, the *Yogavāsisṭha* thirteen (including twelve still in manuscript), the *Kāvyaaprakāśa* fourteen (that are published; reportedly many more) but none of them engages itself with the question of the date and the authorship of these works. There is nothing in the old commentaries about the *Bālakāṇḍa* and the *Uttarakāṇḍa* being later additions to the *Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa*, a question discussed by scholars, both Indian and western, extensively. The date of the *Yogavāsisṭha* still hovers anywhere between 6th cen. A.D. to the first half of the 10th cen. A.D. with each scholar pushing his own set of arguments for or against one view or the other.

Orient has always been a mystery to the Occident. To unravel it, to have a peep into its past and present has been a passion with it. That is why even the Jesuit priests who have been visiting India prior to the coming in of the East India Company or people of other persuasions have been interested in discovering for themselves the ancient wisdom of India. That accounts for their interest in Indian works that were in manuscript at that time. They collected them and brought them along to their countries on getting back. Later they gave them to some institutions therein. That is how big collections of them came to be built up in countries of Europe over the years. Of these manuscripts a good number of them were in Sanskrit.

With the coming in of the British the process got a fillip. All this resulted in sizeable collections of manuscripts in such institutions as *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris, the India Office Library, London, the British Museum, London, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the Cambridge University Library, Cambridge and the libraries of the Indological Institutes, the *Seminars für Indologie* of Göttingen, Tübingen, Munich, the *Staat Bibliothek*, Berlin and so on of Germany.

knowledge based and consisted in a series of questions, answers, and the length and breadth of the vast scope of the growing country.

Backward teaching in India began in the early part of the century. The first line was that the teacher should know the subject and should be able to teach it. The teacher should know the subject and should be able to teach it. The teacher should know the subject and should be able to teach it.

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There I may like to take a brief and general survey of the present position of the Indian people in the world. The Indian people are not a homogeneous body. They are divided into many different groups, each with its own history, culture, and aspirations. The Indian people are not a homogeneous body. They are divided into many different groups, each with its own history, culture, and aspirations. The Indian people are not a homogeneous body. They are divided into many different groups, each with its own history, culture, and aspirations.

One of the main problems of the Indian people is the question of their political status. They are not yet a free people. They are still under the control of a foreign power. They are not yet a free people. They are still under the control of a foreign power. They are not yet a free people. They are still under the control of a foreign power.

Another main problem of the Indian people is the question of their economic status. They are not yet a rich people. They are still poor. They are not yet a rich people. They are still poor. They are not yet a rich people. They are still poor.

With the coming of the new century, the Indian people are facing new challenges. They are not yet a modern people. They are still backward. They are not yet a modern people. They are still backward. They are not yet a modern people. They are still backward.

The British East India Company took up the work of collection of manuscripts in a systematic manner. For each region it appointed manuscript surveyors. The prominent ones for the eastern region that comprised the Bengal Presidency and included Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and Assam were Rajendra Lal Mitra and Har Prasad Shastri. For the western region were Peterson, G. Buhler, Kielhorn and R.G. Bhandarkar, for the southern region were K. Pisharody, T. Ganapati Sastry and Vasudevan Pillai, for the northern region, particularly for Varanasi, were Arthur Venice, Vindhyeshwari Prasad Dwivedi, Gopinath Kaviraj and so on.

The total number of Sanskrit manuscripts in various collections all through the country is upward of three million.

The eagerness for search for manuscripts led to such initiatives as the expedition to Gobi desert under the leadership of Sir Aurel Stein. The expedition known as the Turfan Expedition led to the discovery of a large number of important manuscripts. Called after Stein, the Stein Collection, they are now with the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest. The collection was catalogued in eight volumes under the title *Sanskrit Handschriften Ausden Turfan*. A similar initiative led to the expedition to Gilgit and an important find of manuscripts from there called the Gilgit Manuscripts. The first lot of these was discovered by Sir Aurel Stein and the second by Madhusudan Kaul. The second one is now with the National Archives, Srinagar.

Indigenous effort in collection and preservation of manuscripts prior to the contact with the west owes itself in part to the initiative of the local rulers. The Anup Library at Bikaner, the Maharaja's Library called Pothikhana earlier, at Alwar which is now with the Prachya Pratishthan, Raja Man Singh Pustak Prakash at Jodhpur, the Pothikhana at Jaipur, the T.S.S.M. Library at Tanjore the Maharaja's Library at Travancore which is now with the Oriental Manuscript Library and Research Department, Kerala University, Kariavattom Campus, Thiruvananthapuram are the contributions of the enlightened rulers of the time. In another part the effort owes itself to certain communities like the Jains who built big collections of Jain manuscripts, called the Bhāṇḍāgāras mainly in Gujarat. During the British times the manuscripts were also preserved in the libraries of the Oriental Colleges and the Oriental Libraries like the Govt. Oriental Manuscript Library, Madras set up at that time.

The need was felt to catalogue all these collections both in India and abroad. Apart from the individual catalogues brought out by the respective institutions comprehensive ones were also undertaken like the *Sanskrit Handschriften in Deutschland*, the Sanskrit Manuscripts of Germany, in twelve volumes, the *Catalogus Catalogorum* of Aufrecht and the *New Catalogus Catalogorum* initiated by V. Raghavan and currently in progress at the University of Madras, Chennai.

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The biggest collection of Sanskrit manuscripts is with the Sarasvati Bhavan Library of the Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya, Varanasi. It has one lakh and twenty-five thousand catalogued manuscripts. Besides these there are thirty thousand uncatalogued manuscripts in Oriya script discovered from Orissa which are one part of the find from there, the other part being with the State Museum, Bhubaneswar.

The splurge for search for Sanskrit manuscripts generated by western scholars led to the discovery sometimes of rare finds in India and abroad. The plays that Bāṇa refers to in his *Kādambarī* with their special characteristics and which are frequently quoted in works on rhetorics and whose author Bhāsa finds a reverential mention from such a celebrity as Kālidāsa in his *Mālavikāgnimitra* were discovered by T. Ganapati Sastri from a chance recovery in the course of his search of manuscripts of a palm-leaf codex in Malayalam which contained ten of the now well-known of thirteen of them as also one, later identified as *Dūtavakya* in a mutilated state. The search continuing, he was able to lay his hands on more manuscripts of them thus completing the full picture of the thirteen plays. Another equally great find was the Paippalada recension of the *Atharvaveda* by Durgamohan Bhattacharya from Orissa two small tracts from which he published from the Asiatic Society, Kolkata. The full text of it was later brought out by his illustrious son Deepak Bhattacharya.

The next step to the procurement and preservation of the manuscripts was their publication. Scholars thought to bring out in print as many of them as possible. With this started a series of publications, some of the more prominent of them being the Sacred Books of the East Series which Max Muller edited, the Kavyamala Sanskrit Series, the Gaekwad Oriental Series, the Trivandrum Sanskrit Series. The Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series with their off-shoots of Benaras Sanskrit Series and Kashi Sanskrit Series, the Anandashram Sanskrit Series, the Calcutta Govt. Sanskrit College Series, the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Series and so on. Some of the works appearing in these series were critically edited, some were not. Some works like the *Padamañjarī* of Haradatta and the *Sabdakaustubha* of Bhattojīdīksita were published serially in the Sanskrit magazines the *Samśkrta-candrīkā* and the *Sūnrtavādinī* being brought out in the mid-nineteenth century, around 1850 or so from Varanasi.

Critically ^{editing} and constituting the text of a work was the greatest contribution of western scholars. Their Indian counterparts assimilated the methodology adopted by them which led to the appearance of such monumental works as the critical editions of the *Mahābhārata* and the *Rāmāyaṇa* by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune and the Oriental Institute, Baroda respectively. Along the same lines is being brought out the critical edition of the Purāṇas by the All India Kashiraj Trust, Varanasi.

The other area wherein the western scholarship created its impact was the preparation of dictionaries like the *Wörterbuch* by Roth and Bothlingk, the

Sanskrit-English Dictionary by M. Monier-Williams, the *Sanskrit-English Dictionary* by Vaman Shaivram Apte and the *Sanskrit Dictionary on Historical Principles* currently in progress at the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Pune which in their character are altogether different from the old Sanskrit lexicons like the *Amarakoṣa* and the later works like the *Śabdakalpadrūma* and the *Vācaspatya* as also Concordances, Indices, Encyclopaedias like the multi-volume *Vedic Word Concordance* of the Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur, A *Vedic Concordance* by Maurice Bloomfield, *Concordance of the Principal Upanisads* and the *Bhagavadgita* by G.A. Jacob, A *Concordance of Sanskrit Dhātupāṭhas* by G.B. Palsule and the Indices like the *Index to the Names of the Mahābhārata* by Sorenson, *Mahābhāratānāmānukramanikā* from the Gita Press, Gorakhpur, *Upanisadvākyamahākosa* from the Gujarati Printing Press, Bombay, *Pada Index of the Rāmāyaṇa* by Hārcharan, *Mahabharatapratikasuci*, the *Pada Index of the Mahābhārata*, forming the last volume of the critical edition of the *Mahābhārata* from Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, the *Word Index of the Mahābhārata*, in CD yet by Ramanujan, *Pada Index of the Sanskrit Kavyas* by Satya Pal Narang currently in progress, *Encyclopaedia of Vedānta* by Ram Murti Sharma, *Encyclopaedia of Hinduism* in progress in Hrishikesh and so on.. In line with the above is the appearance of the Bibliographies like the two Kalidasa Bibliographies, one by A.P. Mishra and the other by Satya Pal Narang, the *Rāmāyaṇa* and the *Mahābhārata* Bibliographies from the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi and the Indices of the verses in the poems, the plays, the tales and fables like the *Pañcatantra* and the *Hitopadeśa* and the *Campus*. The texts on grammar now have indices of the *Sūtras*, *Vārtikas*, *Dhātus*, *Unādis* and *Paribhāṣās* and so have the lexicons of words listed in them. The table of contents, the indices and the bibliography form part of almost all the critical works now, the theses for various University degrees included, in addition to carrying a detailed introduction discussing such problems as the date and the authorship of the work, other works of the author, the impact on him of his predecessors and his impact on his successors and his contribution to his field.

It was not always the altruistic consideration that drove western orientalists to the study of Sanskrit literature. Some of them, particularly the British ones among them, had a different motive. It is true that being foreign to Indian ethos they sometimes could not do full justice to it. Otherwise they would not have spoken of the *Vedas* as the 'songs of the shepherds' and *Śākuntalā* of the *Abhijñānaśākuntala* as 'a rustic girl'. Sir William Jones, a judge of the Supreme Court and the founder of the Royal Asiatic Society of Calcutta in 1784 whose Latin translation of the *Śākuntalā* first in 1787 and the word to word rendering of the same in English in 1789 had surprised Europe had started learning Sanskrit, as his biographer Lord Teignmouth testifies, to his desire to understand the culture of the land to rule as a perfect ruler true to his own Whig principles, yet in accordance with Indian law. His ambition was, as says his biographer, to translate only the Sanskrit legal treatise, the *Mānavadharmasāstra*. Max Muller's first foray in Sanskrit literature was to have a better appreciation of the culture

and traditions of the natives to motivate them to Christianity. It is a different matter that the same scholar on realizing the depth and the profundity of the ancient Indian wisdom became its votary and came out with the collection of his lectures delivered to the I.C.S. probationers about to leave for India to govern under the title: *India What it can Teach Us*

It was due to growing interest in Sanskrit that Chairs for Sanskrit/oriental studies were set up in many foreign Universities either independently or part of South Asian studies or faculties of religious studies. In addition to providing Sanskrit teaching to students they evolved into important centers of Sanskrit learning where scholars distinguished themselves in study and analysis of Sanskrit classics. The past two hundred years or so have thrown up a long line of such scholars as have turned into legendary figures commanding instant respect and admiration. Some of them have become a byword for scholarship in a particular field like Max Muller in Vedic scholarship, Pargiter in Purānic scholarship, Jacobi in the Rāmāyanic scholarship, Franklin Edgerton in Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit and so on.

In the Charter issued by the British Crown to the East India Company it was enjoined on the Company to look after education of its British subjects. In accordance with that the Company took upon itself to promote Sanskrit and Persian and Arabic education that was in vogue at that time. In pursuance of this aim it set up Sanskrit/Oriental Colleges in various parts of India some of which served later as the nucleus of the Universities that were to come up there. The first such College to be set up was the Govt. Sanskrit College, Varanasi in 1792, followed by the Govt. Sanskrit College and Govt. Madrassa at Calcutta in 1810, the Deccan College, Poona, earlier named Hindoo College in 1821 (it was renamed as Deccan College in 1864) and the Oriental College at Lahore in 1864 (from all available evidence it was coterminous with the setting up of the Govt. College there in that year). Besides these the Company also set up the Asiatic Societies, the Royal Asiatic Society, Calcutta, the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay and the Royal Asiatic Society, London.

In 1830 the thinking developed that it would be better if the British subjects of India were taken away from their traditional learning and were taught English and other modern subjects. The greatest protagonists of this school were Macaulay and Raja Rammohan Roy, the latter vehemently opposing the continuation of the age-old system of education.

* When the western scholars took to Sanskrit they had the clear advantage of having already equipped themselves with knowledge of Greek and Latin. They could, therefore, easily identify similarities between these languages and the ones grown out of them, the languages that they spoke; English, French, German, Italian, Danish and so on and could relate them to a common source which they first gave the name of Proto-Indo-European. The languages of Europe and those of India having commonalities they first grouped under the umbrella term of 'family' that they first called as Indo-Germanic, the term later

changed to Indo-European. This was to ^{lead} ~~serve~~ over a period of time to the birth of a science of Comparative Philology. The great German philologist Friedrich Schlegel was the founder of this science who asserted the common origin of Sanskrit and the principal European languages. The similarities observed in the myths of different nations after study of those of India led to the evolution of the science of Comparative Mythology. With this background when the western scholars approached Sanskrit literature they brought to bear on its interpretation fresh light which not unoften appeared more appealing. An instance here would bear it out. In the mantra *gartārug iva sanaye dhanānām gartārug* had generally been interpreted by traditional interpreters as 'one going up the garta'; *gartam ārohati*. Now, it is a moot question as to how *ārohana*, climbing is to go with *garta*, which means a pit. It has to be *avarohana*, going down. But the moment *garta* is identified with English cart, the anomaly disappears. With cart it has to be *ārohana*, climbing.

The western scholars and the Indian ones who had the western education used the Sanskrit works in drawing the picture of India and its society in the times when they were written. *India as known to Pāṇini, Harṣacarita—Ek Sāṃskṛtika Adhyayana* ((*Harṣacarita—A Cultural Study*), *Patañjalikālīnba Bhāratavarsa* (India in the time of Patañjali) are works which on the basis of the evidence yielded by the respective works draw a picture of India and its society and culture in days of yore, the days when their authors wrote them. This became a norm for many a later study. The initiative for literary and linguistic analysis of old Sanskrit works also owes itself to the western critical system of enquiry.

It was due to the impact of western scholarship that historical evolution of Sanskrit literature was taken up as a line of enquiry. This needed the dating of the Sanskrit works requiring as it did massive effort on the part of a galaxy of scholars. There was a wide gap in the dating of the *Rgveda* which hovered anywhere between 2500 to 5000 B.C. Gap of several centuries which not unoften looked arbitrary was inserted between the various forms of the Vedic literature, the *Brāhmaṇas*, the *Āraṇyakas* and the *Upanisads*. Controversies raged for decades about the chronology of the works and the authors; whether the *Rāmāyaṇa* preceded the *Mahābhārata* or vice-versa or whether *Aśvaghosa* preceded *Kālidāsa* or vice versa. Even in the works of the same author an order was sought, the *Rtusamhara* being taken to be earliest of the works of *Kālidāsa* and the *Śākuntalam* the last on the basis of the linguistic and stylistic considerations and on the same basis certain portion/s of the same work, as in the case of the *Rāmāyaṇa* whose first and the last Books are taken to be later additions or in the case of the *Kumārasambhava* whose cantos from IX to XII are taken to be later additions. Massive efforts were also put in to identify through comparative and critical method the large number of interpolations in old Sanskrit texts.

It was due to the efforts of oriental scholars that histories of Sanskrit literature came to be written like the *A History of Sanskrit Literature* by A.B. Kieth, A

History of Sanskrit Literature by A.A. Macdonell, *A History of Sanskrit Literature* by Winternitz, *Sanskrit Drama* by A.B. Kieth, *History of Dharmaśāstra* and the *History of Alankāraśāstra* by P.V. Kane followed by a large number of similar attempts by later writers.

With the opening up of India to the world, Sanskrit literature has undergone change, both qualitative and quantitative. With access to western literature new literary forms have come to appear in Sanskrit. Novel in the sense in which it is practiced in the west is practiced now in Sanskrit literature. A one-act play that was a rarity in days of yore is the vogue now. So are the radio plays and the plays for the television. In poetry free verse is a common enough occurrence. Even Japanese Haiku has made its inroads into it. New style and technique has ~~come to be adopted~~ in all types of literary forms. In keeping with the demands of the age new vocabulary has come to be coined. There are works now in Sanskrit on subjects like library science, *Pustakālayaparicaryāprasūna* and the economic survey of India, *Bharatīyam*, *Ārthikam Sarveksanam*. A new revolution is overtaking Sanskrit literature at present.

Sanskrit has gained much from oriental scholarship. It has given new orientation to it and provided it a new impetus to have a different look at it. It is no longer restricted to the confines of India. Thanks to the efforts of the unending chain of oriental scholars it has come to occupy its rightful place in world literature of which it can legitimately be proud.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

by

Professor Satya Vrat Shastri

This Conference on Sanskrit in Southeast Asia is now drawing to a close. It is a unique event in the annals of Southeast Asia. It is the first Conference of its kind where Sanskrit has been noticed with reference to a particular area. This is in line with area studies programmes in vogue now where a particular area is taken up for intensive treatment and expertise is cultivated in it resulting in the evolution of a think tank which could be approached for advice when needed. Sanskrit is the common link with the languages of Southeast Asia where it has strong presence. It needs appraisal as part of their vocabulary and not as part of the vocabulary of the languages of India and this is what makes the appraisal something special. The Sanskrit words in Southeast Asian languages are now the Southeast Asian words, the words with a Southeast Asian mould in phonology, semantics and syntax. They, therefore, have to be looked at from that point of view. It is imperative that specialists in Southeast Asian languages deal with them. Hence the importance of a conclave of scholars like the present one.

Just as it is with vocabulary so is it with literature, art and archaeology, religion and philosophy, rites and rituals. They have all grown here, as part of the invaluable cultural heritage of this vast region. To the common man with no penchant for digging into the past, they represent his milieu, something which is his,

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various methods of valuation which have been proposed. It is found that the most satisfactory method is the one which takes into account the present value of the future income which the property is expected to produce. This method is based on the principle that the value of a property is equal to the sum of the present values of all the future incomes which it is expected to produce. The present value of a future income is calculated by dividing the income by the rate of interest. The rate of interest is usually taken to be the rate of interest which is prevailing in the market at the time of valuation. The value of a property is then calculated by adding up the present values of all the future incomes which it is expected to produce. This method is known as the 'income method' and is the most commonly used method of valuation. It is, however, subject to many objections. One of the main objections is that it is based on the assumption that the future income will be constant. This is not always true, as the income may increase or decrease over time. Another objection is that it is based on the assumption that the rate of interest will remain constant. This is also not always true, as the rate of interest may rise or fall. Despite these objections, the income method is still the most widely used method of valuation. It is, however, important to be aware of its limitations and to use it with caution.

something which his forbears have bequeathed to him . He may be chary of accepting it, and rightly so, as something foreign, something grafted on him. Well, the whole scenario has been with him since he opened his eyes into the world. They represent his ethos, reflect his personality, reveal his likes and dislikes. Or else how is one to explain the phenomenal difference in the Rama story which imparts a character of its own to it in Southeast Asia where Hanuman is no loner, the celebrate monkey, that he is in India, where the allies of Rama assume high-sounding titles on being rewarded by him (Rama) with rulerships of different kingdoms for the assistance they had offered him in the conquest of Lanka, where Ravana loses his life not because of the Brahmastra of Rama but because of getting sandwiched by two rocks which were none other than his own daughters whom he had killed earlier and who out of revenge had closed in on him while he had been sliding back with every shot of the arrows of his adversary, where the seven wives of Arjuna bear him sons with the premonition of losing their progeny in the war yet to be fought.

The figures of the different deities , gods and goddesses, heroes and heroines, the semi-divine beings, the Yakshas, the Yakshis, the Kinnaras and Kinnaris have different facial expressions, typically Khmer or typically Javanese with peculiar ornaments, headgears and make-up with different periods of the history of the nations best exemplified in Thailand in its Sukhothai, Dvaravati, Ayuthaya, and Bangkok periods

Friends, this is Southeast Asia. We have gathered here to discover it , to discover the common thread that runs

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the nucleus. It is shown that the structure of the nucleus is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the molecule. It is shown that the structure of the molecule is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the crystal. It is shown that the structure of the crystal is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the liquid. It is shown that the structure of the liquid is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the gas. It is shown that the structure of the gas is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the plasma. It is shown that the structure of the plasma is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the solid. It is shown that the structure of the solid is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the liquid crystal. It is shown that the structure of the liquid crystal is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the superconductor. It is shown that the structure of the superconductor is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

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through it, that unites it , that harmonizes its different cultures, the thread called Sanskrit which has come to have strong presence in it. We have felt the thrill of this discovery, as the discovery of anything unique would. This thrill is sufficient to bring us together an opportunity for which was provided by the Sanskrit Studies Centre of the Silpakorn University under the able and dynamic leadership of Dr. Chirapat Prapandvidya and his enthusiastic band of colleagues like Dr. Chamlong Sarapadnuke, Dr. Hari Dutt Sharma, Dr. Samniang Leurmsai, Dr. Bumrung Kham-Ek, Dr. Chittabha and friends like Dr. Amarjiva Lochan. The Sanskrit Studies Centre is --and that goes to its credit-- the only nodal agency at present to study Sanskrit in Southeast Asian paradigm. This nodal agency needs all the help and assistance, moral and material, encouragement and promotion, build-up and growth to carry on with its all-important task that it has set before itself. This august assembly of scholars, I am sure, would pledge all this and more for this nodal agency.

Before I close, I would like to mention that the present Conference coincides with the retirement of Dr. Chirapat from the Department of Oriental Languages of the Silpakorn University on attaining superannuation. This will leave him free to devote himself wholeheartedly to the Sanskrit Studies Centre which needs his tender care in its initial stages. I have been closely associated with him for the past two decades and more. He is a man of strong will and perseverance with clear perception and grasp of things . He is sure to make this institution , the Sanskrit Studies Centre, a prominent forum of study and research in the area of Sanskrit in Southeast Asia. I join his vast array of friends and

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admirers in wishing him a long, healthy and prosperous life.

Friends, we are just through a very successful Conference which has attracted a galaxy of scholars from all parts of the world. We have made new friendships and renewed old ones. We have learnt much from each other. We are all co-travellers in our journey of discovering Sanskrit in this part of the world. The interaction starting now would, I am sure, grow in the years to come to mutual benefit.

During the time we have been here we have been bestowed utmost care and attention and love and affection. We will carry back very happy memories of our stay here which we shall cherish always.

translation work is taken up systematically. It may also institute a part-time translation course to train the potential translators. This will help absorb hundreds of scholars who are languishing for want of job.

The Dhātupāṭhas of Sanskrit grammar have hundreds of roots whose actual use is not traceable to literature. Compilers of the Dhātupāṭhas must have noticed them to prompt them for their compilation. As any linguist would vouchsafe, it is not necessary that each and every root should find a place in literature. The roots may be the current coin in colloquial expression. It is possible that they have their descendants in their later evolutes coming down to modern vernaculars whose thorough scrutiny is needed to identify them. Some of them might have their origin in pronunciation vagaries. This may be illustrated with reference to Pāṇini's *Dhātupāṭha* which records the following four roots for eating : *camu chamu jamu jhamu adane*. Now, the difference in the two sets *camu-chamu* and *jamu-jhamu* is in the addition of an aspirate in one and the lack of it in the other. They should evidently not be counted as two separate

For the past century and a half Oriental studies have been pursued vigorously both in India and abroad. During the British period there was more of emphasis on critical editing of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit manuscripts. This has suffered decline in the post-independence era. Critical studies of works not unoften covering the same ground for the Master's, M. Phil. and Ph.D. degrees has taken precedence over it and are the norm now. It would be good if the old practice of critically editing manuscripts for the various degrees in Indian Universities is revived. This will help in a big way in bringing to light in course of time at least a portion of the vast manuscript wealth of India equipping at the same time the younger scholars with the knowledge of the various old scripts as also methods of collating and constituting the text. As per the calculation of the National Manuscript Mission (NMM) there are as many as five million manuscripts in the country. This figure may not include a sizeable number still with individuals to which the NMM may not have had an access.

Besides Oriental manuscripts in India there are vast collections of them abroad. There is a catalogue in twelve volumes

of the Sanskrit manuscripts in Germany under the title *Sanskrit Handschriften in Deutschland*. The India Office Library, London, the Bodlien Library, Oxford and such other libraries also have rich collections of Sanskrit and other manuscripts. The entire manuscript wealth of Nepal has been microfilmed with the financial assistance of the Govt. of Germany. The microfilms are now with the Stadt Bibliothek, the State Library, Berlin and the National Archives, Kathmandu. There may be hundreds of valuable manuscripts in these collections which could profitably be taken up for critical editing.

From the time the English translation of the *Śākuntala* by Sir William Jones generated interest in western scholars about Indian literature a long array of them have applied themselves to its interpretation. A large corpus of their works is in their own languages, German, French, Dutch, Polish, Hungarian, Russian and so on. In the absence of knowledge of these languages much of that has remained a sealed book to Indian scholars. It is a desideratum if it is translated into English or Indian languages. This could be taken up as a big project, selectively first, in some Universities. There will be no harm if Sanskrit scholars were to learn these languages and acquire proficiency in them to take up the work in right earnest.

In the context of translation it may not be out of place to mention that for the convenience of the common man who may not be familiar with the old languages like Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, old Arabic and Persian, translation of the more prominent of the works in these languages is attempted. It may come as surprise, if it is told, that translation of such classics as the *Kirātārjunīya*, the *Naiṣadhīyacarita* and the *Śiśupālavadha* has not been attempted either in Hindi or in English so far. Some portions of them, a canto here and a canto there, if it is prescribed as text, might have been, as indeed they have been, translated but the whole works, to my knowledge, have so far remained untranslated. If that is the situation with these works, one can well imagine the situation with hundreds of others which may not be accompanied with a commentary or a gloss. It is suggested that each University Department of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit or Arabic and Persian should have a translation cell where

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India being a vast country it was nothing unusual that different words would have come to be used in it for the same objects and ideas in its different regions. In this context it is worthwhile to quote the words of the master grammarian Patañjali: *niyataviṣayāḥ śabdā dṛśyante. Tad yathā: samāne rakte varṇe gaur lohita ity ucyate aśvāḥ śoṇa iti, samāne ca kāle varṇe gauḥ kṛṣṇa iti bhavati aśvo hema iti, samāne ca śukle varṇe gauḥ śveta iti bhavati aśvāḥ karka iti* (1.4.37). He also hints at the particular types of words, the words in their verbal form or their derivative form, being restricted in their use to certain regions: *śavatir gatikarmā kambojeṣ eva bhāṣito bhavati vikāra enam āryā bhāṣante śava iti, hammatih surāṣṭreṣu ramhatih prācyamadhyeṣu gamim eva tv āryāḥ prayuñjate, dātir lavanārthe prācyeṣu dātram udīcyeṣu*, (1.1.1 under the Vārtika *sarve deśāntare*). The root *śav* in the verbal form is in use among the people of the Kamboja country while the Aryans use it in its derivative form of *śava* (the dead body), the root *hamma* is used in the Surāṣṭra country, *ramha* in the mid-eastern regions but the Aryans use the root *gam* only, the root *dā* meaning 'to cut' is used in its verbal form

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Equally important is the identification of the non-Sanskritic content in Sanskrit. As pointed out earlier, Sanskrit had been the spoken language in India, its lingua franca. At that time it was known just by the name *bhāṣā*. Nowhere does Pāṇini use the word Sanskrit to designate the language that goes by this name. He just calls it *bhāṣā : bhāṣāyām sadavaśaśruvaḥ* (3.2.108), *śabdo vācīti bhāṣāyām* (4.1.62). The same does his successor

Kātyāyana, the author of the Vārtikas, e.g., *bhāṣāyām dhānkr̥sgamijaninamibhyaḥ* (under the Sūtra *ādṛgamahanajanaḥ kikinau liṭ ca* (3.2.171), *bhāṣāyām śāsiyudhidṛṣidhṛṣimṛṣibhyo yuj vācyāḥ* under the Sūtra *āto yuc* (3.3.128). The same had done Yāska earlier: *iveti bhāṣāyām cānvadhyām ca* (*Nirukta*, 1.2.5). Patañjali also does nowhere use the word in his work as the name of the language. This means that from the 8th cen. B.C., the date generally assigned to Yāska— may be a couple of centuries anterior to him as well—, up to the 1st cen. B.C. the date of Patañjali, a period of about a thousand years or so Sanskrit was called just *bhāṣā*. The name Sanskrit came to be assigned to it, it appears, rather late when it had undergone transformation in a big scale with its words getting corrupted or, to be linguistically correct, changed in the natural process of evolution—a phenomenon that had started as early as in the time of Patañjali himself; he specifically referring to it; in his comment: *ekasyaiva śabdasya bahavo 'pabhramśāḥ, gāvīṅgonīgopotaliketyevamādayaḥ* and had got confined to the upper strata of society which still preferred the old favoured expression and had become the preferred medium of intellectual discourse. In the far ancient period the divide was between the Vedic language and the *bhāṣā*, the language that goes by the name Sanskrit now. The Vedic was referred to by the terms *anvadhyaṃ* or *chandasi* or *mantra*, the spoken was referred to by *bhāṣā*. It is not unusual that the spoken expression, the language of the masses, should just be called *bhāṣā* and not be called by any specific name. Even Hindi, our national language, initially was known as *bhāṣā* for a considerable period as testified by such expressions as *bhāṣātīkā*, the Hindi commentary. The earliest use of Sanskrit for a language is traced generally to the *Rāmāyaṇa* line *yadi vācam pradāsyāmi dvijātir iva saṃskṛtām* but it is so shrouded in ambiguity as to not to lead to any definitive conclusion.

Since no spoken language could remain immune to the influence of the languages it comes into contact with, Sanskrit could not be an exception to it. It also incorporated words from other languages. A big vocabulary of astronomical words in Sanskrit is of Greek origin. The text *Horāśāstra* carries in its title the Greek word *horā*, the precursor of English hour. The word

for salt quarry in Sanskrit is *rumā* which is nothing but *rome*, *rumā syāl lavaṇākare* (*Śabdaratnasamanvayaśoṣā*, 225.15; *rumā sugrīvadāreṣu viśiṣṭalavaṇākare*, *Vaijayanīkoṣa*, 41.10; *Medinīkoṣa*, 117.29, *Viśvaparakāśa*, 112. 34). It is on record that the Indians had learnt the art of salt quarrying from the Romans. As a matter of fact, the Indo-Roman interaction had impacted India deeply. There is mention in the Varāhamihira's *Bṛhatsamhitā* of one Romakācārya and his postulation the Romaka-siddhānta. As did Rome, so did Persia. *Dīnāra*, *kāṛṣāpaṇa* and *paṇṇa(ka)*, the words for coins, are all from Persian. The Arabic word *kalama* was adopted by Sanskrit as such and a gender was also assigned to it, vide *Medinīkoṣa*: *kalamaḥ pumsī lekhanīyām* (see under *ma-trika*). The same is the case with *śera*, vide Ajaya *śeras tu kesarī simhaḥ* (9.57). The Persian word *bandī* has become the base for a number of them of Sanskrit like *gr̥ha*, *caura* and *pāla* and the Sanskrit roots *kṛ* and *bhū*. The Hebrew word *gamal* sneaked into Sanskrit via Arabic and Persian with the addition of *ka* in the form *kramela(ka)*. The Persian *Shahenshah* meets the eye in the form of *Ṣaḥiṣāhānuṣāhi* in the Allāhabad Stone Pillar Inscription of Samudragupta. All this non-Sanskritic content in Sanskrit shows its innate strength and robust vitality which did not stunt its growth by not allowing it isolation. It is incumbent upon scholars to apply their mind to this aspect of the study of the Sanskrit language as well,

Friends, I am sorry for having taken up so much of your time. I could not resist the temptation of sharing some of my thoughts with you, the think tank of India, in the field of Oriental studies present here. The three days that you will be here, you will ruminate over many a problem of Indology and try to find solutions to them. This brainstorming will lead for sure to the emergence of new ideas and new interpretations. I wish your deliberations all success.

translation work is taken up systematically. It may also institute a part-time translation course to train the potential translators. This will help absorb hundreds of scholars who are languishing for want of job.

The Dhātupāṭhas of Sanskrit grammar have hundreds of roots whose actual use is not traceable to literature. Compilers of the Dhātupāṭhas must have noticed them to prompt them for their compilation. As any linguist would vouchsafe, it is not necessary that each and every root should find a place in literature. The roots may be the current coin in colloquial expression. It is possible that they have their descendants in their later evolutes coming down to modern vernaculars whose thorough scrutiny is needed to identify them. Some of them might have their origin in pronunciation vagaries. This may be illustrated with reference to Pāṇini's *Dhātupāṭha* which records the following four roots for eating : *camu chamu jamu jhamu adane*. Now, the difference in the two sets *camu-chamu* and *jamu-jhamu* is in the addition of an aspirate in one and the lack of it in the other. They should evidently not be counted as two separate

For the past century and a half Oriental studies have been pursued vigorously both in India and abroad. During the British period there was more of emphasis on critical editing of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit manuscripts. This has suffered decline in the post-independence era. Critical studies of works not unoften covering the same ground for the Master's, M. Phil. and Ph.D. degrees has taken precedence over it and are the norm now. It would be good if the old practice of critically editing manuscripts for the various degrees in Indian Universities is revived. This will help in a big way in bringing to light in course of time at least a portion of the vast manuscript wealth of India equipping at the same time the younger scholars with the knowledge of the various old scripts as also methods of collating and constituting the text. As per the calculation of the National Manuscript Mission (NMM) there are as many as five million manuscripts in the country. This figure may not include a sizeable number still with individuals to which the NMM may not have had an access.

Besides Oriental manuscripts in India there are vast collections of them abroad. There is a catalogue in twelve volumes

of the Sanskrit manuscripts in Germany under the title *Sanskrit Handschriften in Deutschland*. The India Office Library, London, the Bodliien Library, Oxford and such other libraries also have rich collections of Sanskrit and other manuscripts. The entire manuscript wealth of Nepal has been microfilmed with the financial assistance of the Govt. of Germany. The microfilms are now with the Stadt Bibliothek, the State Library, Berlin and the National Archives, Kathmandu. There may be hundreds of valuable manuscripts in these collections which could profitably be taken up for critical editing.

From the time the English translation of the *Śākuntala* by Sir William Jones generated interest in western scholars about Indian literature a long array of them have applied themselves to its interpretation. A large corpus of their works is in their own languages, German, French, Dutch, Polish, Hungarian, Russian and so on. In the absence of knowledge of these languages much of that has remained a sealed book to Indian scholars. It is a desideratum if it is translated into English or Indian languages. This could be taken up as a big project, selectively first, in some Universities. There will be no harm if Sanskrit scholars were to learn these languages and acquire proficiency in them to take up the work in right earnest.

In the context of translation it may not be out of place to mention that for the convenience of the common man who may not be familiar with the old languages like Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, old Arabic and Persian, translation of the more prominent of the works in these languages is attempted. It may come as surprise, if it is told, that translation of such classics as the *Kirātārjunīya*, the *Naiṣadhiyācarita* and the *Śiśupālavadha* has not been attempted either in Hindi or in English so far. Some portions of them, a canto here and a canto there, if it is prescribed as text, might have been, as indeed they have been, translated but the whole works, to my knowledge, have so far remained untranslated. If that is the situation with these works, one can well imagine the situation with hundreds of others which may not be accompanied with a commentary or a gloss. It is suggested that each University Department of Sanskrit, Pali and old Arabic and Persian should have a translation cell where

इक्कीसवीं शती और संस्कृत

सत्यव्रत शास्त्री

लगभग ढाई वर्ष पूर्व बीसवीं शताब्दी समाप्त हुई थी और उसके साथ ही नई सहस्राब्दी और नई शताब्दी ने जन्म लिया था। अतीत के बारे में तो जानकारी है ही पर अनागत का पता नहीं। विश्व का मानचित्र इस में क्या होगा और उसमें संस्कृत का क्या स्थान होगा यह सम्प्रति कल्पना का ही विषय है। जो प्रवृत्तियाँ गत शताब्दी के अन्तिम चरण में उभरीं उन्हीं के आधार पर भविष्य का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। चूँकि अनुमान भी एक प्रमाण है और प्रमाणचतुष्टय के अन्तर्गत है इसलिये उसके आधार पर भविष्य की परिकल्पना को सर्वथा सन्देह की दृष्टि से ही नहीं देखा जा सकता।

समाज को यह कितना ही पीड़ाकर क्यों न लगे, पर यह सच है कि संस्कृत के प्रति सिवाय कुछेक गिने-चुने संस्कृत प्रचारकों के जो कि संस्कृत को लोकभाषा बनाने का मधुर स्वप्न देखते हैं, जनता में उत्साह नहीं है। कुछ लोगों का यह चिन्तन है कि आज के बच्चों को अपने अतीत से परिचित कराने के लिये संस्कृत किसी न किसी स्तर पर अनिवार्य करना चाहिए। यह चिन्तन उत्तम हो संकता है पर व्यावहारिक नहीं। बीसवीं शती में यह सम्भव रहा होगा, इक्कीसवीं शती शायद इसे स्वीकार न करे। आज किसी भाषा को अनिवार्य करने का वातावरण नहीं है। अनिवार्य करते ही विरोध का स्वर उभरने लगता है। आज की पीढ़ी धीरे-धीरे उन्मुक्तता की ओर अग्रसर हो रही है। भाषा के विषय में भी उसका यही चिन्तन है। इसमें किसी प्रकार का बन्धन उसके गले नहीं उतरता।

रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान मानव की मूलभूत आवश्यकताएं हैं। ये तो उसे चाहिये हीं। इनके बिना जीवन यात्रा नहीं चल सकती। जहाँ से मनुष्य को इनकी उपलब्धि की आशा दिखती है वह उसी की ओर उन्मुख हो लेता है। यही कारण है कि आज कम्प्यूटर इंजीनियर बनने की होड़ लगी है। उसके बाद का स्थान है वाणिज्य शास्त्र और अर्थ शास्त्र का और उससे भी बाद का विज्ञान का। कभी विज्ञान का बोल बाला था। भाषाओं का स्थान उन सब से नीचे का है। उनमें भी अंग्रेजी विदेशी होते हुए भी बाज़ी मार लेती है। प्रतिभाशाली विद्यार्थी इन सब की ओर खिचें चले जाते हैं। इस सब के आलोक में संस्कृत को कैसे पनपना है यह हम सबके सोच का विषय है।

जो समर्पित व्यक्ति हैं वे संस्कृत पढ़ेंगे ही। पर जनसाधारण तक संस्कृत को कैसे पहुंचाना है यह समस्या बीसवीं शती की भी थी और इक्कीसवीं की भी होगी। बहुत वर्ष हुए मैं जर्मनी में था। वहाँ बर्लिन में लगभग एक सप्ताह तक रहा। एक दिन सन्ध्या के समय

संस्कृत-संज्ञा-संग्रहः

संज्ञा-संग्रहः

संज्ञा-संग्रहः

संज्ञा-संग्रहः

तत्कालीन संस्कृत विद्वान् प्रो. क्लास ब्रून के साथ समुद्रतट पर टहलते-टहलते भारत में संस्कृत के भविष्य पर चर्चा चल पड़ी। उस समय उन्होंने जो विचार व्यक्त किये उन्होंने मुझे कहीं गहरे तक स्पर्श किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि संस्कृत के व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार के लिये इसे एक अतिरिक्त विषय के रूप में पढ़ाना आवश्यक है। योरोप में, उन्होंने बताया, कि इस प्रकार की पद्धति है कि विश्वविद्यालय के अपने पाठ्यक्रम, कोर्स, के अतिरिक्त खाली समय में, उपराह्न में या सन्ध्या के समय लोग कोई न कोई अपनी-अपनी रुचि के अनुसार, हॉबी के रूप में अतिरिक्त विषय ले लेते हैं, कोई बागवानी का कोर्स ले लेता है, कोई फोटोग्राफी की क्लासों अटेंड करता है, कोई विदेशी भाषा ही सीखने लगता है। इससे अच्छी तरह समय बीतने के साथ-साथ वह अपने में अतिरिक्त योग्यता भी अर्जित कर लेता है जो उसे मानसिक तथा आध्यात्मिक सन्तोष प्रदान करती है। भौतिक आवश्यकता की पूर्ति वह अपने मुख्य विषय से करता है। यह उसके अपने व्यक्तिगत जीवन का एक अङ्ग होता है। इस तरह की पद्धति यदि संस्कृत विषय में अपनाई जाय तो अनेकानेक लोग इस ओर आकर्षित होंगे।

प्रो. ब्रून के कथन की सत्यता नई दिल्ली के जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के एक नये प्रयोग से सिद्ध हो गई है। वहां बी. ए. एवम् एम. ए. के छात्रों को अपने मुख्य विषयों के अतिरिक्त तीन क्रेडिट्स के दो वैकल्पिक कोर्स (Optional Course), या दो क्रेडिट्स के साधन कोर्स (Tool Course) लेने होते हैं वे कोई भी हो सकते हैं, संस्कृत के भी, अन्य किसी भाषा के भी या अन्य किसी विषय के भी। गत वर्ष इन अन्यान्य विषयों के 180 छात्रों ने संस्कृत विषय लिया। इनमें से बहुत से ऐसे थे जिन्होंने किसी भी स्तर पर संस्कृत नहीं पढ़ी थी। विश्वविद्यालय के विशिष्ट संस्कृत अध्ययन केन्द्र द्वारा उनके लिये संस्कृत भाषा और वाङ्मय का एक विशिष्ट पाठ्यक्रम तैयार किया गया। वैकल्पिक कोर्स के लिये 180 की संख्या और वह भी केन्द्र की स्थापना के प्रथम वर्ष में ही बहुत उत्साहवर्धक रही। इससे इतना अवश्य सिद्ध होता है कि युवा-वर्ग में इस ओर झांकने की उत्सुकता एवं कुतूहल अभी है।

संस्कृत के प्रचार-प्रसार का एक और कारगर उपाय है इसे मातृभाषा से जोड़ना। भारत की प्रायः सभी भाषाओं में चाहे वे भारोपीय परिवार को हों, या द्रविड भाषा परिवार की, संस्कृत की भरपूर शब्दावली है। अलग-अलग भाषाओं की - भारत के संविधान में अठारह भाषाएं स्वीकृत हैं - इस संस्कृत शब्दावली में भेद हो सकता है। कहीं यह बहुत अधिक है, कहीं अपेक्षाकृत कम। कहा जाता है कि मलयालम में सत्तर प्रतिशत शब्द संस्कृत के हैं। तमिल में यह प्रतिशत तीस के लगभग बताया जाता है। भाषाओं के हिसाब से संस्कृत शब्दावली के स्वरूप में भी भेद है। भारोपीय परिवार की भाषाओं में संस्कृत तद्भवस्वरूप में अधिक है और द्रविड़ परिवार की भाषाओं में तत्सम रूप में। भारोपीय परिवार की भाषाओं में

भी बंगला, उड़िया आदि में इसी परिवार की अन्य भाषाओं की अपेक्षा तत्सम शब्द अधिक हैं। प्रारम्भिक स्थिति में जब बच्चे को संस्कृत सिखानी हो तो प्रयास यह होना चाहिये कि उन्हीं शब्दों का विभक्ति आदि लगाकर प्रयोग किया जाए जिनसे बच्चे सुपरिचित हों। तब उसे यह नहीं लगेगा कि संस्कृत अलग ही कोई कोई भाषा है जो उसके लिये नई है। इससे संस्कृत एक क्लिष्ट भाषा है इस सर्वाधिक प्रचलित भ्रान्ति का भी निराकरण हो जाएगा। मेरे पूज्य पितृचरण कहा करते थे कि गाय जंगल में घास खाती है यदि इस बात को संस्कृत में कहना हो तो क्यों न इस रूप में कहा जाए - गौः जंगले घासं खादति। गौः = गाय, जङ्गले=जङ्गल में, घासम् = घास को, खादति=खाती है। इसमें किसी को क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है? विशुद्ध संस्कृत है। कोई भी वैयाकरण इसमें दोष नहीं निकाल सकता। घास चरती है कहना हो तो - कहना उचित होगा घासं चरति। चर गति भक्षणयोः। चर् धातु भक्षणार्थक है। घासं चरति कहने में क्या दोष है? क्यों कहा जाय घासमत्ति? यह उस स्थिति की बात है जब विद्यार्थी संस्कृत सीखना शुरू ही करता है। बाद में आप उसे जो सिखाना चाहें सिखायें। नये संस्कृत सीखने वाले के लिये 'मैं पानी पीता हूँ' के लिये संस्कृत वाक्य होना चाहिये अहं जलं पिबामि और इससे भी अच्छा - अहं पानीयं पिबामि। इसी तरह 'मैं दूध पीता हूँ' को संस्कृत में कहना हो तो कहा जा सकता है अहं दुग्धं पिबामि। क्यों प्रारम्भ में ही पयः आदि शब्दों के प्रयोग से उसे उद्दिग्ध कर दिया जाए। पानी और दूध के प्रसङ्ग में एक बात जो विशेष ध्यान देने योग्य है वह यह है कि विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में इनके लिये अलग-अलग संस्कृत शब्द हैं। जहाँ उत्तर भारत में पानीय या जल शब्द का प्रयोग होता है वहीं दक्षिण भारत में नीर का या नीरु शब्द का। जहाँ उत्तर भारत में संस्कृत दुग्ध से उद्भूत दूध शब्द का प्रयोग है वहीं उड़ीसा में संस्कृत के क्षीर शब्द से उद्भूत खीरा शब्द का। तत्तत् प्रदेश के विद्यार्थियों को संस्कृत सिखाने के प्रसङ्ग में वहाँ-वहाँ के प्रचलित संस्कृत या संस्कृतमूलक शब्दों का प्रयोग उचित होगा। यहाँ प्रासङ्गिक रूप से यह कहना अनुचित न होगा कि इस सम्भावना से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता। कि जो शब्द संस्कृत कोशों में पर्यायवाची के रूप में पठित हैं वे कभी अलग-अलग प्रदेशों में प्रयुक्त रहे होंगे। कात्यायन के वार्तिक - सर्वे देशान्तरे को प्रकरण-भेद से इस विषय में लगाया जा सकता है। अलग-अलग प्रदेश के इन संस्कृत शब्दों को बाद में कोशकारों ने एक साथ संग्रहित कर पर्यायवाची रूप में उन्हें प्रस्तुत कर दिया।

भारत की प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में कितनी शब्दावली संस्कृतमूलक है इसका वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से अलग-अलग भाषा के हिसाब से आकलन अभी नहीं हुआ है जोकि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में प्रयुक्त संस्कृतमूलक शब्दों के प्रयोग के माध्यम से संस्कृत शिक्षण के सुझाव के कार्यान्वयन में बहुत सहायक होगा। इस दिशा में केवल एक मात्र प्रयास किया गया है। 1974

में तैयार किया है जिसकी संस्कृत में बहुत कमी है। अनेक संस्थाएं जिनमें विशेष उल्लेखनीय हैं - संस्कृत भारती, लोकभाषा प्रचार समिति (पुरी) तथा शारदा ज्ञानपीठम् (पुणे) संस्कृत के सम्भाषण शिबिर भी चला रही हैं। न केवल संस्थाएं ही अपितु अनेक विद्वान् मात्र अपने पुरुषार्थ के बल पर सम्भाषण शिबिर अयोजित करते हैं। जयपुर के डा. सुभाष वेदालङ्कार ने इस प्रकार के अनेक शिबिरों का अयोजन कर संस्कृत का प्रचार-प्रसार किया है। लोकप्रिय धुनों पर इन्होंने स्वरचित गीतों के केसैट भी बनाये हैं। इस प्रकार की गीत रचना बड़ौदा के डॉ. अरुणोदय नटवरलाल जानी ने भी की है। उनके सुपुत्र जयदेव जानी उनके इस कार्य को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। सार्वभौम संस्कृत प्रचार कार्यालय काशी के पण्डित वासुदेव द्विवेदी ने अपना सारा जीवन इस कार्य में लगा दिया था।

संस्कृत शिक्षण के पश्चात् संस्कृत लेखन पर भी दृष्टिपात करना आवश्यक है। इक्कीसवीं शती का संस्कृत लेखन कैसा होगा। उन्नीसवीं और बीसवीं शती के संस्कृत लेखन ने जो समस्याएं उपस्थापित कीं उनका समाधान भी इस इक्कीसवीं शती को ही ढूंढना है। गत दो शताब्दियों के संस्कृत लेखन में - इन्हीं शताब्दियों का लेखन ही अर्वाचीन अथवा आधुनिक लेखन के नाम से जाना जाता है - तीन प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियां देखने में आती हैं। एक तो वह जिसमें कालिदास, भारवि, भवभूति, बाण, दण्डी, सुबन्धु आदि की शैली का अनुवर्तन किया जाता है जिसके अनुसार यदि पद्य रचना है तो अन्निवार्यतः छन्दोबद्धता ही रहती है और काव्यशास्त्र के नियमों का विधिवत् पालन किया जाता है, यदि गद्यबद्ध रचना है तो कादम्बरी-हर्षचरितादिवत् ओजःसमासभूयस्त्व रहता है और रहता है इसी के साथ ही क्लिष्ट शब्दौघ जो रचयिता के पाण्डित्य को प्रदर्शित करने के माध्यम से उसकी सोच के अनुसार उसे विद्वत्समाज में प्रतिष्ठापित करने में सहायक होता है। काव्यों में नित्यानन्द शास्त्री का 'श्रीरामचरिताब्धिरत्नम्' महाकाव्य एवं 'हनुमद्दूतम्' नामक दूतकाव्य, अखिलानन्द सरस्वती का 'दयानन्द दिग्विजय', वी. राघवन् का 'मुत्तुस्वामीदीक्षितचरितम्' महाकाव्य, रेवाप्रसाद द्विवेदी का 'सीताचरितम्' महाकाव्य, हरिनारायण दीक्षित का 'भीष्मचरितम्' महाकाव्य मेरा स्वयं का 'श्रीरामकीर्तिमहाकाव्य', उपन्यासों में अम्बिकादत्त व्यास का 'शिवराजविजयम्', मेधाव्रत शास्त्री का 'कुमुदिनीचन्द्र', हरिदास सिद्धान्तवागीश का 'सरला', आप्याशास्त्री राशिवडेकर का 'लावण्यमयी', शङ्करलाल माहेश्वर का 'चन्द्रप्रभंचरितम्', कृष्णकुमार के 'विधिपौरुषम्' और 'तपोवनवासिनी', मोहनलालशर्मा पाण्डेय का 'पद्मिनी', राघवेन्द्र पंचमुखी का 'सप्तरात्रोत्सवचम्पू', आदि इस तरह की शतशः कृतियाँ हैं। दूसरी कोटि की वे कृतियाँ हैं जिनमें मुख्यतया प्राचीन शैली का अनुगमन है पर नवीनता अर्थात् लीक से हट कर रचनाधर्मिता, की प्रवृत्ति भी सांस लेती हुई दिखाई देती है। उदारहणार्थ, जयपुर के भट्ट

[Faint, illegible text covering the majority of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

मथुरानाथ शास्त्री के संस्कृत काव्य 'जयपुरवैभवम्' और 'साहित्यवैभवम्' जिनमें शास्त्री जी ने न केवल दोहा, चौपाई, सोरठा, आल्हा आदि हिन्दी की काव्य विधाओं को अपनाया है, अपितु उर्दू के बहारे हज़ाज़ मुसद्दस महजूफ़, बहारे रमाम मुसम्मन महजूफ़ आदि को भी। मैंने स्वयं ने अपने महाकाव्य में काव्यशास्त्रीय नियमों के विपरीत 'एक महिला को काव्य की नायिका के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है और स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन का चित्र प्रस्तुत करते समय 'झंडा ऊंचा रहे हमारा' आदि उस समय के जयोद्घोषों को संस्कृत रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है। माधव श्रीहरि अणु के तीन खण्डों के 'तिलकयशोऽर्णवः' तथा वीर सावरकर की जीवनगाथा पर आधारित 'वैनायकम्' महाकाव्य में छन्दोबद्ध रचना को अपनाते हुए भी अनेक आधुनिक उपकरणों से सम्बद्ध अंग्रेजी शब्दों को या तो मूल रूप में या उनका संस्कृतीकरण कर उन्हें प्रस्तुत किया गया है। पलसुले के 'विवेकानन्दविजयम्' तथा 'भासोऽहासः' एवं श्रीनिवासशास्त्री के 'सूर्यप्रभा किंवा वैभवपिशाचः' की भी यही स्थिति है। देवर्षि कलानाथ शास्त्री की 'कथानकवल्ली' भी इसी प्रकार की है। गत शताब्दी का बहुत बड़ा ग्रन्थ सम्भार इस कोटि के अन्तर्गत आता है। तीसरी प्रवृत्ति उन कृतियों की है जिन्होंने सर्वथा नवीन शैली को अङ्गीकार किया है। इस शैली के लेखकों में अग्रणी हैं हर्षदेव माधव, देवदत्त भट्ट, बनमाली बिस्वाल, कृष्णलाल, केशवचन्द्र दाश आदि। इनकी कविताओं में छन्दोबद्धता के स्थान पर स्वच्छन्द पद्यात्मकता, Free Verse का प्रयोग है और हिन्दी की तर्ज पर अकविता का लेखन भी है। कज्जलिका नाम से गज़ल, काकली नाम से कव्वाली और अल्पक या हाइकु नाम से हाइकु भी इस समय के कवि लिख रहे हैं। उपन्यासों या कहानियों में कथोपकथन के समय पात्रों का निर्देश inverted commas से ही इन लेखकों की रचनाओं में देखने को मिलता है। नाट्य कृतियों में एकाङ्कियों ने अपना विशेष स्थान बना लिया है जिनकी भरमार दिखाई देने लगी है। अर्वाचीन संस्कृत वाङ्मय में इधर एक क्रान्ति आई है।

इस क्रान्ति ने जहाँ लेखक की शैली को प्रभावित किया है वहाँ भाषा को भी। लगता है व्याकरण की दृष्टि से भाषा की शुद्धता का उतना आग्रह नहीं है जितना होना चाहिये। जो इसके कारण उद्धिग्न दिखाई देते हैं उन्हें पुराणपन्थी की मानद उपाधि से विभूषित किया जाता है। इस नवीनता के मोह ने संस्कृत भाषा के मूल स्वरूप को ही यत्र तत्र प्रभावित करने का काम किया है। यह सर्वविदित है कि संस्कृत में - संस्कृत में ही नहीं हिन्दी में भी - Indirect Speech का अभाव है। हिन्दी ने तो इसे आत्मसात् कर लिया है। हिन्दी रचनाओं में इस तरह के वाक्य देखने को मिलते हैं - राम कह रहा था कि वह वहाँ जाएगा जब कि सही वाक्यविन्यास होना चाहिये - राम कह रहा था कि मैं वहाँ जाऊंगा, अंग्रेजी में यह चलता है

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- Rama said he would go there, संस्कृत में रामोऽकथयत् यत्स तत्र गमिष्यति संस्कृत के स्वरूप के विरुद्ध है। अतः, अस्वीकार्य है।

अनेक संस्कृत लेखकों ने संस्कृत भाषा के लिये संस्कृता शब्द को अपना लिया है जो सर्वथा असंस्कृत है। भाषावाची संस्कृत शब्द नित्यनपुंसक लिङ्ग है। दण्डी ने इस बारे में किसी प्रकार के सन्देह का अवकाश नहीं रहने दिया। काव्यानुशासन (1.33) का उनका सुप्रसिद्ध वचन है - संस्कृतं नाम दैवी वागन्वाख्याता महर्षिभिः। स्त्रीलिङ्ग वाक् शब्द के साथ नपुसंकलिङ्ग संस्कृत शब्द का प्रयोग यहां किया गया है - संस्कृतं वाक्।

विधि, उपाधि, मृत्यु आदि शब्द हिन्दी में स्त्रीलिङ्ग की तरह प्रयुक्त होने लगे हैं। उसी के प्रभाव के कारण अनेक संस्कृत लेखक भी अपनी संस्कृत कृतियों में इनका स्त्रीलिङ्ग में प्रयोग करने लगे हैं - इयमत्र विधिरस्माभिः स्वीकर्तव्या, तस्य मृत्युः संजाता इति। ये सब अपप्रयोग हैं। आधुनिकता के नाम पर उन्हें स्वीकृति नहीं मिल सकती।

सरलता और शुद्धता में कोई परस्पर विरोध नहीं है। सरल होते हुए भी भाषा शुद्ध हो सकती है। न म्लेच्छितवै नापभाषितवै म्लेच्छो ह वा एष यदपशब्दः यह महाभाष्यकार का डिण्डिमघोष है। यदि क्रियापद क्लिष्ट लगते हैं, या उनके शुद्ध व अशुद्ध रूप में कोई व्यामोह है तो उनका प्रयोग मत कीजिये और उनके स्थान पर क्त, क्तवत्त्वन्त प्रयोग कीजिये। यह बात कोई आज की नहीं है। महाभाष्य के काल से ही यह प्रारम्भ हो गई थी। अस्त्यप्रयुक्तः के उदाहरणों के रूप में ऊष, तेर, चक्र, पेच को प्रस्तुत कर महाभाष्यकार कहते हैं - अप्रयोगः खल्वप्येषां शब्दानां न्याय्यः। प्रयोगान्यत्वात्। यदेषां शब्दानामर्थोऽन्यान्शब्दान् प्रयुज्जते। तद्यथा - ऊषेत्यस्य शब्दस्यार्थं क्व यूयमुषिताः, तेरेत्यस्यार्थं क्व यूयं तीर्णाः, चक्रेत्यस्यार्थं क्व यूयं कृतवन्तः, पेचेत्यास्यार्थं क्व यूयं पक्ववन्त इति। इससे स्पष्ट है कि प्रथम शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व, दो हजार वर्ष से भी पहिले - महाभाष्यकार का यही काल माना जाता है - तिङन्त रूपों के स्थान पर कृदन्त रूपों का चलन प्रारम्भ हो गया था। सम्भवतः उस समय के लोगों को भी तिङन्त रूप क्लिष्ट लगे होंगे।

यदि आधुनिक संस्कृत साहित्य इस रूप में लिखा जाता है कि उस का कथ्य भी प्राचीन है - वेद, उपनिषद् रामायण, महाभारत, पुराण आदि के आख्यानो का ही उसमें वर्णन है, भाषा भी प्राचीन है, शैली भी प्राचीन है तो वह आधुनिक इस रूप में ही कहा जायेगा कि उसका प्रणयन आधुनिक लेखकों ने किया है। इस तरह का वाङ्मय तो किसी भी युग में लिखा जा सकता है, प्राचीन युग में भी, मध्ययुग में भी, आधुनिक युग में भी। आधुनिक कहलाने के लिये तो वाङ्मय को इस तरह का होना चाहिये कि उसमें आधुनिक युग बोध हो,

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वह आधुनिक जीवन और चिन्तन का प्रतिनिधित्व करे, आधुनिक समस्याओं और विपमताओं का प्रतिबिम्बन उसमें हो। यदि यह होता है तो इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि आधुनिक जीवन पद्धति से सम्बद्ध विषयों के समावेशार्थ उपयुक्त शब्दावली आज के लेखक को उपलब्ध हो। चूँकि वह शब्दावली संस्कृत में उपलब्ध नहीं है, और स्पष्ट है कि हो भी नहीं सकती, अतः संस्कृत लेखक के लिये उस शब्दावली को हासिल करने के दो रास्ते हो सकते थे, एक, वह कि जिस भाषा में वह उपलब्ध हो, यदि अंग्रेजी में वह उपलब्ध हो तो अंग्रेजी से यदि उर्दू-फारसी या लोकभाषा में उपलब्ध हो तो वहाँ से उसे जैसे-के-तैसे वह अपना ले और संस्कृत विभक्तियों के साथ उसका प्रयोग करे जैसे चायं पिबति, रिवाल्वरं धारयति अथवा उनके स्थान पर नये शब्दों का निर्माण करे और उनका प्रयोग करे। अधिकांशतः संस्कृत रचनाकारों ने यही किया। इसमें उन्होंने दो प्रकार की पद्धति अपनाई। एक, इस प्रकार के शब्दों का निर्माण उन्होंने किया जहाँ मूलभाषा के अर्थ का संस्कृत रूप में प्रतिबिम्बन था और दूसरी जिसमें अर्थ का भी और स्वरूप का भी। अंग्रेजी के पेट्रोल, petrol के लिये दो विभिन्न लेखकों ने दो अलग-अलग शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है। एक ने भूतैल शब्द का और दूसरे ने प्रतैल शब्द का। देशी भाषा के शब्दों के संस्कृतीकरण के उदाहरण के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है चप्पल के लिये संस्कृत शब्द चपलोपानह है, चपलोपानहं धारयित्वा। जैसे पेट्रोल के विषय में कहा गया है कि अलग-अलग संस्कृत लेखकों ने इसके लिये अलग-अलग शब्दों का निर्माण किया इसी प्रकार की स्थिति अनेकानेक अन्य शब्दों की है। चाय जिसकी चर्चा पहिले की जा चुकी है के लिये चाय और चाय के अतिरिक्त निम्न लिखित शब्दों का अर्वाचीन संस्कृत वाङ्मय में प्रयोग उपलब्ध है - कषायपान, कषायपेय और चायपान। इसी प्रकार रेलवे ट्रेन के लिये प्रयुक्त शब्द हैं- बाष्पानस, वहिवाहन, अग्निरथ, गन्त्री, लोहशकट, धूमशकट एवञ्च बाद के दो के स्त्रीलिंग रूप लोहशकटी और धूमशकटी। मेल ट्रेन के लिये पत्राग्निरथ शब्द प्रयुक्त है। नेकटाई के लिये एक स्थान पर कण्ठबन्ध प्रयुक्त है और दूसरे स्थान पर ग्रीवाबन्धन। यह सब बीसवीं शती की बात है। इक्कीसवीं शती की यह आवश्यकता है कि सर्वप्रथम इन नवनिर्मित शब्दों को अर्वाचीन संस्कृत वाङ्मय से सङ्कलित कर उनका एक कोष बनाया जाए और दूसरा उनका मानक रूप निर्धारित किया जाए। एक बृहद् योजना के रूप में इन दोनों कार्यों को हाथ में लिया जा सकता है। कोष निर्माण, Dictionary Compile, करने का काम विद्वानों की एक टीम करे - टीम की आवश्यकता इसलिये है कि अर्वाचीन संस्कृत साहित्य बहुत विशाल है, छोटी-बड़ी सब मिलाकर सहस्रों कृतियों की रचना उन्नीसवीं और बीसवीं शताब्दियों में हुई है। इन कृतियों को पहिले पढ़ना पड़ेगा और फिर नवनिर्मित शब्दों को इनमें से छांटना पड़ेगा जो कि एक व्यक्ति का काम नहीं है। एक एक

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विधा के लिये तीन-तीन, चार-चार विद्वानों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। शब्द-चयन हो जाने पर उनके मानकीकरण का काम रह जाता है जिसके लिये विशेषज्ञ समिति, Steering Committee of Experts गठित करनी होगी जो छोटे-छोटे Working Groups, कार्यदलों, के माध्यम से इस कार्य को करवा उसे अन्तिम रूप देने का कार्य करेगी। यह सब कार्य इक्कीसवीं शती में होना है।

यद्यपि आधुनिक काल में बहुत लिखा जा चुका है, जैसा कि पहिले कहा जा चुका है, तो भी कतिपय विधाएं इस प्रकार की हैं जो या तो इस में अस्पष्ट रही हैं या उनमें लेखन बहुत ही कम हुआ है। आत्मकथा-लेखन संस्कृत में नहीं के बराबर है। जो दो एक आत्मकथा परक कृतियां मिलती भी हैं वे अंग्रेजी की आत्मकथापरक कृतियों का संस्कृत में अनुवाद ही हैं जैसे सत्यदेव वासिष्ठ का 'सत्यसंशोधनम्' जोकि महात्मा गान्धी की आत्मकथा My Experiments With Truth का संस्कृत में अनुवाद है या अमीरचन्द्र शास्त्री का 'नेहरूचरितम्' जो कि पण्डित नेहरू की आत्मकथा का संस्कृत रूपान्तर है। स्वतन्त्र रूप से संस्कृत में आत्मकथा का लेखन नहीं के बराबर है। केवल एक कृति की ही सूचना इस समय मेरे पास है और वह है वन महाराज रचित 'ईश्वरदर्शनम्'। ऐसा नहीं कि ऐसे कोई विशिष्ट व्यक्ति नहीं थे जो संस्कृत में आत्मकथा न लिख सकते हों। माधव श्रीहरि अणे स्वातन्त्र्य संग्राम के महान् योद्धा थे और उस संग्राम की अनेक घटनाओं के प्रत्यक्षद्रष्टा भी। उनकी आत्मकथा उनके युग की अनेक घटनाओं पर प्रकाश डाल सकती थी। स्वातन्त्र्य योद्धा होने के साथ-साथ वे संस्कृत के प्रकाण्ड पण्डित भी थे। उन्होंने लोकमान्य तिलक की जीवनी 'तिलकयशोऽर्णवः' नाम से लिखी जोकि, जैसा पहिले कहा जा चुका है, तीन भागों में प्रकाशित हुई थी। वे चाहते तो अपनी जीवनी लिख सकते थे। पर उधर उनका ध्यान गया नहीं। तिलक स्वयं संस्कृत के उद्भट विद्वान् थे। उनका संस्कृत पाण्डित्य उनके एक पद्यांश की पदशय्या से ही स्पष्ट है। अपना परिचय देते हुए वे कहते हैं - बालो गाङ्गाधरिश्चाहं तिलकान्वयजो द्विजः। गाङ्गाधरिः गङ्गाधरस्यापत्यं पुमान्, अत इज् से इज् प्रत्यय के साथ बना यह शब्द कोई परिनिष्ठित वैयाकरण ही कर सकता है। उन्होंने गीतारहस्य तो लिखा, आत्मकथा नहीं। यह विधा अछूती ही रह गई।

पत्र साहित्य की भी संस्कृत वाङ्मय में बहुत कमी है। इसमें दो तीन कृतियां ही देखने में आती हैं - एक, शिवाङ्गना शर्मा द्वारा सम्पादित, आचार्य नवलकिशोर काङ्कर का 'पत्र-साहित्यम्', दूसरा मेरा पत्रकाव्यम्। शायद एकाध कृति कोई और हो। इस ओर भी संस्कृत विद्वानों का ध्यान आवश्यक है। अनेक विद्वान् संस्कृत में पत्र लिखते हैं पर उनकी प्रतिलिपियां वे अपने पास नहीं रखते अतः उनका एकत्र सङ्कलन सम्भव नहीं हो पाता। मेरे स्वयं के कार्यकाल के प्रथम-दशक का, 1954-64 तक का, कोई भी पत्र मेरे पास नहीं है। सबसे

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पहिला जो पत्र मुझे अपनी संचिकाओं, फाइलों में, उपलब्ध हुआ वह 1964 का है और पद्यमय है। इसके बाद जितने भी पत्र मुझे मिले या यूँ कहिये की पत्रों की प्रतिलिपियां मुझे मिल सकीं वे सब पद्यमय हैं। स्पष्ट है गद्यमय पत्रों की प्रतिलिपि मैंने बनाई नहीं। यह वह युग था जब प्रतिलिपियां हाथ से ही बनाई जाती थीं, चित्र प्रतिलिपि, फोटोकापी, का तब चलन नहीं था और जैसा कि स्वाभाविक है हाथ से प्रतिलिपि बनाने में व्यक्ति आलस्य कर ही जाता है। इस प्रकार मेरा विपुल गद्यमय पत्र वाङ्मय लुप्त हो गया। उसके पद्यमय भाग का कुछ अंश ही पत्रकाव्यम् के रूप में प्रकाशित हो सका। इस अंश भर में भी 2222 पद्य हैं। इसके प्रकाशन से अब तक अनेक पद्यमय संस्कृत पत्र मैंने और लिखे हैं जिन्हें पूर्व प्रकाशित पत्रकाव्यम् के ही द्वितीय भाग, Companion Volume के रूप में प्रकाशित करवाने की मेरी इच्छा है। इसमें भी दो हजार पद्य होंगे। मेरे पितृचरण पण्डित चारुदेव शास्त्री प्रायः संस्कृत में ही पत्र लिखा करते थे। काश उनकी प्रतिलिपियां रखी गई होतीं। आज वे संस्कृत साहित्य की अमूल्य निधि होतीं। पण्डिता क्षमाराव की सुपुत्री पण्डिता लीलाराव दयाल से मिलने मैं एक बार मुम्बई गया था। उन्होंने मुझे एक एल्बम दिखाया था जिसमें उन्होंने अपनी माता श्रीमती क्षमाराव को और उन्हें स्वयं को अनेक संस्कृत विद्वानों द्वारा लिखे गये पत्रों का संकलन था। उन पत्रों में मेरे पितृचरण का, श्रीमती क्षमाराव को लिखा एक पत्र भी था जिस की चित्र प्रतिलिपि उन्होंने मुझे बनवा दी जो आज मेरी एक अमूल्य निधि है। वह पत्र इस प्रकार है -

लवपुरीय

श्रीदयानन्दकालेजतः

कार्तिकेऽसितचतुर्थ्याम्।

विपश्चिदपश्चिमे—सुगृहीतनामधेये। नमस्ते। यद्गुण्या ऽत्रभवती
 सत्याग्रहगीताख्यपुस्तिकानिर्मितौ स्वं व्यापारितवती तन्नाम नितरां प्रसादयति नश्चेतः। अद्यत्वं
 विरला एव जनाः श्रेयस्कामा ईदृक्षेषु पुण्येषु यशस्येषु च कर्मसु प्रवर्तन्ते। नहि महात्मनां
 चरितस्तवनादृतेऽपरमाभ्युदयिकं किञ्चित्। प्रायेणार्थमुद्दिश्यैव प्रवर्तते लोकः, सुधीरिति च
 व्यपदिश्यते। परमल्पा एव सुकृतिनो मानवाः परेषां शर्मणे यतन्ते, स्वकमर्थञ्च विनियुञ्जते,
 कष्टानि च सहन्ते। अतः प्रकृतया कृत्या सर्वथा मान्यासि नः। अवन्ध्यं ते जन्म। कृतिरपीयं
 बहुगुणा। एष हि प्रसत्तिमानुदात्तार्थगुम्फः पद्यरचनायामसामान्यां नैपुणीं भावत्कीं विद्योतयति।
 निश्वासितप्रायश्च वाक्प्रसरः सुतरां हारी। इमं प्रबन्धं प्रत्यहमालोचयामि। क्वचित् पदानि
 परिवृत्तिसहानि प्रत्यवभासन्ते तानि तथा निर्देक्ष्यामि। इतरदपि यच्छोधनार्हं तदपि साधूकृत्याचिरेण

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पुस्तिकां प्रत्यावर्तयिष्यामि। आशासे पुण्यकर्मनिरता सर्वथा कुशलिनी श्रीमतीति।

अनुग्रहमभिलाषुकः

चारुदेवशशास्त्री।

अंग्रेजी आदि भाषाओं में पत्र साहित्य का भण्डार है। इक्कीसवीं शती में संस्कृत साहित्य की इस क्षेत्र में भी समृद्धि अपेक्षित है।

मैंने श्रीमती लीलाराव दयाल को इन सभी पत्रों का ग्रन्थ रूप में प्रकाशित करने का सुझाव दिया था जिसे उन्होंने बहुत पसन्द किया था। पर विधि का विधान! यह सुझाव कार्यान्वित नहीं हो पाया और संस्कृत जगत् एक महत्त्वपूर्ण कृति से वंचित रह गया। आज श्रीमती लीलाराव दयाल इस संसार में नहीं हैं। उन पत्रों का क्या हुआ कोई नहीं जानता। अगर उन पत्रों की एल्बम कहीं होगी तो उसे प्राप्त करना आसान नहीं होगा। मैंने उस एल्बम में से कुछ पत्रों को पढ़ा था। अपने युग के मूर्धन्य मनीषियों ने वे पत्र भेजे थे। उनमें से कुछेक में तो अद्भुत साहित्यिक पुट था और उनकी भाषा की प्राञ्जलता और प्रवाहमयता देखते ही बनती थीं।

पत्र साहित्य दो-तीन या तीन चार पत्र सङ्ग्रहों के रूप में ही सही अर्वाचीन संस्कृत वाङ्मय में मिल तो जाता है। पर डायरी साहित्य का इसमें अत्यन्ताभाव है। अंग्रेजी आदि में यह प्रचुर है - Emerson's Diary आदि। पाश्चात्य जगत् के मूर्धन्य मनीषियों ने इसमें भरपूर योगदान दिया है। इक्कीसवीं शती के संस्कृत साहित्यकार इस दिशा में अग्रसर होंगे यह आशा है। जिसमें कथा आठ या दस पक्तियों में ही जाता है। अतिलघुकथा, Mini Story, का चलन भी संस्कृत वाङ्मय में नहीं है। देवर्षि कलानाथ शास्त्री ने अपनी कथानकवल्ली की भूमिका में इसका सङ्केत किया है। अपराधान्वेषण कथा Detective Story के अभाव को भी उन्होंने इसमें इङ्गित किया है। इन दिशाओं में संस्कृत साहित्यकारों का योगदान अपेक्षित है।

फ़ारसी में साहित्य की एक विधा है जिसे वहां मल्फूज़ात कहा जाता है। इस विधा का वाङ्मय वहां अति प्रचुर है। वहाँ यह प्रथा है कि वहाँ के शिष्यजन अपने गुरुजनों की दैनन्दिनी, डायरी, लिखते हैं; गुरुओं ने दिनभर में क्या किया, कौन उनसे मिलने आया, क्या चर्चा उन्होंने उनसे की आदि-आदि। इस प्रकार की सैंकड़ों कृतियां शिष्यों द्वारा अपने गुरुजनों के दैनिक कार्यों के बारे में लिखी गई वहां मिलती है। मैंने अपने पत्रकाव्यम् के उपसंहार में संस्कृत में विरल उपलब्ध विधाओं के उल्लेख एवञ्च संस्कृत वाङ्मय के समृद्ध करने के प्रसङ्ग में फ़ारसी की इस विधा की विशेष रूप से चर्चा की है। जो इस प्रकार है -

प्रत्येकमहो घटते गुरोर्यद्
 यज्जीवने कस्यचनापि तत्तत्।
 तदीयशिष्याः क्रमशः स्ववाचा
 पारस्यदेश्या उपवर्णयन्ति॥
 यद्यच्च तेषां गुरवो ब्रुवन्ति
 यद्यच्च तेऽन्यैः सह चर्चयन्ति।
 हितेच्छया वोपदिशन्ति यद्यत्
 लिखन्ति शिष्याः स्वगिरा हि तत्तत्॥
 पारस्यदेशे सुतरां प्रसिद्धः
 प्रवर्ततेऽद्यापि शुभः क्रमोऽयम्।
 प्रक्कालिकानामपि येन बोधः
 संजायते नैकबुधाग्रगणाम्॥
 एतद्विधा पद्धतिरस्मदीये
 न सांस्कृते वाङ्मय इत्यतो नः।
 न नामबोधोऽपि पुरातनानां
 सहस्रशः संस्कृतपण्डितानाम्॥
 शिष्यै रचितमेतादृग् गुरुसम्बन्धि वाङ्मयम्।
 पारस्यां कीर्त्यते वाचि मल्फूजातेतिसंज्ञया॥
 तत्रत्यं विपुलं चापि पत्रवाङ्मयमद्भुतम्।
 बुधैर्मत्तूबूनिगारीति संज्ञया तत्र कीर्त्यते॥
 संस्कृतेऽपि भवेदेतद्यदि तर्हि समेधितम्।
 भवेत्तद्वाङ्मयं भूयो नास्त्यत्र मम संशयः॥

संस्कृत वाङ्मय का जो अंश असमृद्ध है वह भी समृद्ध हो यह समय की मांग है।
 अन्त में एक बात और। मेरे जीवन के अनेक वर्ष दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया में बीते हैं। जिसे
 मैंने बहुत निकट से देखा है। मैंने पाया है कि वहां की भाषा में संस्कृत के शब्द प्रचुर हैं और
 यह तब जबकि उनका संस्कृत के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। वे संस्कृत मूल की नहीं हैं।
 शताब्दियों से वाणिज्य-व्यवसाय एवं धर्म-प्रचार के लिये वहां जाने वाले भारतीयों के माध्यम
 से वे वहां अपना लिये गये हैं। किञ्च, विदेशी भाषाओं के परिभाषिक-शब्दों को अपनी भाषा

में रूपान्तरित करने के प्रयास में वहां के निवासियों ने संस्कृत शब्दों से पूर्वपरिचित होने के कारण उनका संस्कृत रूपान्तर कर उन्हें ही अपनी भाषा में समाविष्ट कर लिया। दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के देशों की संस्कृतमूलक शब्दावली की पहिचान और उसका सङ्कलन अपने में अत्यन्त रोचक एवं मनोहर कार्य है। मुम्बई के सोमैया विद्याविहार ने एक बृहद योजना के रूप में इसे अपने हाथ में लिया है और उसके संयोजन का कार्य मुझ अकिञ्चन को ही सौंपा है। मैं जब उन शब्दों को देखता हूँ तो चमत्कृत हो जाता हूँ। अभी दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया शब्द का मैंने प्रयोग किया। यदि किसी थाई को यह कहना हो तो वह कहेगा 'आसिया आखने', एशिया आग्नेय अर्थात् आग्नेय एशिया, एशिया का वहाँ आसिया की तरह उच्चारण किया जाता है, आखने - संस्कृत का आग्नेय है। उत्तर पूर्व के लिये वहाँ ईसान, ईशान शब्द का प्रयोग है। वाटरवर्क्स के लिये प्रपा शब्द है - प्रपा पानीयशालिका। कलेण्डर के लिये शब्द है - प्रतिदिनम्। चेक् के लिये धनपत्र, तार के लिये दूरलेख, डाकखाना के लिये प्रैषणी। वायुयान को वहाँ आकाशयान कहा जाता है जो वायुयान की अपेक्षा अधिक सटीक प्रतीत होता है। इसी प्रकार अधिक सटीक शब्द है टेलीफोन के लिये दूरशब्द जोकि दूरभाष से कम भारी और अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सुगम है। मलय भाषा में prejudice के लिये शब्द है पूर्वशङ्का। लाओ भाषा में प्रहार के लिये शब्द है घात। इण्डोनेशिया में इसी जैसा ही शब्द है अवघात। भारी अपराध के लिए लाओ शब्द है गुरुदोष। Judge को वहाँ कहा जाता है तुलाकान्, तुलाकार जोकि बहुत सटीक है। तुला न्याय का प्रतीक है। अनेक देशों में न्याय का चिह्न तुला ही है। संचार माध्यम Communication अथवा Means of Communication के लिये वहाँ शब्द है गमनागमम्, गमनागमन। शिल्पकार को वहाँ आज भी शिल्पकार ही कहा जाता है। यह संस्कृत की अपरिमित ऊर्जा का ही प्रभाव है कि इण्डोनेशिया की भाषा में खालीपन या निराशा के लिये शब्द है अचिन्त्यभावना। हाथी के लिये आज भी गज शब्द ही प्रयुक्त है। इसी प्रकार पुत्र और पुत्री के लिये वे शब्द ही। थाई में शौचालय के लिये शब्द है सुखा और स्नान आदि के लिये सुखभाव। भोजन के लिये वहाँ शब्द है आहार। मलय में विचार शब्द का चर्चा के अतिरिक्त कानूनी कारवाई Legal Proceedings भी अर्थ है। इण्डोनेशिया में अट्टालिका के लिये शब्द है विस्म या वेश्म। सैन्य मुख्यालय Army Headquarter के लिये वहाँ का शब्द है गृह पूर्णायुध। जानवरों के लिये वहाँ शब्द है लोकसत्त्व और चिड़ियाघर, Zoo, के लिये अनेकसत्त्व। इण्डोनेशिया के खेल प्राधिकरण या Sports Authority of Indonesia का इण्डोनेशिया भाषा का नाम है - शासन अनेक क्रीड़ा। इण्डोनेशिया से थाईलैण्ड की ओर फिर लौट के आये। यह बात ध्यान आकर्षित करती है कि दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया की अनेक भाषाओं में अनेक प्रकरणों में अनेक शब्द का प्रयोग है। बहुदेशीय अथवा Multipurpose के लिये थाई भाषा में शब्द है -

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अनेक प्रसोङ्, अनेक प्रसङ्ग । उस फल का जिसे अपने यहां शरीफा कहा जाता है का इण्डोनेशिया का नाम है श्रीकाय।

सामान्यतः एक वर्ष के भीतर-भीतर दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया की संस्कृत मूलक शब्दावली का कोश. संस्कृत जगत् को उपलब्ध हो जायगा। संस्कृत के लेखक उसमें से उपयोगी शब्द ले सकते हैं और अपनी रचनाओं में उनका प्रयोग कर सकते हैं। कभी ये शब्द भारत से गये थे। अब उनकी वापसी की यात्रा प्रारम्भ हो सकती है। इस यात्रा को प्रारम्भ होना ही चाहिये। इक्कीसवीं शती इसी ओर सङ्केत कर रही है।

इक्कीसवीं शती में संस्कृत के लिये करने को बहुत कुछ है। यह विश्व की प्राचीनतम भाषा भी है और नवीनतम भी। यही इसकी विलक्षणता है। सृष्टि के आदिम काल में भी यह थी और आज इक्कीसवीं शती में भी यह है।

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TO THE BUDDHA

The world today is wild with the delirium of hatred,
the conflicts are cruel and unceasing,
crooked are its paths, tangled its meshes of greed.
All creatures are crying for a manifestation of thine.
Oh Thou of boundless life, save them, raise thine
eternal voice of hope.

Let love's lotus with its inexhaustible treasure of honey
open its petals in thy light.

O Serene, O Free, in thy immeasurable mercy and
goodness wipe away all dark stains from the heart of
this earth.

Thou giver of immortal gifts, give us the power of
dedication, claim from us our greed, and pride of
self. In the splendour of a new sun-rise of wisdom
let the blind gain thine sight, let life come to the
souls that are dead.

O Serene, O Free, in thine immeasurable mercy and
goodness wipe away all dark stains from the heart of
this earth.

..... Rabindranath Tagore

" The religion of the future will be a cosmic religion.
It should transcend a personal God and without dogmas and
theology. Covering both the natural and the spiritual, it
should be based on a religious sense arising from the
experience of all things, natural and spiritual, as a
meaningful unity. Buddhism answers this description. "

----- Albert Einstein

" We live in an age of conflict and war, of hatred and violence, all over the world. Never before has the need been greater for all of us to remember that immortal message which Lord Buddha, the greatest and noblest of the sons of India, gave to us, and to you, and to all the world. That message of two thousand ~~and~~ five hundred years ago is a living message today, enshrined in our hearts, and we draw inspiration from it to face the troubles and difficulties that threaten to overwhelm us. "

..... Jawaharlal Nehru

" It ~~is my deliberate opinion~~ is my deliberate opinion that the essential part of the teachings of the Buddha now form an integral part of Hinduism. It is impossible for ~~Hindu India~~ Hindu India now to retrace her steps and go behind the great reformation that Gautama effected in Hinduism. By his immense sacrifice, by his great renunciation and by the immaculate purity of his life, he left an indelible impress upon Hinduism, and Hinduism owes an eternal debt of gratitude to that great teacher."

..... M. K. Gandhi

HOW BUDDHISM REACHED THAILAND

BY

KARUNA KUSALASAYA

Different opinions exist about when exactly did Buddhism reach that part of the world now officially known as Thailand. Some scholars say that Buddhism was introduced to Thailand during the reign of Asoka, the great Indian emperor who sent Buddhist missionaries to various parts of the then known world. Others are of the view that Thailand received Buddhism much later. Judging from archaeological finds and other historical evidence, however, it is safe to say that Buddhism first reached Thailand when the country was inhabited by a racial stock of people known as the Mon-Khmer who then had their capital, Dvaravati, at a city now known as Nakhon Pathom (Sanskrit: Nagara Prathama), about 50 kilometres to the west of Bangkok. The great pagoda at Nakhon Pathom, Phra Pathom Chedi (Prathama cetiya), and other historical findings in other parts of the country testify to this fact as well as to the fact that Buddhism, in its varied forms, reached Thailand at four different periods, namely:

- I. Theravada or Southern Buddhism
- II. Mahayana or Northern Buddhism
- III. Myanmar (Pagan) Buddhism
- IV. Sri Lanka (Lankavamsa) Buddhism

We shall now proceed to study each of these periods in detail.

I. Theravada or Southern Buddhism

That the first form of Buddhism introduced to Thailand was that of Theravada (The Doctrine of the Elders) School is proved by various archaeological remains unearthed in the excavations at Nakhon Pathom, such as

the Dharma Chakra (Wheel of Law), the Buddha footprints and seats, and the inscriptions in the Pali language, all of which are in rocks. Such objects of Buddhistic veneration existed in India before the introduction of the Buddha image, which appeared later as a result of the Greek influence. Buddhism, therefore, must have reached Thailand during the 3rd century B.C., and it must have been more or less the same form of Buddhism as was propagated by the great Buddhist Emperor Asoka. This form of Buddhism was known as Theravada or Hinayana (The Lower Vehicle) in contradistinction to the term Mahayana (The Higher Vehicle); the two schools having sprung up soon after the passing away of the Buddha. When the worship of the Buddha image became popular in India, it also spread to other countries where Buddhism had already been introduced. This is borne out by the fact that many Buddha images, especially those of the Gupta style, had been found in the ruins of Nakon Pathom and the neighbouring cities. Judging from the style of the Buddha images found, it can also be assumed that the early Buddhist missionaries to Thailand, went from Magadha (in Bihar State, India).

To support the view that the first form of Buddhism introduced to Thailand was that of the Theravada School as propagated by Emperor Asoka, we have evidence from the Mahavamsa, the ancient chronicle of Sri Lanka. In one of its passages dealing with the propagation of the Dhamma, the Mahavamsa records that Asoka sent missionaries headed by Buddhist elders to as many as nine territories. One of these territories was known as Suvarnabhumi where two Theras (elder monks), Sona and Uttara, were said to have proceeded.

Now opinions differ as to where exactly is this land of Suvarnabhumi. Thai scholars express the opinion that it is in Thailand and that its capital was at Nakon Pathom, while scholars of Myanmar say that Suvarnabhumi is in Myanmar, the capital being at Thaton, a Mon (Peguan) town in Eastern Myanmar near the Gulf of Martaban. Still other scholars of Laos and Cambodia

claim that the territory of Suvarnabhumi is in their lands. Historical records in this connection being meagre as they are, it would perhaps be of no avail to argue as to the exact demarcation of Suvarnabhumi. Taking all points into consideration one thing, however, seems clear beyond dispute. That is Suvarnabhumi was a term broadly used in ancient times to denote that part of Southeast Asia which now includes Southern Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Malaysia. The term Suvarnabhumi is a combination of the words "Suvarna" and "Bhumi". Both are Sanskrit words; the former means gold and the latter stands for land. Suvarnabhumi therefore literally means Golden Land or Land of Gold. Keeping in view the abundance of nature in that part of Asia just referred to, the term seems but appropriate.

The reason why scholars of Thailand express the view that the capital of Suvarnabhumi was at Nakhon Pathom^{is} because of the archaeological finds unearthed in the area surrounding that town. Nowhere in any of the countries mentioned above, not even at Thaton in Myanmar, could one find such a large and varied number of ancient relics as were found at Nakhon Pathom. By age and style these archaeological objects belong to the times of Emperor Asoka and the later Guptas. Even the Great Stupa (Phra Pathom Chedi) at Nakhon Pathom itself basically is identical with the famous Sanchi Stupa in India, built by Asoka, especially if one were to remove the Shikhara or upper portion off. Many Thai archaeologists are of the opinion that the Shikhara was a later addition to the pagoda, a result, so to say, of the blending of the Thai aesthetic sense with the Indian architectural art. Moreover, the name Pathom Chedi (Pali: Pathama Cetiya) means "First Pagoda" which, in all probability, signifies that it was the first pagoda built in Suvarnabhumi. This would easily fit in with the record of the Mahavamsa that Theras Sona and Uttara went and established Buddhism in the territory of Suvarnabhumi at the injunction of Emperor Asoka. Taking cognizance of the fact that Asoka reigned from 269

to 237 B.C., we can reasonably conclude that Buddhism first spread to Thailand during the 3rd century B.C. It is interesting to note in this connection that the history of the penetration of Indian culture to Southeast Asia also started more or less during the same period.

II. Mahayana or Northern Buddhism

With the growth of Mahayana Buddhism in India, especially during the reign of King Kanishka who ruled over Northern India during the second half of the first century A.D., this school of Buddhism also spread to the neighbouring countries, such as Sumatra, Java and Kambuja (Cambodia). It is probable that Mahayana Buddhism was introduced to Myanmar, Pegu (Lower ~~Burma~~ ^{Myanmar}) and Dvaravati (now Nakon Pathom in Western Thailand) from Magadha (in Bihar, India) at the same time as it went to the Malay Archipelago. But probably it did not have any stronghold there at that time; hence no spectacular trace was left of it.

Starting from the beginning of the fifth century A.D. Mahayana Buddhist missionaries from Kashmir in Northern India began to go to Sumatra in succession. From Sumatra the faith spread to Java and Cambodia. By about 757 A.D. (Buddhist Era:1300) the Srivijaya king with his capital in Sumatra rose in power and his empire spread throughout the Malay peninsula and archipelago. Part of South Thailand (from Surasthani downwards) came under the rule of the Srivijaya king. Being Mahayanists, the rulers of Srivijaya gave much encouragement and support to the propagation of Mahayana Buddhism. In South Thailand today we have much evidence to substantiate that once Mahayana Buddhism was prevalent there. This evidence is in the form of stupas or chetiyas and images including votive tablets of the Buddhas and Bodhisattas (Phra Phim), which were found in large number, all of the same type as those discovered in Java and Sumatra. The chetiyas in Chaiya (~~Java~~) and Nakon Sri Thammarath (Nagara Sri Dharmaraja), both in South Thailand,

clearly indicate Mahayana influence.

From 1002 to 1182 A.D. kings belonging to the Suryavarman dynasty ruled supreme in Cambodia. Their empire extended over the whole of present-day Thailand. Being adherents of Mahayana Buddhism with a strong mixture of Brahminism, the Suryavarman rulers did much to propagate and establish the tenets of the Northern School. There is an interesting stone inscription, now preserved in the National Museum at Bangkok, which tells us that in about 1017 A.D. (B.E. 1550) there ruled in Lopburi, in central Thailand and once a capital city, a king who went from Nakon Sri Thammarath who traced his ancestry to Srivijaya rulers. The king had a son who later became the ruler of Kambuja (Cambodia) and who, more or less, kept Thailand under the suzerainty of Cambodia for a long time. ^During this period there was much amalgamation of the two countries' religions and cultures. The stone inscription under consideration probably refers to one of the Suryavarman kings who had blood relationship with the Srivijaya rulers.

From the inscription just referred to we also learn that at that period the form of Buddhism prevalent in Lopburi was that of Theravada, and that Mahayana Buddhism, already established in Cambodia, became popularized in Thailand only after Thailand had come under the sway of Cambodia. There are no indications, however, that the Mahayana School superseded the Theravada Buddhism, was already on a firm basis in Thailand when the Mahayana School was introduced there. That there were monks of both schools, Theravada and Mahayana, in Lopburi during those days, is indicated in a stone inscription in the Cambodian language, found in a Brahmanic Temple within the vicinity of Lopburi city itself.

Much of the Brahmanic culture which survives in Thailand till today could be traced to its origin from Cambodia during this period. Many of the

in many ways. This is due to the fact that Theravada Buddhism

Cambodian kings themselves were zealous adherents of Brahminism and its ways of life. This period, therefore, can be termed Mahayana Period. Sanskrit, the sacred language of the Hindus, took its root deep in Thailand during these times.

III. Myanmar (Pagan) Buddhism

In 1057 A.D. King Anuruddha (Anawratha) became powerful in the whole of Myanmar, having his capital at Pagan (Central Myanmar). Anuruddha extended his kingdom right up to Thailand, especially the Northern and Central parts, covering areas now known as Chiangmai, Lopburi and Nakon Pathom. Being a Theravada Buddhist, Anuruddha ardently supported the cause of Theravada ^{Buddhism}, which Myanmar, like Thailand, at first received directly from India through missionaries sent by Emperor Asoka. However, at the time under consideration, Buddhism in India was already in a state of decline, and as contact between Myanmar and India was then faint, Theravada Buddhism, as prevalent in Myanmar at that time, underwent some changes and assumed a form somewhat different from the original doctrine. This, at a later stage, became what is known in Thailand as Myanmar (Pagan) Buddhism. During the period of King Anuruddha's suzerainty over Thailand, Myanmar Buddhism exercised great influence over the country, especially in the North where, owing to proximity, the impact from Myanmar was more felt. It is significant that Buddhist relics found in North Thailand bear a striking Theravada influence, whereas those found in the South clearly show their Mahayana connections dating back from Srivijaya days. To a great extent this is due to the fact that, in their heyday of suzerainty over Thailand, ~~the~~ Myanmar under Anuruddha ^{was} ~~were~~ content with Upper Thailand only, while leaving the South practically to be ruled by their Khmer (Cambodian) vassals whose capital was at Lopburi.

From the beginning of the 2nd century B.C. the Thai people, whose original homeland was in the valleys between the Huang Ho and the Yangtze

Summary of the
rivers
Kiang in China, began to migrate southwards as a result of constant friction with the neighbouring tribes. In the course of their migration which lasted for several centuries, they became separated into two main groups. One group went and settled in the plains of the Salween River, Shan States, and other areas and spread on as far as Assam. This group of Thais is called Thai Yai (Big Thai). The other main group moved further South and finally settled in what is today termed Thailand. The latter group of Thais is called Thai Noi (Small Thai). The Thais in present-day Thailand are actually the descendants of these migrant Thais. Of course, in the course of their migration which, as said above, continued off and on for a long time, there had been a great deal of mixture of blood through intermarriage which was only natural. We should always bear in mind that there are several ethnic groups scattered through the length and breadth of Southeast Asia from times immemorial. But even today we can trace the language affinity of the Thais living in widely scattered areas such as Assam, Upper Myanmar, Southern China, Shan States, Laos, North Vietnam and Thailand.

After struggling hard for a long time the Thais were able to establish their independent state at Sukhothai (Sukhodaya) in North Thailand. This was probably about 1257 A.D. (B.E. 1800). It was during the period of their movement southwards that the Thais came into contact with the form of Buddhism as practised in Myanmar and propagated under the royal patronage of King Anuruddha. Some scholars are of the opinion that as Mahayana Buddhism had spread to China as early as the beginning of the Christian Era, the Thais, while still in their original home in China, must have already been acquainted with some general features of Buddhism. As the Thai migrants grew in strength their territory extended and finally they became the masters of the land in succession to Anuruddha, whose kingdom declined after his death. During the succeeding period, the Thais were able to exert themselves even more prominently in

मन्त्र

their southward drive. Thus they came into close contact with the Khmers, the erstwhile power, and became acquainted with both Mahayana Buddhism and Brahmanism as adopted and practised in Kambuja (Cambodia). Much of the Brahmanic influence, such as religious and cultural rites, especially in royal courts, passed on from Cambodia to the Thais during this period, for Hinduism was already firmly established in Cambodia at that time. Even the Thai scripts, based on Cambodian scripts which, in turn, derived their origin from India, were invented by King Ram Kamhaeng of Sukhothai during the period under consideration.

Of the period under discussion it may be observed in passing that Northern Thailand, from Sukhothai District upwards, came much under the influence of Myanmar (Pagan) Buddhism, while in the central and southern parts of the country many Mahayana beliefs and practices, inherited from the days of the Suryavarmans and the Srivijayas, still persisted.

IV. Sri Lanka (Lankavamsa) Buddhism

This is the most important period in the history of the spread of Buddhism to Thailand for it witnessed the introduction to that country of that form of Buddhism which remains dominant there until today.

About 1153 A.D. (B.E. 1696) Parakramabahu the Great (1153-1186 A.D.) became king of Sri Lanka, known in ancient day as Lanka. A powerful monarch and a great supporter of Theravada Buddhism, Parakramabahu did much to spread and consolidate the Dhamma of the Lord in his island kingdom. He it was who caused (according to some scholars of Southern Buddhism) the Seventh Buddhist Council to be held under the chairmanship of Kassapa Thera, of Dimbulagala in order to revise and strengthen the Doctrine and the Discipline (Dhamma and Vinaya). As a result of the efforts of King Parakramabahu the Great, Buddhism was much consolidated in Ceylon and the news spread to neighbouring lands.

Buddhist monks from various countries, such as Myanmar, Pegu (Lower Myanmar), Kambuja, Lanna (North Thailand) and Lanchang (Laos) flocked to Sri Lanka in order to acquaint themselves with the pure form of the Dhamma. Thailand also sent her Bhikkhus to Sri Lanka and thereby obtained the Upasampada Vidhi (Ordination Rite) from Sri Lanka, which later became known in Thailand as Lankavamsa. This was about 1257 A.D. (B.E. 1800). Apparently the early batches of Bhikkhus, who returned from Sri Lanka after studies, often accompanied by Sri Lanka monks, established themselves first in Nakorn Sri Thammarath (South Thailand), for many of the Buddhist relics bearing definitely Sri Lanka influence, such as Stupas and Buddha images, were found there. Some of these relics are still in existence today. News of the meritorious activities of these monks soon spread to Sukhothai, then the capital of Thailand, and King Ram Kamhaeng who was ruling at the time, invited those monks to his capital and gave them his royal support in propagating the Doctrine. This fact is recorded in one of the King's rock inscriptions, dated about 1277 A.D. Since then Sri Lanka (Sinhala) Buddhism became very popular and was widely practised in Thailand. Some of the Thai kings, such as King Maha Dharmaraja Lithai of Sukhothai dynasty and King Borom Trai Lokanath of early Ayudhya Period, even entered the Holy Order or Bhikkhu Sangha according to the Ordination Rite of Lankavamsa Buddhism by inviting a patriarch from Sri Lanka, Maha Sami Sangharaja Sumana by name, to be the presiding monk over his Upasampada (Ordination) ceremony. Many monasteries, stupas, Buddha images and even Buddha footprints, such as the well-known one at Sraburi in Central Thailand, were built in accordance with the usage popular in Sri Lanka. The study of Pali, the language of Theravada or Southern Buddhism also made great progress, and in all matters dealing with the Dhamma the impact of Sri Lanka was perceptibly felt. However, there had been no antagonism between the different forms of Buddhism already in existence in Thailand and the Lankavamsa which had been introduced later from Sri Lanka. On the contrary they seemed to

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have amalgamated peacefully, and all had adjusted themselves to one another's benefit. This is evident in all religious rites and ceremonies of Thailand. Indeed, somewhat characteristic of the Buddhists, there had been a spirit of forbearance in all matters. For instance, even today Brahmanic rites thrive side by side with Buddhistic ceremonies in Thailand and Cambodia, especially in the royal courts.

History repeats itself. Years after, when in Sri Lanka under King Kirtisri (1747-1781 A.D.) the Upasampada Ordination was lost due to a decline of Buddhism and upheavals in the country, Thailand (during the reign of King Boromkot, 1733-1758 A.D.) was able to repay the debt by sending a batch of Buddhist monks, under the leadership of Upali and Ariyamuni Theras, who in the course of time established in Sri Lanka what is known as the "Siyamopali Vamsa" or "Siyam Nikaya", or Siamese Sect, which still is a major sect in that country. Upali worked and died in Sri Lanka, the country he loved no less than his own.

Today, for all purposes, Thailand can be termed a Theravada Buddhist country. There are, of course, a few Mahayana monks and monasteries but they are mostly confined to foreign communities, chiefly the Chinese, and Vietnamese. All, however, live at peace and co-operate with one another.

Karuna Kusalasaya : An alumnus of Vishva Bharati University founded by Rabindranath Tagore at Santiniketan, Bengal, India, and a student of Indian culture in Southeast Asia

आर्य समाज के लिए ॥ वो फल है Cor
मेरे चरित्र में Anura

कलित माधव
मुकुन्द वल्लभ रास

बहुचराशरी
रामचन्द्र भूषण निशान भाष्य

-----Dr. Mrs. Usha Satyavrat

The Ramayana has served as a perennial source of themes to creative writers in all languages in India including Sanskrit. In spite of the multiplicity of the other themes available, they felt compulsively drawn to it for themes from its vast canvas and complex matrix which they want to recreate according to their light. They have also composed works on the Ramayana characters around whom is woven the Ramayana theme.

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Rāmāyana Themes in Modern Sanskrit Literature

-----Dr. Mrs. Usha Satyavrat

The Rāmāyana has served as a perennial source of themes to creative writers in all languages in India including Sanskrit. In spite of the multiplicity of the other themes available, they felt compulsively drawn to it for themes from its vast canvas and complex matrix which they want to recreate according to their light. They have also composed works on the Rāmāyana characters around whom is woven the Rāmāyana theme.

Rāma story finds expression in modern literature in varied literary forms : poetry and drama.

The life story of Sītā whose importance in the unfoldment of the Rāmāyana narrative is highlighted by Vālmīki himself in describing his work as ~~the~~ life-account of : Sītāyās caritam, finds description in three Sanskrit Mahakavyas, the ten-canto Sītācaritam of Rewa Prasad Dwivedi, the nineteen-canto Jānakījīvanam of Abhiraja Rajendra Mishra and the ten-canto Vaidehīcaritam of Ram Chandra Mishra. In all these the authors have used their innovative skill in giving a new turn to the story. In the Sītācaritam the author so arranges the theme as to make Sītā offer herself for exile to save the reputation of her husband which had come under attack from the Ayodhyā citizens for her having lived in the house of Rāvaṇa. It is in exile in the vicinity of the Gaṅgā that she gives birth to twins under the care of the forest dwellers and hands them over to Vālmīki following his offer and repairs to his hermitage. It is there the fight ensues when they grow up between Lakṣmaṇa's son Candraketu first and Rāma himself later when they drive away the horse let loose for the horse sacrifice. Disregarding the entreaties of Candraketu to return to Ayodhyā Sītā takes to Yogasamādhi to bring an end to her life with no interest left in it and is buried in the earth by the sages, that being the entombment in it as per the version of the author. The Jānakījīvanam drops the episode of Sītā's exile. The washerman's charge according to it examined in an open assembly with Vasistha upholding the divine character of Rāma and Sītā making the washerman realize his guilt and beg for forgiveness. The Vaidehīcaritam describes the birth of Sītā from the ground which was ploughed by King Janaka for the performance of the sacrifice to placate god Varuṇa to shower forth rain on his parched land which had been struck with terrific famine. Describing the childhood of Sītā in graphic detail, the work follows by and large the subsequent events in Vālmīki's narrative.

Summary of the paper

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Karunā as a Creative Principle in Buddhism

- Usha Satyavrat

Religion is a matter of experience, it cannot be entirely theoretical. Although every religion has a ceremonial aspect, yet religion in its true sense is actually a direct awareness of the world of values. The rites and ceremonies are often nothing but indirect methods to prove the importance of these basic values. The culture of a country is reflected in its religion and that of India is no exception. Each civilization has its own pivot, i.e. ancient Greece was devoted to art and ancient Rome was committed to politics. If we compare these civilizations with that of India we find that the civilization having their feet on secularism have faded into oblivion while Indian civilization stood undaunted weathering many a fierce storm of changed political and religious atmosphere, because here foundations are the eternal values of philosophy and moral code, and not the sifting sands of pseudo secularism. There came a succession of spiritual leaders who are the true bearers of culture, which is a synthesis of sweet compassion and truth. Sweetness is what expresses itself as universal love and truth is what is called spiritual enlightenment. Their call is not meant for any particular seat or school but for the whole of humanity. Their message and teachings are not for a particular time or place, but for the entire world and eternity.

Buddha and Buddhism are the perfection of love ^{and} compassion. In fact the nine virtues of Lord Buddha are, "itipi so bhagavā archam sammasambaddho vijjaṇasampanno sugato lokavidu anuttaro purisadammasārathi satha devamanussānam buddho bhagavāti" i.e. the exalted one, the accomplished destroyer of defilements, a Buddha perfected by himself, complete in clear knowledge and compassionate conduct, supremely good in presence and in destiny, the knower of world, incomparable master of men to be tamed, the teacher of celestials and men, the awakener, and the Lord by skilful means apportioning Dhammas.

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In a history of religion, it cannot be enough to state that a religion is a system of beliefs and practices. It is a system of beliefs and practices which is based on a set of principles and which is intended to guide the conduct of its adherents. The history of a religion is the study of the development of these beliefs and practices over time. It is a study of the ways in which a religion has changed and adapted to the needs of its followers. The history of a religion is also a study of the ways in which a religion has influenced the culture and society of its followers. It is a study of the ways in which a religion has shaped the lives of its followers and the world around them.

The history of the Hindu religion is a study of the development of the Hindu faith and its practices over time. It is a study of the ways in which the Hindu religion has changed and adapted to the needs of its followers. The history of the Hindu religion is also a study of the ways in which the Hindu religion has influenced the culture and society of its followers. It is a study of the ways in which the Hindu religion has shaped the lives of its followers and the world around them.

There is another method of summing up the virtues of Buddha. This is to classify them with the three categories, that is to say, the virtues of wisdom, of purity and of compassion. The nine epithets above may be included under these three great virtues as follows:

Wisdom and purity	"Accomplished destroyer of defilements"
Wisdom	"A Buddha perfected by himself (<u>sammasambuddha</u>) the knower of the world's (<u>lokavidu</u>)"
Wisdom and compassion	"Complete in clear knowledge and compassionate conduct (<u>vijjacaranasampanno</u>) the awakened and awakener (<u>Buddho</u>) the Lord by skilful means apportioning Dhamma"
Compassion	"Supremely good in presence and in destiny (<u>sugato</u>) incomparable master of men to be tamed (<u>anuttaro purisadammasārathi</u>) the teacher of celestials and men (<u>sattha devamanussānam</u>)"

Buddha believes that the perfection of loving-compassion and thought is the key to enter into the world of emancipation. He once says to Sumedha to fulfil the perfection of loving compassion. He ordains "O wise Sumedha - be of the same frame of mind towards those who are well and ill disposed towards you. As water extends the coolness equally alike to both the wicked and the virtuous, you too remain with the same frame of mind, with thoughts of love towards all creatures and become a Buddha. Reflecting thus he firmly resolved on the perfection of loving-compassion. The following anecdote reveals the essential points in the perfection of the loving-compassion.

At one time the exalted one was staying at Sāvātthi, in Prince Jetas Grove in the park of Anathapindika. Then the exalted one spoke thus to the Bhikkhus - "When the heart's deliverance of loving-compassion is made use of, developed, made much of, used as one's vehicle, used as one's foundation, established, consolidated and properly managed then eleven advantages can be expected. These are : One goes to sleep happily,

one wakes up happily, one sees no evil dreams, one is dear to men, one is dear to non-men, the Gods protect one, neither fire nor poison nor weapons can harm one, one's mind easily concentrated, the colour of one's face is radiant, one dies unconfused, and one attains the Brahma-world even if one penetrates to nothing higher.

~~When the hearts deliverance of loving compassion is made use of, developed, made much of, used as one's vehicle, used as one's foundation, established, consolidated, and properly managed these eleven advantages can be expected.~~

Praising the development of loving-compassion which holds these eleven advantages, a Bhikkhu ought to show compassion to all creatures whether by means of specific (practice) or generally he should be a friend to the friendly, even friend to the unfriendly, and a friend to the indifferent. Thus to all without distinction whether by some special practice or general principles, he should develop loving compassion, he should develop compassion (with others' sorrow), gladness with others' happiness and equanimity and thus should work be done by means of the four divine abidings. By doing so he will reach the world of Brahma even though he does not gain path and fruit. Wise men of old, by cultivating loving compassion for seven years, have dwelt in Brahma's world for seven aeons of involution and evolution.

In the past, in a former aeon, the Bodhisatta was born in a Brahman's family. When he grew up, he forsook sensuality and embraced the holy life and attained to the four divine abidings. His name was Aroka and he became a teacher and lived in the Himālaya region with a large body of followers. Admonishing his band of sages, he said, one who has gone forth must develop loving kindness, compassion (with others' sorrow), gladness with others' happiness and he should develop equanimity : ~~for this thought of loving compassion, he repeated these verses.~~

The heart that boundless pity feels for all things that have birth in heaven above, in realms below, and on this middle earth, full of pity infinite, of infinite charity. In Such a heart nought narrow or confined can ever be.

Thus did the Bodhisatta discourse to his pupils on the practice of loving-compassion and its blessings. And without a moment's interruption to his concentration (at the death of his body) he was born into Brahma's world and for seven aeons of involution he did not return to the world.

Buddha's possession of clear knowledge shows the greatness of wisdom, and his possession of conduct the greatness of compassion. It was through wisdom that he reached the kingdom of Dhamma and he fully understood other's suffering and that he bore it. It was through compassion that he undertook to counteract it. It was through understanding that he was brought face to face with Nibbāna and through compassion he attained it. It was through wisdom that he himself crossed over and through compassion that he brought others across. It was through wisdom that perfected that enlightened one's task.

It was through compassion that he faced the round of rebirths as a Bodhisatta, and through wisdom that he took ~~on~~ delight in it. By means of compassion he practised non-cruelty to others and he protected others to protect himself. That he did not torment others was largely due to his compassion. So of the four types of persons beginning with the one who practices his own welfare, He perfected the fourth and best type. Likewise it was through compassion that he became the world's helper, he had ~~humanity~~ (as a Bodhisatta); helped all beings as a father. In fact Buddha's compassion was devoid of sentimental affection or sorrow. The following event may be pointed out in this connection.

A certain Bhikkhu was once sick with dysanthy and he lay fouled in his own urine and excrement. As ^{he} Buddha was going the round of the lodgings with his disciple Ānanda as his attendant ^{he} came to that Bhikkhu's dwelling. When he saw him lying where he was, he went up to him and said : "What is your sickness, Bhikkhu?" It is dysanthy, Blessed one" "But Bhikkhu, have you no attendant?" "No Blessed One", "Why other Bhikkhus do not look after you, Bhikkhu" "I am no ^{one} to the Bhikkhus, Lord; that is why they do not

look after me." Ananda brought some water. ^{Bow} They poured out the water and washed the Bhikkhu, raised him up and put him on the bed.

With this as the occasion and this as the reason Buddha summoned the Bhikkhus and asked them : "Bhikkhus, is there a Bhikkhu sick in a certain dwelling?" "there is Blessed One", "What is that Bhikkhu's illness?" "He has dysanthy, Lord" "Had he anyone to look after one who is sick. If he has a preceptor his preceptor should, as long as he lives, look after him until his recovery. His teacher, if he has one, should do likewise. Or his pupil or one who has the same preceptor or one who has the teacher. If he has none of these, the community should look after him. Not to do so is an offence of wrong doing, for compassion must be voluntary and eternal.

When a sick man has five qualities, he is hard to look after : he does what is unsuitable, he does not know the measure of what is suitable, he does not take medicine, he does not disclose his illness to his ^{own} sickness who seeks his welfare, or tell him that it is better when it is so, or worse when it is so, he is of a type unable to endure arisen bodily feelings that are painful, harsh, racking, piercing, disagreeable, unwelcome and menacing to live. When a sick man has the five opposite qualities he is easy to look after.

The following Dhamma talk is also very important it show the importance and role of compassion in Buddhism.

A certain youth who lived at Sāvatti heard that teacher preach the Dhamma, yielded his heart to the Sanona, went forth to homelessness, and after full admission to the Sangha became known as the Ther Tissa. As time ^{wore} on, an eruption broke out on his body. At first ^{it} appeared ^{in the form of} postules no bigger than mustard seeds but as the disease progressed they assumed successively the size of kidney, beans, chick-peas, jujube stones, emblyio myrobalans and then beael fruit. Finally they burst open and his whole body became covered with open sores. In this way he came to be called Thera Pūṭigatta (rotten-bodies) Tissa. After a time his bones began to disintegrate and no one was willing to take care of him. His under and upper robes which were stained with dried blood,

looked like fibrous pancakes. His fellow residents, unable to care for him, cast him out, and he lay down on the ground without a protector.

Now the Buddhas never fail to survey the world twice a day. At dawn they survey the world looking from the fragrant cell and taking cognizance of all that is without. Now at this time the Thera Pūtigatta Tissa appeared within the net of Buddha's knowledge. Buddha took compassion on him and knew that Bhikkhu Tissa was ripe for Arhantship, thought to himself "That Bhikkhu has been abandoned by his associates; at the present time He has no other refuge than me." Accordingly he went to the hall where fire was kept. He washed the boiler^{er}, placed it on the brazier, waited in the fire room for the water to boil, and when he know^{er} it was hot, went and took hold of the end of the bed where Bhikkhu was lying. He caused a measure to be brought and sprinkled hot water, and lay it in the sunshine to dry. Then he went, and taking his stand near Tissa, moistened his body with hot water and rubbed and bathed him and thereafter changed his robes. With his heart full of compassion for ~~he~~^{he} took his stand at his pillow and said to him "Bhikkhu, consciousness will depart from you, your body will become useless." At the conclusion of his teaching Thera Pūtigatta Tissa attained Arahantship and passed to final Nibbāna. Buddha himself performed the funeral rites over the body and taking the relics, caused a shrine to be erected. Thus it has been declared that the dedication of his life for the sake of mankind (and other beings) reveals the perfection of giving and loving-compassion (metaparamī). In fact the three worlds – of Brahma, the Aśvins and men are consumed by the sufferings of disease and old age, they are devoured by the fire of death and deprived of all guidance. The life of a human being is like a flash of lightning in the sky. Or as a torrent rushed down a mountain so life flows on with irresistible rapidity. Beings in the abodes of man and gods are on the way to three evils (birth, old age and death) by the fact of their existence and because of craving and unknowing. Every creature, the fairest, the most beloved, disappears for ever like a leaf or fruit fallen into a stream, it is whirled away and lost for ever to our eyes. So practice of loving compassion in the heart must be developed to overcome these sufferings.

The transient pleasures, the robbers of our happiness and our wealth and which float empty like illusions through the world, infatuate men's minds even when they are only hoped for, still more when they take up their abode in the heart. The victims of pleasure do not attain to happiness even in the heaven of the gods, still less in the world of mortals; he who craves is never satisfied with pleasures. The Purāṇas also mention that when it had rained a golden shower from the heavens, and when he had conquered the continents and the four oceans and even had obtained half of Indra's throne, kind Māndhatā was still unsatisfied with objects of the world. ~~When they hear of the miseries of those who are intent on, devoted of wordly pursuits, such as agriculture and the rest and the self control of think who are careless of pleasure it well useful self-controlled to fling it away.~~ The very conditions which mark pleasure also bring in turn pain. Heavy garments and fragrant aloe-wood are pleasant in the cold but an annoyance in the heat; ~~and~~ the moon-beam and sandal wood are pleasant in the heat, a pain in the cold, since the well known pairs of opposites, such as gain and loss and the rest, are connected inseparably with everything in this world; therefore no man is invariably happy on the earth, nor invariably wretched. Buddha taking into consideration the category of men for which there are no necessarily entailed results, and being aware of those evil and false views which had arisen among the Brahmins and laymen of Magadha aware of the entreaty of Great Brahma, aware of his own vow ~~made acons and incaleculable age~~ conceived a great compassion for the people. Buddha ultimately addressed great Brahma with a verse:

Opened wide are the doors of deathlessness
 Compassion, love and compassionate love
 Those who hear let them show forth their faith
 For Dhamma is sublime with love and compassion

Dhammas of love and compassion leads to passionlessness, not to passion; They lead to bondlessness, not to bondage; they lead to non-accumulation, not to accumulation; They lead to wanting little, not to wanting much; They lead to contentment, not to

discontentment; They lead to solitude, not to sociability; They lead to making an effort not to laziness; They lead to ease in maintenance, not to difficulty in maintenance.

Through the stories of Devadatta, the prince and Nalagiri the elephant the power and excellence of compassion and kindness have been fully exhibited. The philosophical conception of compassionate love has also been analysed. Venerable Yasoja at the beginning of the Rains addressed the Bhikkhus in the following way, "your reverences, we have been dismissed by the Lord Buddha for our own good and profit, out of compassion for us, because he felt compassion for us. Come now, your reverences, let us dwell in such a way that Lord Buddha may be well pleased with our way of dwelling. And finally it is Lord Buddha himself who thus addressed his followers, "O, Bhikkhus, the secure, safe path leading to joy has been opened by me, the treacherous path blocked off, the decay disturbed the lure let loose. Bhikkhus, whatever may be done out of compassion by a teacher seeking the welfare of his disciples, that has been done by me out of compassion for you. So be compassionate and full of love.

- Usha Satyavrat

कैकेयी : एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

— देवेन यशवन्त*

वाल्मीकि रामायण के नारी पात्रों में सीता के चारों ओर कहानी घूमती है, बाकी पात्रों की भूमिकाओं में यदि किसी का रामायण की कथावस्तु पर प्रभाव है तो कैकेयी का। कैकेयी के पात्र को रामायण से पृथक् करने पर कथावस्तु का रूप ही बदलना पड़ेगा। अन्य नारी पात्र कौशल्या, सुमित्रा, मन्थरा, तारा, रुमा, मन्दोदरी आदि का कथावस्तु पर प्रभाव नहीं के बराबर है।

वाल्मीकि ने कैकेयी को जहाँ सुविशेषणों से विभूषित किया वहीं उसके लिए कुविशेषणों की भी झड़ी लगा रखी है। पहले मैं उसके लिये प्रयुक्त कुविशेषणों की चर्चा करना चाहूंगा। अयोध्याकाण्ड के 12वें सर्ग के 7वें श्लोक में दशरथ द्वारा कैकेयी की भर्त्सना करते हुए कई निन्दात्मक विशेषणों का प्रयोग किया गया है। अपने पुत्र के लिये राज्य तथा राम के लिये वनवास माँगने पर दशरथ ने कैकेयी को दयाहीन, दुष्टाचारिणी तथा कुल का विनाश करने वाली कहा — “नृशंसे दुष्टचारित्रे कुलस्यास्य विनाशिनी” ।¹

इसी सर्ग के 9वें श्लोक में तीखे विषवाली नागिन कहा — ‘अविज्ञानान्नृपसुता व्याला तीक्ष्णविषा यथा’ ।² तथा श्लोक सं. 14-15 में पापिनी कहा गया है— ‘तदलं त्यज्यतामेष निश्चयः पापनिश्चये’³।

इसी सर्ग के 60वें श्लोक में उसे दुराचारिणी कहा गया है — ‘नृशंसे पापसंकल्पे क्षुद्रे दुष्कृतकारिणी’ ।⁴

पुत्र के लिये राज्य माँगने पर वैधव्य तक में जाने को प्रस्तुत कैकेयी के विषय में वाल्मीकि ने इसी सर्ग के 75वें श्लोक में दशरथ से कहलवाया — ‘सानूनं विधवा राज्यं सपुत्रा कारयिष्यसि’⁵ तथा 80वें श्लोक में पापिनी तथा गलें में फाँसी वाली रस्सी कहा—

“चिरं खलु मया पापे त्वं पापेनाभिरक्षिता ।

अज्ञानदुपसम्पन्ना रज्जुरुद्धन्धनी यथा ।।”⁶

इसी प्रकार 100वें श्लोक में कैकेयी को शठतापूर्ण व्यवहार करने वाली कहा— ‘धिगस्तु योषितो नाम शठाः स्वार्थपरायणाः’⁷ तथा 105वें श्लोक में उसे विनाश चाहने वाली शत्रु कहा गया है— ‘विनाशकामामहिताममित्रा मावासयं मृत्युमिवात्मनस्त्वाम्’⁸

इसी क्रम में 18वें सर्ग के 31 वें श्लोक में वाल्मीकि ने उसे अनार्या कहा— ‘तमार्जवसमायुक्तमनार्या सत्यवादिनम्’⁹ तथा अयोध्याकाण्ड के ही 37वें सर्ग के 22वें श्लोक में केकयराज के कुल की जीती जागती कलंकिणी कहा— ~~कलंकिणी~~

‘अतिप्रवृत्ते दुर्मेधे कैकेयि कुलपांसनि’¹⁰

कैकेयी की निन्दा करते हुये 12वें सर्ग के 109वें श्लोक में उसे केकयराज के कुल को कलंकित करने वाली कहा— ‘ममाहितं केकयराज पांसने’¹¹ इसी सर्ग के 107वें श्लोक में कैकेयी को क्रूरतापूर्वक व्यवहार करने वाली कहा— “नृशंसवृत्ते व्यसन प्रहारिणि”¹²

प्रस्तुत अयोध्याकाण्ड के ही 35वें सर्ग के 23वें श्लोक में कैकेयी को ही नहीं वरन् उसकी माता को भी सुमन्त्र ने कलह करने वाली तथा पतिहन्ता तक कहा— “माता ते पितरं देवि पुनः केकयमब्रवीत् ।

शंस मे जीव वा मा वा न मां त्वं प्रहसिष्यसि ।।”¹³

विचारणीय यह है कि क्या कैकेयी इन सब कुविशेषणों की सही अधिकारिणी थी। इस प्रश्न के उत्तर के लिए कैकेयी के चरित्र पर दृष्टि डालना आवश्यक है। उसका दशरथ व अयोध्या के महलों में क्या स्थान है — जानना जरूरी है। दशरथ की पहली दो पटरानियों — कौशल्या एवं सुमित्रा का वर्णन है। कौशल्या का सम्बन्ध कौशल देश से जोड़ने के अतिरिक्त वाल्मीकि ने उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं लिखा। दूसरी पटरानी सुमित्रा है। वह किस देश की थी तथा किस राज्य से सम्बन्धित थी कुछ पता नहीं चलता। कैकेयी के अतिरिक्त अन्य रानियों का भी वर्णन है ^५ अयोध्याकाण्ड के 34वें सर्ग

के 13वें श्लोक में दशरथ की 750 स्त्रियाँ बतलाई गई हैं — 'अर्धसप्तशतास्तत्र प्रमदास्ताम्रलोचनाः' ¹⁴ अर्थात् कुछ-कुछ लाल नेत्रों वाली साढ़े सात सौ युवती स्त्रियाँ महारानी कौशल्या को सब ओर से घेरकर धीरे-धीरे उस भवन में आई।

② अयोध्याकाण्ड के ही 39वें सर्ग के 36वें श्लोक में ~~350~~ 350 पत्नियों का वर्णन है— "एतावदभिनीतार्थमुक्त्वा स जननीं वचः।

त्रय शतशतार्धा हि ददर्शावेक्ष्य मातरः॥" ¹⁵

12वें सर्ग के 27वें श्लोक में यह संख्या हजारों में है— दशरथ ने कहा कि—

"बहूनां स्त्रीसहस्राणां बहूनां चोपजीविनाम्" ¹⁶ मेरे यहाँ सहस्र स्त्रियाँ हैं

और बहुत से उपजीव भृत्यजन हैं।

अयोध्याकाण्ड के 74वें सर्ग के 8वें श्लोक में भरत कहते हैं कि —

① "कौशल्या च सुमित्रा च याश्चान्या मम मातरम्" ¹⁷ इससे दशरथ की तीन से अधिक रानियों का पता चलता है।

कौशल्या को वाल्मीकि ने पूजा पाठ करते हुए तथा आँसू बहाते हुए ही दर्शाया है। वह महल में तथा दशरथ के जीवन पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं छोड़ती। वह चतुर भी नहीं है — इसका प्रमाण अयोध्याकाण्ड के 21वें सर्ग के 19वें श्लोक में दिखता है जब लक्ष्मण राम के अभिषेक के रद्द होने से कुपित हो दशरथ तक की हत्या करने की घोषणा करता है उस समय वह कोई मार्ग खोजने की अपेक्षा लक्ष्मण की योजना को सहमति देती है। लक्ष्मण ने कहा — "हनिष्ये पितरं वृद्धं कैकेय्यासक्तमानसम्" ¹⁸

कौशल्या ने कहा — "यदत्रान्तरं ~~तत्त्वं~~ कुरुष्व यदि रोचते" ¹⁹

इससे कौशल्या के चरित्र का आभास होता है।

अब कैकेयी का चरित्र चित्रण है—

1. तीनों महारानियों में सबसे छोटी;
2. सुन्दर व नवयुवती, काम कला से पति को वश में करने में प्रवीण;
3. कुशल सारथी;
4. चतुर;

5. धैर्यवान्;

6. समयानुसार नीति निर्धारित कर कार्यान्वित करने वाली;

7. दृढ़ निश्चयी, भावनाओं की धारा में न बहने वाली;

8. आलोचनाओं से विचलित न होने वाली;

9. विशेष अनुबन्ध सहित दशरथ के साथ विवाहित होने वाली।

सर्व प्रथम अन्तिम बात विशेष अनुबन्ध पर। अयोध्याकाण्ड के 107वें सर्ग के तीसरे श्लोक में राम भरत से कहते हैं कि पिताजी का जब तुम्हारी माताजी के साथ विवाह हुआ था, तभी उन्होंने तुम्हारे नानाजी से कैकयी के पुत्र को राज्य देने की शर्त मान ली थी।

“पुरा भ्रातः पिता नः स मातरं ते समुद्बहन्।

मातामहे समाश्रौषीद् राज्यशुल्कमनुत्तमम्।।”²⁰

इससे कैकयी के पुत्र का ही सिंहासन पर अधिकार स्पष्ट हो गया।

कैकयी राज्यशुल्का थी यह भी स्पष्ट हो गया। दशरथ राम को भरत की अनुपस्थिति में राज्य दे रहे थे। वाल्मीकि रामायण में वर्णित इस घटनाक्रम पर

दृष्टि डालना अनुपयुक्त नहीं होगा। अयोध्या काण्ड के पहले सर्ग के 46 व 47वें श्लोक को देखें कि दशरथ ने राम के राज्याभिषेक की तैयारी की आज्ञा

राज्याभिषेक

देने के उपरान्त भिन्न-भिन्न नगरों के प्रधान पुरुषों एवं जनपदों के प्रधानों को बुलावाकर, उनके ठहरने का उचित प्रबन्ध कराकर, स्वयं भी अलंकृत हो उनसे मिले। केवल कैकयराज तथा राजा जनक को नहीं बुलाया।

“नानानगरवास्तव्यान् पृथक्जनपदानपि

समानिनाय मेदिन्यां प्रधानान् पृथ्वीपतिः” (चिन्ती)

“तान् वेश्मनानाभरणैर्यथाहं प्रतिपूजितान्

ददर्शलंकृतो राजा प्रजा प्रतिरिच प्रजाः” ?

“न तु कैकयराजानं जनकं च नराधिपः”²¹

दशरथ स्वयं राम से अयोध्याकाण्ड के चतुर्थ सर्ग के 25वें श्लोक में

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the paper.]

कहते हैं कि जब तक भरत इस नगर से बाहर अपने मामा के यहाँ निवास करते हैं तब तक ही तुम्हारा अभिषेक हो जाना मुझे उचित प्रतीत होता है।

“विप्रोषितश्च भरतो यावदेव पुरादितः।

तावदेवाभिषेकस्ते प्राप्तकालो मतो मम” ॥²²
मन्थरा से राम को युवराज पद पर ^{अभिषिक्त} ~~अभिषिक्त~~ करने की तैयारी का समाचार पा एवं अपने पुत्र का सिंहासन पर अधिकार छिनते देख कैकेयी प्रयत्नशील हो जाती है और अब वह सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाती है। वह सुन्दर थी, युवती थी, सबसे छोटी सौत थी। काम कला से पति को वश में करने की उसने ठानी। पति पर उसका पूरा नियन्त्रण पहले से ही था। विवाह के समय की शर्त के साक्षी उसके पिता दूर थे। उसने सूझबूझ के साथ कार्य करना प्रारम्भ किया।

उसकी सुन्दरता का प्रमाण देखें — वाल्मीकि रामायण के अयोध्याकाण्ड के 12वें सर्ग के 20वें श्लोक में दशरथ उसे विशाल लोचने कहकर सम्बोधित करते हैं²³ — 24वें श्लोक में सुन्दर नेत्रों वाली कहते हैं।²⁴ 13वें सर्ग के 21वें श्लोक में उसे सुन्दर कटि प्रदेश वाली कहते हैं।²⁵ 23वें श्लोक में पृथुल नितम्बिनी (गुरु श्रोणि) कहते हैं।²⁶ राम तक ने अयोध्याकाण्ड के 16वें सर्ग के 16वें श्लोक में कैकेयी को कजरारे नेत्रों वाली कहा है।²⁷ तात्पर्य यह कि वह अत्यधिक सुन्दरी थी। दशरथ उस पर किस सीमा तक आसक्त थे इसका अनुमान इससे लगता है कि जहाँ कौसल्या व सुमित्रा के महलों की सजावट का वर्णन नहीं के बराबर है वहीं कैकेयी के महल में सभी प्रकार की सजावट का वर्णन है। अयोध्याकाण्ड के 10वें सर्ग के 12-15वें श्लोक में कैकेयी के महल की सुन्दरता का वर्णन है। हाथी दाँत, चाँदी और सोने की बनी हुई वेदियों से युक्त उस भवन में नित्य फलने-फूलने वाले वृक्ष और बहुत सी बावड़ियाँ थी। उसके महल में हाथी-दाँत, चाँदी एवं सोने के बने हुए सिंहासन रखे गये थे। बहुमूल्य आभूषणों से सम्पन्न कैकेयी का यह भवन स्वर्ग के समान

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शोभा पा रहा था।

“दान्तराजतसौवर्णवेदिकाभिः समायुतम्।

नित्यपुष्पफलैर्वृक्षैर्वापीभिरुपशोभितम्।।”

तथा

“दान्त राजतसौवर्णेः संवृत्तं परमासनैः।।”²⁸

इतना ही नहीं कैकेयी के लिये एक पृथक् से कोप भवन भी बनवाकर रखा था। लगता है कैकेयी नखरे दिखाती हुई रूठकर कोप भवन में प्रायः जाती रहती थी। दशरथ की कितनी चहेती थी और दशरथ उस पर किस सीमा तक आसक्त थे कि राम के युवराज पद पर अभिषेक करने का समाचार देने के लिये वे कौसल्या के महल में न जाकर रात व्यतीत करने कैकेयी के महल जाते हैं। कैकेयी के रूठने पर कामासक्त दशरथ उससे कहते हैं कि तुम रोओ मत, आज तुम्हारी इच्छानुसार किस ^{अवध्य} अवधौ का वध किया जाय अथवा किस प्राणदण्ड पाने योग्य अपराधी को मुक्त किया जाए, किस दरिद्र को धनवान तथा किस धनवान को कंगाल बना दिया जाये। प्रमाण स्वरूप अयोध्याकाण्ड के 10वें सर्ग के 31 व 32वें श्लोकों का उद्धरण है —

“अवध्यो वध्यतां को वा वध्यः को वा विमुच्यताम्।

दरिद्रः को भवेदाढ्यो द्रव्यवान् वाप्यकिंचनः।।”²⁹

कैकेयी पुरुष को किस सीमा तक अपने अधिकार में ले सकती थी इसका पता अयोध्याकाण्ड के 10वें सर्ग के 35वें श्लोक से पता चलता है। जब दशरथ कैकेयी को मनाने के लिये बिना सोचे विचारे कहते हैं —

“करिष्यामि तव प्रीतिं सुकृतेनापि ते शपे”³⁰

दशरथ से अपने वचन पर अडिग रहने की प्रतिज्ञा कराने के उपरान्त कैकेयी ने राम से भी अपना उद्देश्य बताये बिना कार्य करने की प्रतिज्ञा करा ली। अयोध्याकाण्ड के 18वें सर्ग के 30वें श्लोक में राम से कैकेयी ^{से} कहलवा लिया कि “करिष्ये प्रतिजाने च रामो द्विर्नाभिभाषते।।”³¹

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अब कैकेयी के कुशल सारथी तथा युद्ध भूमि में अविचलित रह कार्य करने की क्षमता को देखें। अयोध्याकाण्ड के 9वें सर्ग के 16वें श्लोक में मन्थरा कैकेयी को याद कराती है कि कैसे युद्ध भूमि में मूर्च्छित दशरथ को सारथी की भूमिका निभाते हुये वह सुरक्षित स्थान पर ले गयी थी।

“अपवाह्य त्वया देवि संग्रामान्नष्टचेतनः

तत्रापि विक्षतः शस्त्रैः पतिस्ते रक्षितस्त्वया ।।”³²

पञ्चमचरित के रचयिता विमल सूर ने भी सारथी की भूमिका में कैकेयी द्वारा दशरथ की रक्षा करने का वर्णन किया है।

इससे कैकेयी के चरित्र की दो बातों का पता चलता है कि वह युद्ध भूमि की विभीषिका से विचलित न हो विपरीत परिस्थितियों में भी अपना मानसिक संतुलन खोये बिना कार्य करने में सक्षम थी।

सभी जानते हैं कि युद्ध भूमि में मानसिक संतुलन को नियन्त्रण में रखना कितना कठिन होता है, अपने मानसिक संतुलन को नियन्त्रण में रखते हुए परिस्थितियों के अनुसार नीति का निर्धारण तथा कार्यान्वयन भी करना पड़ता है और उसकी यह प्रतिभा इस समय निखर कर सामने आई।

सभी सुख साधनों से सम्पन्न, मामूली सौतों के कलह के अतिरिक्त कैकेयी का और कोई विशेष उल्लेख नहीं मिलता। उसके पुत्र भरत का विवाह राम के विवाह के साथ ही हुआ। विवाहोपरान्त अयोध्या लौटने पर भरत को उसके मामा के यहाँ दशरथ भेज देते हैं। कौसल्या तथा सुमित्रा की पुत्र वधुएं सीता तथा उर्मिला अपने-अपने पतियों के साथ 12 वर्ष तक वैवाहिक जीवन भोग रही हैं। वाल्मीकि रामायण के बालकाण्ड के 77वें सर्ग के 25वें श्लोक में राम ने सीता के साथ अनेक ऋतुओं तक विहार किया था।³³ वाल्मीकि रामायण के ही अरण्यकाण्ड के 47वें सर्ग के चौथे श्लोक में सीता रावण से कहती है—

"उषित्वा द्वादश समा इक्ष्वाकूणां निवेशने।

भुञ्जाना मानुषान् भोगान् सर्वकामसमृद्धिनी।³⁴

सीता वैवाहिक जीवन का आनन्द उठा रही है और उसकी पुत्र वधू माण्डवी वियोगिनी का जीवन व्यतीत कर रही है। यह बात जानते हुए भी वह मुँह नहीं खोलती। धैर्यपूर्वक सहन कर रही है कि राज्यसिंहासन उसके पुत्र का है और इस नाते उसके अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं। इससे उसकी प्रेम्ता का प्रमाण मिलता है। विवाह की शर्त उसके पिता ने मनवाई थी उससे उसकी अपनी प्रतिभा का पता नहीं चलता — अब उसने अपनी प्रतिभा से कार्य करना प्रारम्भ किया। वह अपनी कार्य प्रणाली का निर्धारण स्वयं कर रही है। वह चतुर थी कामासक्त दशरथ को उसने अपने वश में किया। अयोध्याकाण्ड के 11वें सर्ग के पहले श्लोक में वाल्मीकि ने लिखा कि कामदेव के बाणों से पीड़ित दशरथ कैकेयी का ही अनुसरण कर रहे थे। "तं मन्मथशरैर्विद्धं कामवेगवशानुगम्"³⁵ इसी सर्ग के 17वें श्लोक में लिखा है कि कैकेयी ने दशरथ की प्रशंसा कर अपने वश में कर लिया "ततः परमुवाचेदं वरदं काममोहितम्"³⁶ कामासक्त दशरथ से अपने वचन पर अडिग रहने की प्रतिज्ञा कराने के उपरान्त कैकेयी ने अपना उद्देश्य बताये बिना राम से भी कार्य कराने की प्रतिज्ञा करा ली। 18वें सर्ग के 30वें श्लोक में कैकेयी ने राम से कहलवाया "करिष्ये प्रतिज्ञाने च रामो द्विर्नाभिभाषते"³⁷ दशरथ राम को चुपके से सिंहासन पर बैठाने की कुमंत्रणा को खुलता देख राम से वन जाने को नहीं कह पा रहे। उस समय वह दारुणता का भाव ला कैकेयी 18वें सर्ग के 32वें श्लोक में कहती है—

"पुरा देवासुरे युद्धे पित्रा ते मम राघव

रक्षितेन वरौ दत्तौ सशल्येन महारणे"³⁸

अब वाल्मीकि रामायण के अयोध्याकाण्ड के 10वें सर्ग के 40वें श्लोक पर दृष्टि डालें—

“तथोक्ता सा समाश्वस्ता वक्तुः कामा तदप्रियम्
परिपीडयितुं भूयो भर्तारमुपचक्रमे” ।³⁹

अर्थात् अब उसने दशरथ को पीडा देने की तैयारी की। सबसे पहले कामासक्त दशरथ से कैकेयी अपने वचन पर अडिग रहने की प्रतिज्ञा कराती है।

अयोध्याकाण्ड के 11वें सर्ग के 10वें श्लोक में दशरथ से उसके सत्कर्मों की शपथ उठवाती है — “करिष्यामि तव प्रीतिं सकृतेनादि ते शपे” ।⁴⁰

फिर इसी सर्ग के 13वें श्लोक में इन्द्र आदि तैंतीस देवताओं को साक्षी बनाती है कि आपकी इस बात को इन्द्र आदि तैंतीस देवता भी सुन लें —

“तच्छ्रुत्वा त्रयस्त्रिंशद् देवाः सेन्द्रपुरोगमाः” ।⁴¹

यही नहीं फिर चन्द्र, सूर्य, आकाश, ग्रह, रात, दिन, दिशा जगत्, पृथ्वी, गन्धर्व, राक्षस, रात में विचरने वाले प्राणी, घरों में रहने वाले गृह देवता तथा इनके अतिरिक्त जितने भी प्राणी हों वह सब दशरथ की बात के साक्षी बनें। फिर दुबारा सभी देवताओं को साक्षी बनाकर वह अपनी सोची समझी बात कहती है कि आपने जो मुझे दो वर दिये थे उनमें से पहले से भरत का राज्याभिषेक तथा दूसरे से राम के लिये 14 वर्षों का दण्डकारण्य वास। 11वें सर्ग का 26वां श्लोक स्पष्ट है कि —

“नव पंच च वर्षाणि दण्डाकारण्यमाश्रितः

चीराजिनधरो धीरो रामो भवतु तापसः

भरतो भजतामद्य यौवराज्यमकण्टकम्” ।⁴²

प्रश्न स्वाभाविक रूप से उठता है कि यह राम के लिये तापस वेष में दण्डकारण्य में वास था या 14 वर्ष के लिये दशरथ की राम को गद्दी पर बैठाने की कुमंत्रणा में सम्मिलित होने का राम को निष्कासन का दण्ड। अयोध्याकाण्ड के 12वें सर्ग के 49वें श्लोक में कैकेयी कहती है कि राम को देश से निकाल देने के अतिरिक्त किसी भी बात से संतुष्ट नहीं होगी।

रुस्तन्दार २८ ३२ ३२१२२
"भरतेनात्मना चाहं शपे ^{ते} मनुजाधिप।

check references

यथा नान्येन तुष्येयमृते रामविवासनात्।।" 43
ऐसा कैकेयी ने क्यों किया। कारण स्पष्ट है कि दशरथ ने भिन्न-भिन्न नगरों में रहने वाले प्रधान पुरुषों एवं अन्य जनपद के राजाओं को अयोध्या में बुलवाकर उनके साथ राम को सिंहासन पर बैठाने की मंत्रणा की पर कैकेयी राज को नहीं बुलाया। कारण स्पष्ट था कि कैकयराज के साथ भरत व शत्रुघ्न भी आ जाते।

अयोध्याकाण्ड के 12वें सर्ग के 24वें श्लोक में दशरथ कहते हैं 'तव शुश्रूषमाणस्य ^५ किमर्थं विप्रवासनम्' 44 अर्थात् राम को देशनिकाला दे देने की इच्छा तुझे किसलिये हो रही है। 12वें सर्ग के ही 66वें श्लोक में दशरथ कहते हैं कि मैं अन्य राजाओं को कैसे कहूँगा कि कैकेयी के दबाव में मैंने अपने बेटे को घर से निकाल दिया 'कैकेय्या क्लिश्यमानेन पुत्रः प्रव्राजितो मया।' 45 भारतीय संस्कृति में पिता का अन्तिम संस्कार सबसे बड़ा पुत्र ही करता है। राम को अयोध्या से वन में गये हुए केवल दो ही दिन हुए थे कि सुमन्त्र को वापस लौटा दिया जाता है। सुमन्त्र के लौटने वाले दिन की रात्रि में ही दशरथ का स्वर्गवास हो जाता है। राम दो दिन की दूरी पर हैं पर भरत जो 8-9 दिन की दूरी पर हैं, बुलाये जाते हैं। भरत को बुलाने गये दूत भी 8-9 दिन में पहुँचे होंगे - अर्थात् 16-18 दिन। 14वें सर्ग के 16वें श्लोक में भरत को जलांजलि भी न देने का निर्देश दशरथ मरने से पूर्व दे चुके थे। 'सपुत्रया त्वया नैव कर्तव्या सलिलक्रिया' 146 इसी सर्ग के 14वें श्लोक में दशरथ कैकेयी व उसके पुत्र का भी त्याग कर चुके थे। दशरथ ने कैकेयी को 'पापिनि' कहते हुये कहा था कि अग्नि के समीप वैदिक मन्त्र का पाठ करते हुए जो मैंने तुम्हारा हाथ पकड़ा था उसे मैं छोड़ रहा हूँ। साथ ही तेरे और अपने द्वारा उत्पन्न हुए तेरे पुत्र का भी त्याग करता हूँ।

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the paper.]

“यस्ते मन्त्रकृतः पाणिरग्नौ पापे मया धृतः।

संत्यजामि स्वजं चैव तव पुत्रं सह त्वया” ॥⁴⁷

कैकेयी इतने पर भी न मान कर राम के अयोध्या से निष्कासन पर अड़ी रही। यह सीधे-सीधे अर्थों में राम का अयोध्या से निष्कासन था।

अब कैकेयी समयानुसार नीति निर्धारण की क्षमता का प्रमाण देखें। दशरथ राम के साथ अपनी रत्न सम्पूर्ण चतुरंगिणी सेना भेजना चाहते हैं। अयोध्याकाण्ड के 36वें सर्ग के श्लोक 2 से 7 तक में राम के साथ “रत्नसुसम्पूर्णा, चतुर्विधबला चमूः”⁴⁸ भेजने को कहते हैं। तीसरे श्लोक में रूप से आजीविका चलाने वाली तथा व्यापार करने वाले वैश्य राजकुमारों को भेजने की बात दशरथ कहते हैं। “रूपाजीवाश्च वादिन्यो वणिजश्च महाधनाः”⁴⁹ चौथे श्लोक में राम के पास रहकर जीवन निर्वाह करने वाले तथा मल्ल भी धन देकर भेजे जायें —

“ये चैनमुपजीवन्ति रमते यैश्च वीर्यतः।

तेषां बहुविधं दत्त्वा तानप्यत्र नियोजय” ॥⁵⁰

5वें श्लोक में मुख्य मुख्य शस्त्र तथा जंगलों के भीतरी रहस्यों को जानने वाले भेजे जायें।

“आयुधानि च मुख्यानि नागराः शकटानि च।

अनुगच्छन्तु काकुत्स्थं व्याधाश्चारण्यकोविदाः” ॥⁵¹

फिर कहा “धान्यकोशश्च यः कश्चिद् धनकोशश्च मामकः”⁵² एक निष्कासित व्यक्ति के लिये यह सब सामान देना कैकेयी को सहन नहीं था। इससे तो वह सबल हो भरत पर आक्रमण कर सकता था। अतः उसने 36वें सर्ग के 12वें श्लोक में कहा

“राज्यं गतधनं साधो पीतमण्डां सुरामिव।

निरास्वाद्यतमं शून्यं भरतो नाभिपत्स्यते” ॥⁵³

यह सीधे-सीधे शब्दों में राम का अयोध्या से निष्कासन था। दूसरा प्रश्न

भी स्वाभाविक रूप से उठता है कि कैकेयी ने राम के लिये दण्डकारण्य में ही निष्कासन क्यों मांगा और वह भी तापस वेश में। वह जानती थी धन, सुविधाओं, सहयोगियों एवं योद्धाओं से युक्त होने पर राम भरत पर आक्रमण कर सकते हैं और यदि इन सब से रहित रहेंगे तो भरत का राज्य निष्कण्टक हो जायेगा। दूसरी बात दण्डकारण्य अयोध्या का राज्य न हो राक्षसों का राज्य था जिसका सम्राट् रावण था। प्रमाण स्वरूप अरण्यकाण्ड के 17वें सर्ग का 13वां श्लोक पढ़ने योग्य है जिसमें ^{१२}सूर्पणखा राम, लक्ष्मण से पूछती है — राक्षसों के देश में कैसे चले आये "आगतस्त्वमिमं देशं कथं राक्षससेवितम्" ^{५४} यह रावण का राज्य था। ^{१२}सूर्पणखा रावण के दो सेनापतियों खर व दूषण व 14 हजार की राक्षसों की सेना के साथ वहाँ रहती थी।

कैकेयी ने सोच विचार ^{का} राम-कर लिये दण्डकारण्य में 14 वर्ष ^{का} निष्कासन मांगा। उसने विचारा होगा कि राम शत्रु देश में अकेला घुट-घुट मर जायेगा अथवा राक्षसों द्वारा मारा जायेगा। भरत का राज्य निष्कण्टक हो जायेगा।

इस सबसे कैकेयी की कार्य प्रणाली को निर्धारण करने व कार्यान्वित करने की क्षमता का प्रमाण मिलता है।

कैकेयी दृढ़निश्चयी है। वह भावनाओं की आंधी में नहीं बहती। दशरथ गिड़गिड़ाते हैं, उसके पैरों पर पड़ते हैं। 12वें सर्ग के 36वें श्लोक में कहते हैं "अंजलि कुर्मि कैकेयि पादौ चापि स्पृशामि ते" ^{५५} अपनी मृत्यु तक का भय बताते हैं भरत को अपने क्रियाकर्म तक से वंचित करते हैं। कैकेयी व उसके पुत्र का त्याग कर देते हैं। 14वें सर्ग के 16वें श्लोक में कैकेयी व उसके पुत्र का त्याग तथा मृत्यु पश्चात् जलांजलि तक से मनाही है परन्तु वह नहीं पिघलती। भावनाओं की आंधी में भी वह नहीं बहती। कुविशेषणों का प्रयोग भी उस पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं डालता। सुमन्त्र जो केवल मन्त्री है, उसे उसकी माता तक की गाली देते हैं। वयोवृद्ध मन्त्री सिद्धार्थ भी भर्त्सना करते हैं। वसिष्ठ ने

भी 37वें सर्ग के 22वें श्लोक में कैकेयराज के कुल की जीती जागती कलकिंघ्नी
 कहा "अतिप्रवृत्ते दुर्मेधे कैकयि कुलपांसनि" ⁵⁶ वह विचलित नहीं हुई। केवल
 दशरथ को 12वें सर्ग के 46वें श्लोक में कहा कि धर्म हो अथवा अधर्म, झूठ हो
 या सच, जिस बात के लिये प्रतिज्ञा की है उसमें परिवर्तन नहीं हो सकता -

"भवत्वधर्मो धर्मो वा सत्यं वा यदि वानृतम्।

यत्त्वया संश्रुतं मह्यं तस्य नास्ति व्यतिक्रमः॥" ⁵⁷

फिर दशरथ के पूर्वजों की स्मृति कराती है कि किस प्रकार उन्होंने भी
 अपनी कही हुई बात की रक्षा के लिये अपने प्राणों तक की भी चिन्ता न की।
 12वें सर्ग के 43वें श्लोक में दशरथ के पूर्वज राजा शिवि की याद कराती है
 कि किस प्रकार कबूतर की जान बचाने के लिये अपनी शरीर का मांस काट
 कर दिया था तथा राजा अलर्क ने एक अन्धे ब्राह्मण को अपने दोनों नेत्रों का
 दान कर दिया था।

"शैब्यः श्येनकपोतीये स्वमांसं पक्षिणे ददौ।

अलर्कश्चक्षुषी दत्त्वा जगाम गतिमुत्तमाम्॥" ⁵⁸
 साथ ही 12वें सर्ग के 47वें श्लोक में स्पष्ट कह दिया कि यदि राम का
 राज्याभिषेक हुआ तो वह विष पीकर मर जाएगी। "अहं हि विषमद्यैव पीत्वा बहु
 तवाग्रतः" ⁵⁹ 49वें श्लोक में फिर कहती है कि राम के निष्कासन के अतिरिक्त
 किसी भी बात से सन्तुष्ट नहीं होंगी।

"भरतेनात्मना चाहं शपे ते मनुजाधिप।

यथा नान्येन तुष्येवमृते रामविवासनात्॥" ⁶⁰
 वह जानती थी कि दशरथ 60 हजार वर्ष के बूढ़े हो चुके हैं। वाल्मीकि
 रामायण के बालकाण्ड के 20वें सर्ग के 10वें श्लोक में दशरथ विश्वामित्र से
 कहते हैं "षष्टिवर्षे सहस्राणि जातस्य मम कौशिक" तथा अयोध्याकाण्ड के
 दूसरे सर्ग के 8वें श्लोक में दशरथ राम से कहते हैं "प्राप्य वर्षे सहस्राणि
 बहून्यायुषि जीवतः" ⁶¹ अयोध्याकाण्ड के ही द्वितीय सर्ग के 21वें श्लोक में

प्रधान नागरिक दशरथ को कहते हैं "अनेकवर्षसाहस्रौ वृद्धस्त्वमसि पार्थिव" ⁶²।
 राम के अयोध्या से निष्कासित होने पर वह दशरथ पर प्रभाव डाल भरत को
 राजा घोषित करवा लेगी और यदि दशरथ स्वर्ग सिधार गये तो भरत स्वतः ही
 राजा बन जायेगा।

समयानुसार नीति निर्धारित करने वाली कैकेयी ने जब यह पाया कि
 लक्ष्मण व सीता भी साथ जा रहे हैं तो वह कुछ नहीं बोलती बल्कि स्वयं ही
 वन के योग्य वस्त्र उन्हें देती है। दशरथ कहते हैं कि मेरी प्रतिज्ञा तो केवल
 राम के लिये है न कि लक्ष्मण व सीता के लिये, वह कोई उत्तर नहीं देती।
 खजाना, सेना, हथियार व योद्धाओं और धान्य भेजने की बात पर ही बोलती
 है। वह भरत के लिये निष्कर्षक राज्य चाहती थी।

अब कैकेयी के कुशल शासक की योग्यता का प्रमाण भी देखें। कुशल
 शासक के गुणों में उसका प्रमाद रहित होना, इन्द्रियों को वश में रखने वाला
 होना, सबकी सुनने वाला होना, मन की बात हाव-भाव से भी किसी पर प्रकट
 न करने वाला होना, अपनी नीति स्वयं निर्धारण करने की योग्यता वाला, विषम
 परिस्थितियों में भी धैर्य न खोने वाला न होना आदि प्रमुख गुण होते हैं।

कैकेयी ने मन्थरा की बात सुनी और तुरन्त ही अपने मन में सोच दशरथ
 से कैसे काम निकाला जाय अपनी नीति स्वयं ही निर्धारित की और कार्य
 किया। वाल्मीकि ने भी 14वें सर्ग के 61वें श्लोक में उसे मन्त्रणा का ज्ञान रखने
 वाली बताया। "तदा सुमन्त्रं मन्त्रज्ञा कैकेयी प्रत्युवाच ह" ⁶³

आगे वाल्मीकि ने लिखा है कि कैकेयी टस से मस न हुई और न
 उसके चेहरे का रंग बदला "न चास्था मुख वर्णस्य लक्ष्यते विक्रिया तदा" ⁶⁴
 उसने आलस्य भी नहीं किया। कामासक्त दशरथ ने प्रणय निवेदन भी किया
 होगा परन्तु उसने इन्द्रियों को वश में रखा। मन्थरा से भी दोबारा परामर्श तक
 नहीं किया। आलोचनाओं की भी परवाह नहीं की। वह शासक बनने योग्य थी।
 प्रश्न उठता है कि क्या उस समय नारी गद्दी पर बैठ सकती थी। प्रमाण

स्वरूप अयोध्या काण्ड के 37वें सर्ग के 23वें श्लोक को देखें जहाँ वशिष्ठ राम की अनुपस्थिति में सीता को गद्दी पर बैठाने की बात करते हैं "अनुष्ठास्यति रामस्य सीता प्रकृतमासनम्" ⁶⁵

यह सही है कि किसी भी रामायण में यद्यपि कैकेयी को गद्दी पर बैठाने की बात नहीं लिखी है पर दशरथ के स्वर्ग सिंघारने के पश्चात् राज्य कार्य किसने संभाला यह भी कहीं नहीं मिलता है। स्पष्ट है कि जिसमें गुण होगा वही संभालेगा।

कैकेयी सुन्दरी थी, सबसे छोटी थी, युद्धकला, रथसंचालन कला में प्रवीण थी, नीति^रमन्त्री थी, धैर्य^{वती} थी, दृढ़निश्चयी थी। अपने अधिकार को पाने में सक्षम थी। दशरथ, सुमन्त्र, वशिष्ठ, सिद्धार्थ, राम व अन्य सभासदों को राम को सिंहासन पर बैठाने के कुचक्र को उसने अकेले ही ध्वस्त कर दिया। सभी दिग्गज उसकी प्रतिभा के सामने बौने दिखते हैं।

कैकेयी ने क्या गलत किया। यदि अपने अधिकार को छिनता देख उसे पाने का प्रयत्न करना पाप है तो वह पापिनी है, अपने अधिकार के लिये लड़ना कुल को कलंकित करना है तो वास्तव में वह कुलकलंकिनी है। यही नहीं वह उन सब कुविशेषणों की भी अधिकारी होगी जो वाल्मीकि व अन्य रामायण कथाकारों ने उसे दिये हैं। वाल्मीकि व अन्य कथाकारों ने उसे इस सीमा तक कलंकित किया है कि आज तक कोई भी माता अपनी पुत्री का नाम कैकेयी नहीं रखती।

मेरे विचार में समय आ गया है कि कैकेयी सहित सभी रामायण पात्रों का सही मूल्यांकन करें। — (क्रि. मा. ज्ञा. य.)

सन्दर्भ

1. नृशंसे दुष्टचारित्रे कुलस्यास्य विनाशिनी ।
किं कृतं तव रामेण पापे पापं मयापि वा ।।7।।
— श्लोक 7, सर्ग 12, अयोध्याकाण्ड;
2. त्वं मयाऽऽत्मविनाशाय भवनं स्वं निवेशिता ।
अविज्ञानान्नृपसुता व्याला तीक्ष्णविषा यथा ।।9।।
—श्लोक 9, सर्ग 12, अयोध्याकाण्ड;
3. तदलं त्यज्यतामेष निश्चयः पापनिश्चये ।।14।।
अपि ते चरणौ मूर्धा स्पृशाम्येष प्रसीद मे ।
किमर्थे चिन्तितं पापे त्वया परमदारुणम् ।।15।।
—श्लोक 14-15, सर्ग 12, अ. का.;
4. यदि भर्तुः कार्यं लोकस्य भरतस्य च ।
नृशंसे पापसंकल्पे क्षुद्रे दुष्कृतकारिणी ।।
—श्लोक 60, सर्ग 12, अ. का.;
5. नहि राममहं दृष्ट्वा प्रवसन्तं महावने ।।74।।
चिरं जीवितुमाशंसे रुदन्तीं चापि मैथिलीम् ।
सा नूनं विधवा राज्यं सपुत्रा कारयिष्यसि ।।75।।
—श्लोक 74-75, सर्ग 12, अ. का.;
6. चिरं खलु मया पापे त्वं पापेनाभिरक्षिता ।
अज्ञानदुपसम्पन्ना रज्जुरुद्धन्धनी यथा ।।
—श्लोक 80, सर्ग 12, अ. का.;
7. धिगस्तु योषितो नाम शठाः स्वार्थपरायणाः ।
न ब्रवीमि स्त्रियः सर्वा भरतस्यैव मातरम् ।।100।।
—श्लोक 100, सर्ग 12, अ. का.;
8. विनाशकामामहिताममित्रा मावासयं मृत्युमिवात्मनस्त्वाम् ।
चिरं बतांकेन धृतासि सर्पी महाविषा तेन हतोऽस्मि मोहात् ।।105।।
—श्लोक 105, सर्ग 12, अ. का.;
9. तमार्जवसमायुक्तमनार्या सत्यवादिनम् ।
उवाच रामं कैकेयी वचनं भृशदारुणम् ।।31।।
—श्लोक 31, सर्ग 18, अ. का.;
10. अतिप्रवृत्ते दुर्मेधे कैकेयि कुलपांसनि ।
वंचयित्वा तु राजानं न प्रमाणेऽवतिष्ठसि ।।22।।
—श्लोक 22, सर्ग 37, अ. का.;

11. ममाहितं केकयराज पांसने ।
—श्लोक 109, सर्ग 12, अ. का.;
12. नृशंसवृत्ते व्यसनप्रहारिणि, प्रसह्य वाक्यं यदिहाद्य भाषसे ।
न नाम ते तेन मुखात् पतन्त्यधो, विशीर्यमाणा दशनाः सहस्रधा ॥ 107 ॥
—श्लोक 107, सर्ग 12, अ. का.;
13. माता ते पितरं देवि पुनः केकयमब्रवीत् ।
शंस मे जीव वा मा वा न मां त्वं प्रहसिष्यसि ॥ 23 ॥
—श्लोक 23, सर्ग 35, अ. का.;
14. अर्धसप्तशतास्तत्र प्रमदास्ताम्रलोचनाः ।
कौसल्यां परिवार्याथ शनैर्जग्मुर्धृतव्रताः ॥ 13 ॥
—श्लोक 13, सर्ग 34, अ. का.;
15. एतावदभिनीतार्थमुक्त्वा सं जननीं वचः ।
त्रय शतशतार्धा हि ददर्शवेक्ष्य मातरः ॥ 36 ॥
—श्लोक 36, सर्ग 39, अ. का.;
16. बहूनां स्त्रीसहस्राणां बहूनां चोपजीविनाम् ।
परिवादोऽपवादो वा राघवे नोपपद्यते ॥
—श्लोक 27, सर्ग 12, अ. का.;
17. कौशल्या च सुमित्रा च याश्चान्या मम मातरः ।
दुःखेन महताविष्टास्त्वां प्राप्य कुलदूषिणीम् ॥ 8 ॥
—श्लोक 8, सर्ग 74, अ. का.;
18. हनिष्ये पितरं वृद्धं कैकेय्यासक्तमानसम् ।
कृपणं च स्थितं बाल्ये वृद्धभावेन गर्हितम् ॥ 19 ॥
—श्लोक 19, सर्ग 21, अ. का.;
19. भ्रातुस्ते वदतः पुत्र लक्ष्मणस्य श्रुतं त्वया ।
यदत्रान्तरं तत्त्वं कुरुष्व यदि रोचते ॥ 21 ॥
—श्लोक 21, सर्ग 21, अ. का.;
20. पुरा भ्रातः पिता नः स मातरं ने समुद्वहन् ।
मातामहे समाश्रौषीद् राज्यशुल्कमनुत्तमम् ॥
—श्लोक 3, सर्ग 107, अ. का.;
21. नानानगरवास्तव्यान् पृथग्जानपदानपि ।
समानिनाय मेदिन्यां प्रधानान् पृथ्वीपतिः ॥ 46 ॥
तान वेश्मनानाभरणैर्यथार्हं प्रतिपूजितान् ।
ददर्शलंकृतो राजा प्रजाप्रतिरिव प्रजाः ॥ 47 ॥

- न तु केकयराजानं जनकं वा नराधिपः ।
 त्वरया चानयामास पश्चात्तौ श्रोष्यत प्रियम् ।।48।।
 -श्लोक 46-47-48, सर्ग 1, अ. का.;
22. विप्रोषितश्च भरतो यावदेव पुरादितः ।
 तावदेवाभिषेकस्ते प्राप्तकालो मतो मम ।।25।।
 -श्लोक 25, सर्ग 4, अ. का.;
23. नहि किञ्चिदयुक्तं वा विप्रियं वा पुरा मम ।
 अकरोस्त्वं विशालाक्षि तेन न श्रद्धघामि ते ।।20।।
 -श्लोक 20, सर्ग 12, अ. का.;
24. रोचयस्यभिरामस्य रामस्य शुभलोचने ।
 तव शुश्रूषमाणस्य किमर्थं विप्रवासनम् ।।24।।
 -श्लोक 24, सर्ग 12, अ. का.;
25. शून्ये न खलु सुश्रोणि मयेदं समुदाहृतम् ।।
 कुरु साधुप्रसादं मे बाले सहृदया ह्यसि ।।21।।
 -श्लोक 21, सर्ग 13, अ. का.;
26. मम रामस्य लोकस्य गुरुणां भरतस्य च ।
 प्रियमेतद् गुरुश्रोणि कुरु चारुमुखेक्षणे ।।23।।
 -श्लोक 23, सर्ग 13, अ. का.;
27. लक्षयित्वा ह्यभिप्रायं प्रियकामा सुदक्षिणा ।
 संचोदयति राजानं मदर्थमसितेक्षणा ।।16।।
 -श्लोक 16, सर्ग 16, अ. का.;
28. दान्तराजतसौवर्णवेदिकाभिः समायुतम् ।
 नित्यपुष्पफलैर्वृक्षैर्वापीभिरुपशोभितम् ।।14।।
 दान्त राजतसौवर्णैः संवृत्तं परमासनैः ।
 विविधैरन्नपानैश्च भक्ष्यैश्च विविधैरपि ।।15।।
 उपपन्नं महार्हैश्च भूषणैस्त्रिदिवोपमम् ।
 -श्लोक 14-15, सर्ग 10, अ. का.;
29. अवध्यो वध्यतां को वा वध्यः को वा विमुच्यताम् ।
 दरिद्रः को भवेदाढ्यो द्रव्यवान् वाप्यकिञ्चनः ।।
 -श्लोक 33, सर्ग 10, अ. का.;
30. करिष्यामि तव प्रीतिं सुकृतेनापि ते शपे ।
 -श्लोक 35, सर्ग 10, अ. का.;
31. तद् ब्रूहि वचनं देवि राज्ञो यदभिकाक्षितम् ।
 करिष्ये प्रतिजाने च रामो द्विर्नाभिभाषते ।
 -श्लोक 30, सर्ग 18, अ. का.;

32. अपवाह्य त्वया देवि संग्रामान्नष्टचेतनः
तत्रापि विक्षतः शस्त्रैः पतिस्ते रक्षितस्त्वया ॥16॥
—श्लोक 16, सर्ग 9, अ. का.;
33. रामश्च सीतया सार्धं विजहार बहून्तून्।
—श्लोक 25, सर्ग 77, बालकाण्ड;
34. उषित्वा द्वादश समा इक्ष्वाकुणां निवेशेन।
भुञ्जाना मानुषान् भोगान् सर्वकामसमृद्धनी ॥4॥
—श्लोक 4, सर्ग 47, अरण्यकाण्ड;
35. तं मन्मथशरैर्विद्धं कामवेगवशानुगम्।
उवाच पृथिवीपालं कैकेयी दारुणं वचः ॥1॥
—श्लोक 1, सर्ग 11, अ. का.;
36. इति देवी महेष्वासं परिगृह्याभिशस्य च।
ततः परमुवाचेदं वरदं काममोहितम् ॥17॥
—श्लोक 17, सर्ग 11, अ. का.;
37. तद् ब्रूहि वचनं देवि राज्ञो यदभिकांक्षितम्।
करिष्ये प्रतिज्ञाने च रामो द्विर्नाभिभाषते ॥30॥
—श्लोक 30, सर्ग 18, अ. का.;
38. पुरा देवासुरे युद्धे पित्रा ते मम राघव।
रक्षितेन वरौ दत्तौ सशल्येन महारणे ॥32॥
—श्लोक 32, सर्ग 18, अ. का.;
39. तथोक्ता सा समाश्वस्ता वक्तुकामा तदप्रियम्
परिपीडयितुं भूयो भर्तारमुपचक्रमे ॥
—श्लोक 40, सर्ग 10, अ. का.;
40. बलमात्मनि पश्यन्ती न विशंकितुमर्हसि।
करिष्यामि तव प्रीतिं सकृतेनादि ते शपे ॥10॥
—श्लोक 10, सर्ग 11, अ. का.;
41. यथा क्रमेण शपसे वरं मम ददासि च।
तच्छृण्वन्तु त्रयस्त्रिंशद् देवाः सेन्द्रपुरोगमा ॥13॥
—श्लोक 13, सर्ग 11, अ. का.;
42. नव पंच च वर्षाणि दण्डाकारण्यमाश्रितः ॥26॥
चीराजिनधरो धीरो रामो भवतु तापसः
भरतो भजतामद्य यौवराज्यमकण्टकम् ॥27॥
—श्लोक 26-27, सर्ग 11, अ. का.;

43. भरतेनात्मना चाहं शपे तो मनुजाधिप ।
यथा नान्येन तुष्येयमृते रामविवासनात् ॥49॥
—श्लोक 49, सर्ग 12, अ. का.; — *check ref.*
44. रोचयस्यभिरामस्य रामस्य शुभलोचने ।
तव शुश्रूषमाणस्य किमर्थं विप्रवासनम् ॥24॥
—श्लोक 24, सर्ग 12, अ. का.;
45. कैकेय्या क्लिश्यमानेन पुत्रः प्रव्राजितो मया ।
—श्लोक 66, सर्ग 12, अ. का.;
46. सपुत्रया त्वया नैव कर्तव्या सलिलक्रिया ॥
—श्लोक 16, सर्ग 14, अ. का.;
47. यस्ते मन्त्रकृतः पाणिरग्नौ पापे मया धृतः ।
संत्यजामि स्वजं चैव तव पुत्रं सह त्वया ॥14॥
—श्लोक 14, सर्ग 14, अ. का.;
48. सूत रत्नसुसम्पूर्णा, चतुर्विधवला चमूः ।
राघवस्यानुयात्रार्थं क्षिप्रं प्रतिविधीयताम् ॥2॥
—श्लोक 2, सर्ग 36, अ. का.;
49. रूपाजीवाश्च वादिन्यो वणिजश्च महाधनाः ।
शोभयन्तु कुमारस्य वाहिनीः सुप्रसारिता ॥3॥
—श्लोक 3, सर्ग 36, अ. का.;
50. ये चैनमुपजीवन्ति रमते यैश्च वीर्यतः ।
तेषां बहुविधं दत्त्वा तानप्यत्र नियोजय ॥4॥
—श्लोक 4, सर्ग 36, अ. का.;
51. आयुधानि च मुख्यानि नागराः शकटानि च ।
अनुगच्छन्तु काकुत्स्थं व्याधाश्चारण्यकोविदाः ॥5॥
—श्लोक 5, सर्ग 36, अ. का.;
52. धान्यकोशश्च यः कश्चिद् धनकोशश्च मामकः ।
तौ राममनुगच्छेतां वसन्तं निर्जने वने ॥7॥
—श्लोक 7, सर्ग 36, अ. का.;
53. राज्यं गतधनं साधो पीतमण्डां सुरामिव ।
निरास्वाद्यतमं शून्यं भरतो नाभिपत्स्यते ॥
—श्लोक 12, सर्ग 36, अ. का.;
54. आगतस्त्वंमिमं देशं कथं राक्षससेवितम् ॥⁵⁴

55. अंजलि कुर्मि कैकेयि पादौ चापि स्पृशामि ते ।
शरणं भव रामस्य माधर्मो मां हि स्पृशेत् ॥ 36 ॥
—श्लोक 36, सर्ग 12, अ. का.;
56. अतिप्रवृत्ते दुर्मेधे कैकयि कुलपांसनि ।
—श्लोक 22, सर्ग 37, अ. का.;
57. भवत्वधर्मो धर्मो वा सत्यं वा यदि वानृतम् ।
यत्त्वया संश्रुतं मह्यं तस्य नास्ति व्यतिक्रमः ॥ 46 ॥
—श्लोक 46, सर्ग 12, अ. का.;
58. शैव्यः श्येनकपोतीये स्वमांसं पक्षिणे ददौ ।
अलर्कश्चक्षुषी दत्त्वा जगाम गतिमुत्तमाम् ॥ 43 ॥
—श्लोक 43, सर्ग 12, अ. का.;
59. अहं हि विषमद्यैव पीत्वा बहु तवाग्रतः ।
पश्यतस्ते मरिष्यामि रामो यद्यभिषिच्यते ॥ 47 ॥
—श्लोक 47, सर्ग 12, अ. का.;
60. भरतेनात्मना चाहं शपे ते मनुजाधिप ।
यथा नान्येन तुष्येवमृते रामविवासनात् ॥ 49 ॥
—श्लोक 49, सर्ग 12, अ. का.;
61. प्राप्य वर्षसहस्राणि बहून्यायूषि जीवतः ।
जीर्णस्यास्य शरीरस्य विश्रान्तिमभिरोचये ॥ 8 ॥
—श्लोक 8, सर्ग 2, अ. का.;
62. अनेकवर्षसाहस्रौ वृद्धस्त्वमसि पार्थिव ।
स रामं युवराजमभिषिचस्व पार्थिवम् ॥ 21 ॥
—श्लोक 21, सर्ग 2, अ. का.;
63. यदा वक्तुं स्वयं दैन्यान्न शशाक महीपतिः ।
तदा सुमन्त्रं मन्त्रज्ञा कैकेयी प्रत्युवाच ह ॥ 61 ॥
—श्लोक 61, सर्ग 14, अ. का.;
64. न चास्था मुख वर्णस्य लक्ष्यते विक्रिया तदा ।
न गन्तव्यं वनं देव्या सीतया शीलवर्जिते ।
अनुष्ठास्यति रामस्य सीता प्रकृतमासनम् ॥ 23 ॥
—श्लोक 23, सर्ग 37, अ. का.;

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॥ शैलानेशाय नमः ॥

कार्तिकवदिदशम्याम् ,
रविवसरे , वै० १०३७

प्रेक्षु गुरुदेव !

पिप्पलपत्रोपश्लिखितं सुरुचिरं श्रीगणेशचित्रं कार्तिकवदिदशम्यायां
समधिगतम् , यद्विषये - वरिष्ठ मित्र ! - हृदयस्थामे कृतकृत्य प्रकटितव्या
भवति मुहुर्मुहुः । सदा पत्राणि ते क्रियावन्ति बलमवग्रण्यौषधानीव
मनसि साधयन्ति , तेषाम् महत्यध्यापनात्मिकां शक्तिर्नानाविधेषु
विषयेषु (पारिवारिकेष्वध्यात्मिकेषु च प्राधान्यतः) सर्वदा विरजते ।
(अनुशौचादि केवलम् , यन्मया आठ्ठीमन्दिरप्रणनूततालीतन्त्रीवाद्योपरि
विशेषतः किञ्चिदाष्टीर्वादात्मकं नेदानीमपि लिखितमभूत् - इति सरलो -
क्तिरियं क्षम्यताम् (अपि भवद्विस्तस्य मत्प्रेषितं वर्णचित्रं कदाचिन्
समधिगम्यते स्म ?) । एवंवादिनो मनो बालिष्ठं नास्ति । विचार्य-
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र्महत्त्वपूर्णं लक्ष्यते । अन्यत्तत् सरस्वतीभवनरूपेण विभासते ।
यतस्त्वनिर्दिष्टानुसारेण फ्राँसुदेष्टीयमध्ययनं भारते ऽङ्गीक्रियते ,
ततः श्रीमहाचस्पतेः फ्राँसुदेष्टीयविद्यालयप्रवेशनसम्भवं प्रति प्रक्षयामि ।
अस्मिन्नेव ग्रामे विद्यालय एकस्तिष्ठति , ये ब्रह्मवादिनीभिः सेर्-मरि-
तूईस्-सुदृढिः संचाल्यते । किन्तु , मन्ये , पूर्वं फ्राँसुभाषानानमत्या-
वश्यकं भवति , मा तत्रत्यमध्ययनं फलविवर्जितं परीक्षाप्रवेशश्च प्रति-
बिद्ध्यते भविष्यतः । औपम्येन , ये वैद्वेदिकाः छात्राः फ्राँसुदेष्टीयविश्व-
विद्यालयेष्वधीविषयो भवन्ति , तेषामेव फ्राँसुभाषाविषये काचित्प्रावेशिकी
पूर्वपरीक्षानिवायां साम्प्रतं प्रचाल्यते । इयं दिष्ट्या वाचस्पत्यर्थजिदा-
नीं नास्ति । अपि तु तेनाध्ययनप्रमाणपत्रं प्राप्तुं शक्येत , यदि स्वीयं
फ्राँसुभाषानानमपर्याप्तमभिज्ञायेत ? । अन्यत् , स तदा प्रौढभूतो यवी-
योभिः कुमारैः सह ऽधीत्य कदाचित् कष्टमनुभवेद् गणनिं विहाय । प्रमाणं
त्वम् । यदीच्छसि , तर्हि फ्राँसुभाषामूलानि वाचस्पतिमध्यापयितुं पूर्व-

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॥ शैलानेशाय नमः ॥

कार्तिकवदितशायाम् ,
रविसरे , नै० १०३७

प्रेष्ठ गुरुद्वय !

पिप्पलपत्रोपशलिखितं सुरुचिरं श्रीगणेशचित्रं कार्तिकवदितशायाम्
समधिगतम् , अद्विषमे - वरिष्ठ मित्र ! - हृदयस्थ मे कृतज्ञता प्रकटितव्या
भवति मुहुर्मुहुः । सदा पत्राणि ते क्रियावन्ति बलयत्रण्यौषधानीव
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(अनुशोचामि केवलम् , यत्तया शास्त्रीमन्दिरप्रभृत्तन्त्रालीतन्त्रीवाद्योपरि
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समधिगम्यते स्म ?) । एवंवादिनो मनो बालिष्यं नास्ति । विचार्य-
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यतस्त्वनिर्दिष्टानुसारेण फ्राँसूदेशीयमध्ययनं भारते ऽङ्गीक्रियते ,
ततः श्रीमहाचस्पतेः फ्राँसूदेशीयविद्यालयप्रवेशनसम्भवं प्रति प्रक्षयामि ।
अस्मिन्नेव ग्रामे विद्यालय एकस्तिष्ठति , यो ब्रह्मवादिनीभिः सेर्-मरि-
लूईस्-सुदृढिः संचाल्यते । किन्तु , मन्ये , पूर्वं फ्राँसूभाषानानमत्या-
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षिद्धो भविष्यतः । औपम्येन , ये वैदेशिकाः छात्राः फ्राँसूदेशीयविश्व-
विद्यालयेष्वधीविषयो भवन्ति , तेषामेव फ्राँसूभाषाविषये काचित्प्रावेशिकी
पूर्वपरीक्षानिवार्या साम्प्रतं प्रचाल्यते । इयं दिष्ट्या वाचस्पत्यर्थाजिदा-
नीं नास्ति । अपि तु तेनाध्ययनप्रमाणपत्रं प्राप्तुं शक्येत , यदि स्वीयं
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तम् । यदीच्छसि , तर्हि फ्राँसूभाषामूलानि वाचस्पतिमध्यापयितुं पूर्व-

महं प्रशंसये । यदि तेन तदभ्यसनावसरे सौविध्यं प्रदायिष्यते,
तदा पूर्वं कामश्रोतृत्वेण (free-leaver) - यश्चाच्च सम्भवतस्तदीया-
भिरुच्यनुसारेण समग्रज्ञानत्वेण - तस्य प्रवेक्षानार्थं विद्यालयसञ्चा-
लिकां प्राप्तिं चिन्तये । विद्यालयीयसञ्चारम्भः शारदतौ (= ओक्टोबरे मसि)
सम्पद्यते । यदि स प्रियो भगिनेयः सन्तुष्टाऽत्रैव स्मदीयग्रीष्मांशा-
वरं यापयेत्, तदेवं सुष्ठु नाम भवेत् तज्ज्ञानक्रमानभिज्ञानं तदर्थं च
चौत्तरकालीनं निश्चयं कर्तुम्, ईश्वरसाहाय्येन सह ।

श्रीमतीरेखार्थं संक्रान्तधनस्याऽपि विदिता चिन्ता मत्पादुर्वे संजायते ।
मयैतत्संक्रमणार्थं नियोजिता सचिवी मे पूर्णतो विश्वासाहं भवति,
मन्ये । तया प्रागेवेदं प्रमाणीक्रियते अम् । इदानीमेव सा स्वकाया-
मुपभुञ्जानास्ते (ससत्त्वापि भवति !) कार्तिकद्विपञ्चमीं यावत् ।
तत्प्रत्यावर्तनसमनन्तरमेव, यदि त्वत्ते नवीनान्येतद्विषयकाणि
वृत्तानि नोपलप्स्यन्ते, तर्हि सा तदुपरि मया पृष्टा भविष्यति ।

अधस्तनपक्षिणो मुखद्वारात् सहस्रज्ञो मङ्गलराशिप्रेषयिता
भवदीयो हितैकी

प्रादक्षाः पक्षिणो महानस-
गवाक्षस्य झिलाफलकैऽधुना
कदा कदा दृश्यन्ते ।
तानेवाऽक्षोटकैः पोषयामि ।

88 engl. 'bitmice'

भवदर्थमम्बास्मरणमपि प्रेषयामि । आम्, दत्तावतारपुस्तिकायाः
प्रतीक्षां सौत्वं करोमि, यद्विषयेऽपि कुतश्चोऽस्मि, गुरुदेव ।
त्रिविष्टपदेशा कुत्रत्यो भवति ?

॥ श्रीः ॥

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चैत्रशुद्धि द्वादश्यां गुरुवासरे
वै० २०३४

‘(आमृतमत्ता मृतमत्ता)’

मयातितिक्षुणा भवदुत्तरं दृश्यस्तम् । (अहो, भोः ! आश्चर्यम् !
स्तूयतां देवम् ! भवत आसन्नाऽऽगमनमिति धिया हर्षपुलकितं मे,
मत्साहायकप्रतिग्रहश्च मैत्र्या अधिकप्रमाणमिव दृश्यते । अन्तिमभव-
त्संदेहनिराकरणार्थं भवता विचारणीयं तदेव, यदहमनपत्यदार-
स्ततो निर्भरी निवसामि, अन्यथा भवत्पितृद्वेदशगमनं गीर्वाण-
वाण्यध्यापनस्यैव स्मरलसम्बन्धितावद्विराजते - न हि लौकिकस्वार्थस्य ।
अप्यन्यच्छान्ततोऽवस्थाभिदातव्यं भवति, यच्छ्रीबलदेवमुपाध्या-
यं प्रति प्रथममत्प्रेषितपत्रद्वारकमैत्रं नौ ‘उद्घाटक-घटनम्’ इव
मज्जीवनस्य लक्ष्यते ? । (= key-event)

गेहे कार्यालयपट्टे सद्यो भवत्संयोजितचित्रं श्रीदुष्टिराजप्रतिमात्राणे
सन्निहितं मया । इतोऽपि स सर्वान् भवत्स्रातज्जासो, कुर्वाण-
श्चाहं संस्कृतसम्बन्धिताय भवत्कुटुम्बद्विनेन समकाले ग्रीष्मान् आसे ।
(अविलम्बेन (मद्देष्टे ‘lambin’ इत्यपभाषीयविशेषणं विलम्बिन्युपमेयम् !)
भवत्पञ्जीकरणमेवाकारि^४ (शुल्कमविस्मृत्य !) । भवतेऽधुना पाताल-
देशीयमुद्राणां सहस्रद्वयम् (₹ २००० ± १५००० रुं) दातुमिच्छामि
(गमनमूल्यमनुल्ल, यथा भवानवधारयिष्यति, परिसन्नगरे जीवनं
सुव्ययमस्ति) । (अथ कति-राश्ट्रद्वारेभ्यो मरयेव घनागारीयपेटिका-
(=सङ्ख्या) न्विते सत्यापि, मया भवलिलक्षितमग्रिमपत्रसंलग्नं च मिथ्याऽऽवाह-
पत्रं (= कृत्रिमबीजकम्, fictitious invoice), मम नाम्नि संस्थापितम्
(सम्पूर्णनिन्दसंस्कृतविश्वविद्यालयतः किंस्विद्, यथा मन्निर्दिष्टनामनि-
बन्धमूल्यरूपेण), धनसङ्ग्रमणायापेक्ष्यते । (अन्यथात्र भवद्वसत्य-
न्तराले तद्दत्तं पातालदेशीयाऽऽत्मकं भवन्तं सम्पदायिष्यामि केवलम् ।
द्वादश्यां प्रकारयोः श्रेयान् यथाशयं त्रियताम्, तदा भवदादेशानु-
सारेण वर्तयिष्यामि ।

भवदनुदितं ‘मूर्खराट्’ इति कथां स्मरुरागं पठितवान् । (अधुनो-
योद्धातमेवाधीयान् आसे, यत्रैतानि भवद्वस्तलिखितसुरुचिरवाक्यानि
वर्तन्ते : -

... संस्कृतभाषां 'मृताभा' इति व्याहृति लोकः । अस्यापवादस्य परिमार्जनाय प्रयासानिन्दुरायेयं प्रवृत्तिर्मदीया । एवमेवान्ते भूयिष्यः प्रयासा अपेक्ष्यन्ते - अतो मयोपरिनिर्दिष्टाऽऽदृष्टिवाक्यमव्य ।

मयेह सल्लजं भयं प्रकाशयितव्यम्, यद्... भवत्साक्षिकं पुनस्तावन्मूको मूर्खश्च (मूर्खराडेव !) आत्मीयदेशे लक्ष्ये, यावदा- राणस्यामेवाभूवम् ! । अवरतो भवतोऽतिथिभूतस्य मन्दपेक्षया क्षमा पुनरपि नात्यन्तं श्रामयिष्यते, इत्याशंसमानोऽस्मि । अन्यच्च, सारतस्वस्तु विराजते स एव भवतागच्छता संसेव्यमानस्तैज - स्वयर्थः । उत्कृष्टानां तत्र सीदिष्यतां, मनीषिणाम् (दिष्ट्या, सम्मे- लनं परस्परदेशीयमस्ति !) कैचिच्च भवतः पूर्वमेव ज्ञाता भवि- ष्यन्ति, न संशयः ।

(अत्र कष्टं न स्थित्यन्ते भरतवर्षस्य मानसधनानि, भवदीयं च गमनमितरापेक्षयाधोगमनमिव भवतानुभवनीयमित्यत्र नाशव्यतास्ति भवांस्तु सुदृढो वीरः, यो यूरोपदेशीयपिशाचैभ्यो भेतुं न शक्नोति ! वरं हि कश्चन विषादो भवता ततो निष्कर्षणीयः, सोऽयम् यो कलियुगविजयदर्शनान्निष्कृष्यते ।

पद्माङ्गुल्यममरकोषं चाद्यापि समुपलब्धवान्न, ततस्तद्विषये तूष्णी- म्भावो मे । एतांस्तु 'दृढवादेन' (यथोक्तमिह) प्रतीक्षमाणोऽस्मि, भवतो नितान्तं कृतज्ञतां निवेदयन्नेव ।

अपि पुनर्भवता कतीनाभिच्छेदनामर्था निर्देशनीयाः, कृपया -

- पञ्जनायत्तम्
- सौविध्यम्
- रौटिका (= अशनीयम् ??)
- एकपत्रम्
- श्रीदत्तजयन्ती

इति वृच्छयावसितमद्यतनं, सुदीर्घवचनं भवदीयस्य हितकाङ्क्षिणो मित्रस्य, बानदूकस्य शिष्यस्य च,

Philippe

अनु० १) 'मिश्यावाहपत्रं' शौलिककजनप्रार्थितसाधनपत्रमात्रमस्ति (प्रमाणपत्रं वा) । एतदस्तुतः कस्मैचित्कूटार्थय न वर्तते (no forgery) । अत्र विद्यनुसारीकारोपचारमात्रं (= 'simple formality of regularizing') विवक्षितं हि ।

२) भवन्निबन्धनीयनिबन्धहेतु, उत्तरं दातुं कालन्यूनतातो भवान् न शक्नुयाच्चेत्, तर्हि कतरेण प्रकारेण धनं देयमिति सूच्यतामेव कृपया । अत्राऽऽवाहपत्रं प्रमाणरूपेण संलग्नम् ।

... अद्य ~~मे~~ व्यावहारिकभाषाया (अध्यायः शोभनः !)

"Myoscyamus" = Herbane इत्यादिभिः किं संस्कृतेन नामास्ति ?
 Hermapnos Bilan...

भगवन् सखे च,

गिरिकं ग्रामं मे वरावृत्य भवदीयं श्रावणशुक्लपक्षकालिकं पत्रं मया लब्धम् । भवतो बुद्धिमत्ः साधुभावान्वितांश्चोपदेशान् पश्चात् पठित्वा, अहो मे चेतोविकारः ! । मानुजोचयदधुना मदीयस्य वाराणसेयवासस्य स्वल्पकालत्वम् । तत्स्वल्पस्थित्युपदेशात् तादृग्गमननिवारणमिति मूढस्य चरित-मभविष्यदिति किन्त्वङ्गीक्रियताम् ! । भवतः पत्र्यपत्रं च गृहं च कार्यालयश्चात ऊर्ध्वं मे ज्ञाताः, भूयिष्ठं च यथा भवत्सानन्दहितैर्विचतुरचारीक्ष्णं सदा मामनुगमिष्यति, तथा भवतोच्चरितं प्रस्थान-मङ्गलं मत्कर्णे पुनः स्वनते । कष्टं संस्कृतभाषामयसंभाषणे मदासमर्थ्येनैव भवतां सर्वेषामाद्या भग्रेत्यत्र न संशयः । अनुग्राहितोऽपि सौम्येन मन्दबुद्धिरिव खलु स्माऽऽभामि युवयोश्च प्रशंसाह-क्षान्तविषयेऽपि नितान्तं कृतज्ञतां निवेदयामि । मामुद्दिश्य मया पूर्वं भवतेऽल्पं हि विज्ञापितम् । अधुना दंपत्योरावयोर्भेदमवगम्य नातिप्रचकितौ भवन्ताविति ममाऽऽशंसा (केन प्रकारेण विवाह-विधिभारतवर्षीयानां योजित इति विदितं मे) । आवद इतस्या ऊर्ध्वं विकृतं मे जीवितम्, यथैकवर्ष-स्यानन्तरं मया संस्कृतभाषाध्ययनं प्रारम्भि (पुराणज्योतिषानुरागो मे विरादुत्पन्नो मातामयुपदेशतः) । उपदेशविषय एव यन्मे स्वल्पेन वाराणस्यां गृहीतव्यं ज्ञानम्, तस्य सिद्धिं भवांश्चितयामास । समा-गमो नै (पद्यल्पकालिकः) चित्तवृत्तं मद्दृष्ट्यासीत्, ज्ञानप्राप्तिश्च मम दीर्घकालिक उद्योगस्तिष्ठति, कालप्रसरं त्वरयितुकामौ मा भूव । भवतोऽज्ञातम् (? - इति भवद्वैदग्ध्याद्वक्तुमर्थतो न शक्नोमि) बहु माध्यापयति भवान्, यद्यपि भवज्ज्ञानविस्तारपेक्षया बह्वेत्स्वल्पतरं लक्ष्यते (यथा... विस्मयोच्च-रणम् !) । आवयोः पत्रसंवादाविच्छेदमेवाधुना प्रसादवन् 'निबन्धेन यावे' (आत्मनेपदे !) ३ । तदपि मे विदितमव, यत् काशीपुरीं पुनरागमिष्यन् भवतोऽतिथिरहं भविष्यामि, प्रातिभाष्येन चैतेन मधु-नैव मदीयं मनो मदितम् । यदि मे स्नेच्छस्यापि भवान् आत्मीयजन्मवात्रिकां वेष्टयेत् तर्ह्येतन्मै-त्यविश्वासलक्षं भवत्तश्चेतो मे प्रीणयेत्तमाम् । कर्माहं श्वः कुर्वे पुनरतोनिमित्तं प्रतीक्षितुं नेच्छामि यथाचिरं मद्दार्तां भवानधिगच्छेत् । भद्रं वाम् । भवदीयो दृढसौहृदः सादरश्च

! अपि चित्तं मे त्वया समध्यगमीत्येतेन वक्ष्येन मम प्रागेव विदितम्, यद्भवतालेखि । सपत्नीकस्यैव भवत्प्रतिवरं मां दृष्ट्वा प्रीणीतेतरां स्म भवान्, इत्याशंसे । यदि तथापि भवता द्वितीयस्य पुनः प्राप्तिरभीष्टा, तर्ह्येत-त्सरलं ब्रवीतु भवान् ।
३ मल्लिखितप्रश्नविषये संक्षिप्तीकृत्य ' किं दगुपलब्ध्यपेक्षयाधुनिकानि बीजानि स्फुटग्रहसाधनमध्ये स्थाप्यान्त्याहो सिद्धान्तमाऽऽ-दरेण पूर्वाऽऽचार्यसूचितमूलाङ्केषु न किञ्चिद्विकर्तव्यम् ? - इति यः प्रश्नो भवति, तमिममात्मनि पृच्छन्ते, मन्ये, यन्नाङ्ककर्तारः ।

ॐ

॥ श्रीलक्ष्मोदराय नमः ॥

सुप्रेष्ठ गुरुदेव !

तदीयेन फाल्गुनशुक्लत्रयोदशीतिथिकपत्रेणाहमतीव चकितो । भूवम् किं पुन-
र्यतो रेखाप्रेषितेन ^{परं} हस्तदिने च समधिगतेन दूरलेखेन प्रतीयते स्म, यद्भवद्भि-
र्मदीयमेकौनविंशदिनाङ्कितं पत्रं (चित्रैः सह) न प्राप्यते स्म, नापि स्यात्
परिसनगरे मात्रा सह लिखितश्चित्रलेखः ('lost-and') ।

इदं तु नातिचिरं भवद्भिः प्राप्तस्य इत्याशंसै । मम प्रवासाभ्यन्तरमद्यापि च
पत्रवाहनं प्रन्स्-देशे बहु संश्लिप्तमभूत् । यथा कष्टं मया वाराणसीतः प्रेषितायाः
पत्न्याऽऽसन्नत्रिंशतः पञ्च केवलं (गेवां त्रीण्येव मात्रा) अत्र समधिगतानि,
यथानिर्दिष्टं मे ।

(अन्यच्च सत्यम्, सन्तः अलगां ग्राम (आगमनात्पश्चात् प्रथमसप्ताहे संस्कृतमय-
पत्रस्य रचनादिदुष्कराभवत्, कालविराहान् मदीयतात्कालिकचित्तिभावहेतुश्च ।
भवतां चिन्तां गृह्णामि नतृपति ओचिनि च सलु, भवन्तस्त्वनेके साकं समुद्वेति-
मिरिव स्वीयस्याभविक्तत्वे जीवन्तः, देवपूजां देवमन्दिरदर्शनं च कर्तुं
छात्रैर्मित्रैश्च सह धर्मस्य फलितस्य चौषधिकाव्यादिविद्यानां च चर्चा यथाकामं
कर्तुं च शक्नुथ भोः ! । अत्र प्रत्युत तदुपहृतग्रन्थान् विना मित्राणि, यैः
सहैवैतादृशं सम्भाषणं सम्भवत्, कुत्र भवन्ति ? ।

(अन्यद्यत्तया प्रन्स्-देशे तदीयप्रवासं दृष्टमभूत्, ततः कार्यं मम मा गणय ।
तदुपस्थित्यवसरे ममापराङ्गा मुच्यन्ते स्म । प्रायस्तु पत्रवादनै (अपराङ्गै)
केवलं गृहं प्रत्यागच्छामि । तदा मया रात्रिभोजनसाधनमपेक्ष्यते (दासी माध्या-
ह्निकभोजनमेव प्रस्तौति), संस्कृतभाषासमुद्वे, भीष्टनिमज्जनात् पूर्वमपि चान्यानि
कर्तव्यानि भवन्ति बहुधा । त्रत्यानां बाधनत्वात् तस्मिन् सौहित्यभावपुरुषे, यो
भवी मे । ध्यायनं रचनां च मन्दीकरोति, स्थलनपरिहरणार्थं शब्दकोशेषु बहूनां
शब्दानां परीक्षणमपेक्ष्यते च (इदं भारते गृहीतव्यं न वा, इति न जानामि) ।
पूर्वमेव वाराणस्यां तया वैद्याकरणवरेण्येन सह सम्भाष्याहं महाल्लेखामनुभवामि
स्म, यदा यदा मत्सलितानि प्रबुध्यामि स्म, यतो जीवाणवर्णिव्यवहारो मन्ये
। शुद्धत्वं न क्षमते - इति प्रकाशं तदामि ।

रेखा भागिनेयाश्च, ये कदाचित् प्रन्स्-देशे न गताः, भारतीयाऽऽचारेभ्यो
(त्रत्यानां जीवनं मनोवृत्तिं ('mentality') चानुमितुं शक्नुवन्ति न । यथा भवद्देशे
सर्वे हितैषिणी । हिंसाश्च सत्यवादिनश्च मदपेक्षया लक्ष्यन्ते स्म, तथात्रत्याः प्रत्यहं
कलहप्रियाः (कर्कशा अपि कदाचित्) असरलाश्च प्रतीयन्ते (अन्ते, यथा मया
पूर्वं लिखितम्, हिन्दु न जानन्तीति तेषामज्ञानचिह्नं भवति !) । कृपया गुरुदेव
तदीयभविष्यपत्रेष्वनुशौकं मे मा वर्धय, तर्हि क्षान्तिं ज्ञानिं चाध्यापय ।
मया सांवत्सरं (पुनर्गमनं यावदित्यर्थः) धृतिकवचमपेक्ष्यते, भवन्तः प्रीतिस्तान-
शब्दाः प्रीतिचिह्नानि चापेक्ष्यन्ते खलु । परस्परस्नेहो नः, प्रेमा वा प्रीत्युत्पादकः

केवलं भूयात् । पूर्वं भवतां समाध्यास्यानां ज्ञातव्यम्, यच्छरीरस्वास्थ्यं मे श्रेष्ठं भवति । वराकमातुलस्य मनसस्तु किं वर्तितव्यम्, यद्यत्र निष्प्रभावः पूर्वमेवास्ति न्यल्पविश्वासान्वितश्च मृणुते, यच्छ्रीमती रेखा भगिनी तत्र भारतेऽश्रुमुञ्चति, मधुगोलकान्यपि न भक्षते (यदा तथा तद्वद्विगुणं भोक्तव्यं भवेत् न्यायतः - यद्युपहासकमत्रानुज्ञातं भवति !), यद् भागिन्या विषण्णं मुखं दर्शयन्ति, यद् गुरुदेवोऽपि तन्मत्वा, यद्वयं विस्मृतवन्तः कर्तुं न पारिवन्तौ वा, पीडितौ भवति ? (अत्र सर्वत्र तमाशुविषयेष्वल्पमूल्येन ज्वलनयन्त्राणि लभ्यन्ते ! तावन्नानाविधग्रन्थ-द्रव्याद्युपहारान् मे दत्त्वा (बाह्वपेक्षया मे दुर्भराश्च !), कथं त्वं तत्तुमर्हसि, यद्यथा-संकल्पितमुपहारसमर्पणं मे न कृतम् (एतेषां सर्वेषां ग्रन्थानां पठनेनानेके वर्षा अपेक्षित्यन्ते न संशयः, इत्यगणयित्वा) ? सर्वं यदत्रालेखि, तद् भवद्दृष्ट्याद्याऽऽभ्य मदीयप्रवासस्मरणान् सत्यतरं स्वीया-धुनातनत्वाद्भवेदितीच्छा मे । वाचस्पतिना द्वितीयं नीलवर्णं षटीयन्त्रं ध्रियेतेत्यपि च । सर्वं यन्मे रमणीयं मनोरञ्जकं च भवेत्तदन्वेषिणां भवतां सर्वेषां मत्कृते प्रातिक्षणकं पूर्णाधिकार्यत्वं ('disposability') मत्प्रावसस्य कलिष्वं स्मरणमवातिष्ठते, यस्मै कृतज्ञतां मे सदापयति भवती निवेदयिष्यामि । (अद्यतनपत्रस्य समाप्तेः एक कश्चिदुपदेशः श्वेतप्रदरचिकित्सायै लिखितव्यः । रेखा जानाति ।)

- | | | |
|---------------|---------|--|
| १) PULSATILLA | 3° x 40 | } द्यौरपि बिन्दुत्रयं किञ्चिज्जले
रहीतव्यं प्रत्यहमुत्थाय
त्रिन्मासान् |
| २) HYDRASTIS | 3° x 40 | |

'Homoeopathical' चिकित्सास्ति । यदि भारते दुष्प्राप्या भवेत्, तदा ज्वरितु मे कृपया । ततो हिमिमां प्रेषयेयम् । मन्ये भवन्त इदानीं प्रसन्नाः । भवतां हिताकाङ्क्षी भवदीयो मातुलः

Philipp



When Rama's wailing reached her ears Sita was filled with dire dejection. For Sita's safety Lakshman drew a magic circle of protection. Ravan appeared in weird disguise and stole sweet Sita from the hut: Eagle Jettayu challenged him by whom one wing of his was cut.

जब श्री राम की सुनी दुहाई, सुन सीता माता अकुलाई।
हठ कर, जब देवर को देखा, तब लक्ष्मण ने खींची रेखा।
रावण ने छल-नीति दिखाई, पंचवटी से सिया चुराई॥
गिद्धराज ने जब ललकारा, पंख काट भागा हत्यारा॥

भाद्रवदिदशम्यां चन्द्रे, वै० २०३५

प्राणप्रिय गुरुदेव !

श्रावणीकृस्तनदिने ऽत्र रक्षासूत्रं समधिगतम् । भगिन्या मातुश्च भावे
मदीयस्य मनश्चिकित्सागारीयविभागस्य पर्यवेक्षिका (तया पूर्वमेवात्र दृष्टा),
यतो ब्रह्मवादिनी (अत्र फ्रन्स्-देजो ब्रह्मवादिन्यो भगिनीति सम्बोधनेनैव
समाहूयन्ते), तत्सूत्रं दक्षिणमणिबन्धे मे दृढं बद्धवती । इदं भाद्रवदि-
षष्टीं यावद् धरिष्यामि, यथा कारणस्यामेव सतीर्थेन रामकृष्णेन निर्दिष्ट-
मभूत् । तदुपरिलिखितं तद्विरचितं च शोभनाऽऽशीर्विद्वत् समर्पणं बहु
शीघ्रं मे । ततस्तव भगिन्याश्च धन्यवादान् वितरामि मुहुर्मुहुः ।

तत्समानकाले (= श्रावण्यामेव) परिसनगरे मातृद्वारा सेलीन्-सख्या मणि-
बन्धः समानसूत्रेणालङ्कियते स्म ! । ततः (पत्राक्षे ऽपि च) सा सुपसन्ना
त्वत्कृते चाधिकतमं कृतज्ञाभूत्, यथोत्तरपक्षे तया लिखितं नूनं भवेत् ।

‘कपोलकल्पितः’, ‘कटिबद्धं शासनं’ चेति शब्दयोः को ऽर्थः ? । मया
गाण्डीवं नाम संस्कृतसाप्ताहिकं प्रीतिपूर्वमभ्यस्तं भवति । यदि तव निकटे
तस्य जीर्णश्रावः (? old copies) वर्तन्ते, तर्हि तत्प्रक्षेपात् कतिपये मदन्तिकं
प्रहीयन्तां वरम्, कुपया । संस्कृतभ्यसनार्थं साप्ताहिकमेतद्वरिष्ठं दृश्यते ।

कष्टं मयाद्यात्र विस्मणीयम् । भवन्तां सर्वेषां भव्यवार्ताः प्रतीक्षमाणो
हिताकाङ्क्षी च भवदीयः

Philippe

मया मातुः प्रथमं चित्रमेतद्रेषाकृते प्रहीयते, यद्यपि मात्र एव
न शीघ्रत (स्वशोभाचिन्तया स्त्रियो दुष्टप्रसादाः खलु !) । तया
बृंहणार्थं द्वितीयं ग्राहयिष्यति ।

सुप्रेष्ठ गुरुदेव !

(अथ निदिष्टदक्षिणपद्मपद्मजैः सहतिशोभनलेखनपत्रमिदमेवावाप्तम् । भो मित्र !
तवैतावता दानशीलेन मत्कृते लज्जेतराम् नूनम् । अहो त्रियति सुचारु-
पत्ने त्वदधीयस्य देवनागर्यक्षरविन्यासस्य हृदयसंग्रीतिजननप्रभावः ! ।

गततरुणिकासरे मातरि सैलीन्सख्यां चानुजे मे च साक्षिभूलेषु, मया श्रीगणेशः
सरस्वती च पूज्येते स्म । पूजोत्तरं यथासमर्थितं रेखाया मम च सौभ्रात्रं
मया सैलीन्सख्यै निवेद्यते स्म । अतः सापीदानीं कुलबन्धनौ जानाति,
यज्ज्वालैव मनागपि विस्माविता जाभूत्, किं पुनर्यतस्तया पुनर्जन्मसिद्धान्तौ
ऽङ्गीक्रियते ।

अधुनैव मयि त्वत्प्रेषितानां पत्राणां शुद्धोत्तरार्थीयमैकं कृणाने प्रथमपृष्ठीपरि-
चतुर्यो मासैभ्यः प्राक् त्वल्लिखिताः पञ्चमो मदीयदष्टिपथमुपगताः ।
इमाः पठित्वा, अहो महाहृदयकम्प्यो मे ! । तत्स्मन्नीमन्द्येऽशब्दमप्यावि-
ष्करोमि । रेखाया व्याकुलचित्तत्वमिदानीमपहृतं भवति, स्वभ्रातुष्वपत्रप्राप्त्या-
स्याः प्रसन्नताजनीत्याडांसी - यद्यपि तत्र (भ्रातुष्वपत्रे) भवदीयगृहविरहार्तिः
स्थाने स्थाने प्रकाशते स्म ।

(श्वस्तनेऽङ्गि लिखितः शेषः) कष्टम्, मातुर्वृत्तिचित्रमत्र परिसनगरेऽपि न वर्तते ।
यच्चित्रं रेखायै भूयिष्ठेन रोचते, तस्यैव बृंहणं नैवैव्यं खलु, यतस्तदुपरि
सा माता संमुखं गृहीता तिष्ठत्-
कपोलगलवती दृश्यतेति नो मतिः ।
तया तदर्थं परिसनगरेऽप्यश्वच्चित्र-
ग्राहकालये गन्तव्यमेव ।

केषाञ्चिदुद्धारणानां काठिन्यमतिक्रम्य
(मन्ये, एतानि पश्चात् समग्रग्रन्थानु-
शीलनद्वारा स्पष्टीकर्तुं शक्यानि),
त्वद्विरचितप्रास्ताविकग्रन्थानुशीलनेन
मनःसन्तोषो मे नितान्तमजनि ।

प्रत्यावृत्य

बैठे तरु की डाल पर, नटखट नटवरलाल,
उलिया छेला है मगन, डोल रही है डाल,
राधा के मन में बसे, नटवर नन्दकिशोर,-
मन की बातें पढ रहे, नयनों से गोपाल।

Krishna is so playful, jolly and sweet,
Even the green twigs glance at him and greet.
Radha is thrilled, to see him so gay
And he watches her, not knowing what to say.



(अवतन्त्याः समाप्तेः प्राक्, पञ्चाङ्गीयवचनसम्बन्धिप्रश्नद्वयं ते ददामि ।

१) यास्मिन्प्रयोगः स्थायिजययोगश्चेति किमस्ति ? (मया ज्योतिष-
ग्रन्थेषु तदुपनिर्णयं न लभ्यते)

२) मध्याह्नोदयव्यापिनीत्यादिषु शब्देषु व्यापिनीत्युत्तरवदस्यात्र
कोऽर्थः ? ततः (समासेभ्यः) किं विवक्षितमस्ति ? (अपि
°व्यापिनी तिथिरिति शेषोऽस्ति ?

सेलीन् कनिष्ठभ्राता च पूर्वमेव प्रस्थाप्य, (आवाम् (अहं माता च) भवतां
सर्वेषामासौग्रं चेतःप्रसन्नतां च भृशमाकाङ्क्षन्तः । रेखायै माताऽऽजीवति
दुदाति । शिल्पो भक्तश्च ते मङ्गलैषी,

Philippe

श्रेयांसो भारतीयज्योतिःशास्त्रकर्तारो दृग्गणितैक्यं प्रति निर्बन्धेन
याचन्ते । एतद्विषये वाश्चर्याधुनिकविज्ञानेनात्यन्तसूक्ष्मता प्राप्तीति
कृत्वापि पौराणिकविधानां त्याजनमेव भवितव्यम् ? या न्यूनाधि-
काऽऽसन्नतैरेव लभ्यते, सा प्रतिदिनं व्यवहाराय पर्याप्ता खलु
भवति । अथवा परमार्थमागृहीयुरस्यष्टं च दर्शयेयुरिति कल्पनीयम् ।
अपि ननु न्यूनविषयानुभवदृढीकरणं नेति सारम्, वरं हि सर्वाति-
शायान्द्रियातीतसत्त्वस्य विकलमव्याग्रहणम् ।

तथा हि चन्द्रानयने सांप्रदायिको विधिरसमाप्त इव लक्ष्यते ।
मञ्जुलश्रीपतिभास्करचन्द्रोच्चराचार्यनिर्दिष्टबीजसंकलनेनैवाङ्गनां
रूपान्तरं कृत्वापि ? गर्भीयचन्द्रबिम्बस्य सत्यस्थानं निश्चीयते । अथ
चन्द्रस्थानं गगने ऽ यत्नेनाऽऽलोकनीयं दृढीकर्तव्यं च । तेन लम्बना-
वनतिसंस्कारौ समीक्ष्य दृग्गणितलब्धतुलनं सुकरमभवत् । अपि
तस्मात् साभिप्रायं पूर्वाचार्यैर्यथोपदिष्टा (दृग्वेक्षया विकला इत्यर्थः) वि-
धयौ ऽ र्विताः ? किंस्विदेतैरिन्द्रियग्रामाभ्यां मायाव्यदृश्यतः किञ्चिच्च
सत्यतरं विवक्षितमभावि (यथान्योन्यान्विततात्त्वेनास्माकैन्द्रियन्यून-
तया च मण्डलमिहाण्डाकारमाभाति ग्रहगतिरपि च चेतोनुभूत्यवेक्ष्यैव
जायत इति श्रूयते) ? - तदर्थं भारतीयज्योतिषाऽऽसक्तभावो विप्रति-
पन्नश्च यूरपदेशीयच्छात्रः पृच्छति भवन्तम् ।

१ युक्ततमविधिमनास्ता प्रायेण भास्कराचार्यो मग्न इति महावसा-
दाऽऽस्यदं ममाभूत् ।

२ आत्मकीयदृक्प्रामाण्यावेक्षायाम् 'यद् बीजं केनचिदुक्तं तच्चेत्स्वा-
साध्यं तर्हि त्याज्यमुवेक्ष्यम्' इति मुनीश्वरोक्तं विचिन्तनीयम् । 'नृदृष्टवि-
षयत्वम् च कथितम् प्रत्यक्षम् । अतः किं दृग्गणितैक्याऽऽवश्यकतया ? ।



Vishnu was born as Dasharath's son who brought those demons to their knees.
Who, of sage Vishwamitra, were proud and notorious enemies.
Rama, whose touch was magical, a touch that was his very own,
Freed Gautam's wife, Ahilya, from long imprisonment in stone.

मेरा मैं दशरथ-घर आये, कौशल्या-नन्दन कहलाये।
मुनि के सारे कष्ट मिटाये, अत्याचारी मार गिराये।।
पत्थर बनी अहिल्या तारी, मुक्त हो गई गौतम-नारी।
हरी पाप की सब अधिचारी, दमकी पुण्यों की उजियारी।।

अपि काश्यपिदानि
क्षीरचम्पकप्रसूजानि दृश्यन्ते ?

कार्तिकवदि षष्ठ्याम्, रविवारसरे
वै. २०३५

प्रेष्ठ गुरुदेव भाम च !

गतगुरुवासरे तव विजयदशमीतिथिकं पत्रं दृष्ट्वाहुराकूचोण्डुकविषयकैव्यरिव्यानैः
पुष्पेण च सह सम्यगवापि । अहो चेतसो मे भवतां सर्वेषामनिशं स्मरत आर्द्राभावः !।

सेलीन्-सखीद्वारा मदीयस्य काशीगमनस्य पुनर्घटना प्रतीयत इत्यनुभवामि,
तस्याश्चाऽऽश्चर्यपूर्णमनुमिनोमि । तथा तदीयपत्रस्योपरि क्रोडपत्ररूपं लि-
खितमेव, यत् त्वं महागुरुरसि, येन सह कथङ्कारमावाभ्यां भारतवर्षे एव
सेवनीय इति प्रभविष्ये तथा सम्भावितमभूत् । 'तस्य (-तव) स्पष्टीकरणानि
स्फुटानि सरलानि च सदा भवन्ति, व्यवहारविषयमवमनादृत्य' इत्यन्यलि-
खितम् । तस्या अनुलेखपठनेन दृढीक्रियते । पि, यच्छ्रीमत्या भगिन्या
यत्किञ्चिद्भैषज्यं दुरङ्गीकृतं भवति ! । तद्विषये प्रश्न एकोऽनुज्ञायताम् । अपि
सा पुना रोगाक्रान्ताभवत् ? अपि स्वमूर्च्छाणामसमग्रा हानिरभूत् ? स्वीय-
प्रदरस्य वा ? । कृपयाग्रिमपत्रे रेखास्वास्थ्यं विज्ञापय मां विस्तरतः । तथा
च किंविशिष्टं भैषज्यं संसेव्यं भवति ? ।

मया दूरभाषणयन्त्रेण माता विज्ञापिता, तदीया दौहित्रा त्वां पुणमन्तीति ।
वचनमिदं श्रुत्वा प्रहर्षितमा जायते स्म, यन्त्रान्तर्गता च तदीया वाक् क्षणं
चकिताभवत् । तव पुनर्दृष्टिं दुहितुर्दौहित्राणां चाल्मीयानां भव्यपरिचयं च
मत्वा सा प्रसादोत्फुल्लमनसा भवतीत्येतस्य भवदर्थीयवचनस्य संक्रमणे
सा मां नियोजितवती ।

कष्टं संस्कृतेन लेखनं तत्प्रहर्षितमनादृत्याऽऽयासकमपि भवति मे (फ्रन्स्-
भाषातः), ~~अत्र~~ तेन च कालोऽधिकमपेक्ष्यते । अद्य त्ववकाशदिवसेऽपि मया
मदीयाऽऽरोग्यालयविभागाधिकृतानां परिचारकाणां परिचारिकाणां च वाक्-
कमङ्कनं विधातव्यम् । ततो यन्मया श्लेष्माशयविषये कल्प्यते स्म, तदेव
त्वत्परीक्षणं नेतव्यमित्यास्मिन् सेलीन्-सखीं नियोजयामि ।

भवत्पार्श्वे तस्या मज्जलनिवासावसानमात्रांसे । भो रेखे, तत्प्रस्थानवे-
लायां विमानस्थले मा रौद्रीः ! मातृपुरःसरः स भ्राताचिरमागमि-
ष्यति ! । सर्वेषां हितैवी कृतज्ञश्च, Philippe - वांकुर्यात्पीताम्बरः !



॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

भेमी और भेमिका झूलें सचमुच अनुपम सुख सरसाता ।
झूले प्रिया झुलावे प्रियतम तो आनन्द और बढ़ जाता ।
राधा की सुन्दरता उनके अंगों की कोमलता प्यारी ;
देख दुःख खोये उस छवि में लीन झुलाते हैं बनबारी ॥

SWING OF LOVE—When lovers swing together, it is delightful and romantic, but it is rather more romantic if one of them helps the other one in the game. Krishna helps Radha in swinging, her charm and tenderness are rather increased.

मङ्गले कार्तिकशुद्धि सप्तम्याम्,
वै० १०३५

। श्रीगुरुदेव !

तत्प्रत्यागमनविमाने वराकी सेलीन् अभ्यन्तरबाह्यवातावरणीयभारयौर्वैषम्यौद्भवभिद्याता-
त्कर्णशोथेनोभयत आक्रान्ताभूत् । ततः प्रभृति सा कतिपयदिवसाञ् ज्वरिताभूत् ,
अद्यापि च तया कर्णशूलमनुभूयते । किन्तु भौः, अहौ प्रत्यागताया एव तस्या वागु-
त्साहो हृत्प्रीतिश्च श्रद्धोन्मादश्च ! । दूरभाषणयन्त्रेणैव सम्भाषणं नौ भवति स्म ।
कष्टञ्चाऽऽगामिमासे केवलमत्रैव मया तद्वर्णनं लप्स्यते । तयाद्य पूर्व तु तवाभ्यर्च-
नीयगुरुदेवस्य विषये, हृत्स्पृशन्त्याश्च श्रीमत्या रेखाया विषये, तत्प्रेमपात्रीभूतस्य
च बालकत्रयस्य विषये भूयिष्ठं यथाशक्त्या नन्वभाणि ।

एवं पूर्वमेव जानामि, यदुपहारा मां प्रतीक्षन्तेतराम्, येष्वेव मदर्थं तत्क्रीतं ग्रन्थ-
द्वयं वर्तते, चिकित्सां विशेषादैवमोऽधीयानोऽस्मीत्यवबुध्य । तद्यथैतद्विषये
शार्ङ्गधर्याः पूर्वस्मिन् शारीरविषयकपञ्चमाध्यायस्य पहलं प्रकाशनं नाम मे
ऽधुना यावद्रसधातुदौषविद्याकाद्यार्थनजानानस्याभूत् । तत्त्वज्ञानैषिणः शिष्यास्य
द्रव्यगुणविज्ञानेन चिकित्साभ्यासेन च ज्योतिषाध्ययनमावश्यकतया परिष्करणीय-
मित्यनुमिनौमि ।

सदा गाण्डीवपठनेन चेतो मे प्रीयतेतमाम् । चुटकुलाश्च सहासं संस्कृतभाषामध्या-
ययन्ति खलु (एतदपेक्षया चुटकुलाशब्दस्य व्युत्पत्तिः कास्ति ?) । तद्विरचितं
'जीवनाधारकवृत्तीनामेवाऽऽरक्षणं राष्ट्रहिताय' इति शीर्षकं पत्रं बहु मे शोचते स्म,
यद्यपि ममावर्गद्विभाषार्थज्ञानान्तर किञ्चित्काठिन्यं स्थाने स्थानेऽवतिष्ठते ।

अन्यथा

चिंयुनः श्रीगौवालशस्त्रिसंमतोऽनियन्त्रणमस्मि, यतश्चिरकालादयं जनो विस्म-
यत एव, यद् गाण्डीव सन्धिः सर्वत्र न विधीयते । यथा, कुतः 'दास्यैव
स्याद्' इति स्थाने 'दासी एव स्याद्' इति वाक्याङ्गं तत्र लिख्यते ? । ये वैदेशिका
(अमरभाषां मूढदधीयते, तेषां सर्वेषामेव सन्धिनियमपरिचयः सर्वप्रथमं कर्तव्य-
मस्ति । ननु भारतीयैरेव सन्धिविधानदृष्टान्तोऽस्मभ्यं दातव्यः ? त्वयाप्या
ऽऽत्मीयपत्रेषु सन्धिप्रयोगः सर्वत्र क्रियते । कैङ्किदन्तैर्विद्वद्भिः कुतो न ? ।

पश्य, इदानीमेव मया मातापुत्रयोरगमनस्य प्रस्थानस्य च सूक्ष्मास्तिथ्या-
दयो विज्ञायन्ते !

परिसनगरतो मङ्गलवासरे ३०. १. ७९ ख्रीस्ताब्दीयदिनाङ्के

७.२० वेलायामपराह्णे (भारतीये काले)

‘Ait. India’ नामक.

समाजविमानौड्यनम्

हस्तिनापुरप्रासिद्धिवासरं ३१. १. ७९ (= वसन्तपञ्चमीहस्तनदिने)

५.२० वादनवेलायां पूर्वार्धे

हस्तिनापुरत उड्यनम् ३१. १. ७९, ९.२५ — — —

काश्यागमनम् — — — ०.५५ — — — अपराह्णे

प्रस्थानदिनाङ्कः

३. ३. ७९, २.५ - २.५० वा वादने (पराह्णे
(काशीतः)

एवं सति महाशिवरात्रिरपि प्रवासाभ्यन्तरे पतिष्यति । इति गताब्दीयप्रवासाद्वेदः ।
यदि सा माता सरस्वतीमहोत्सवे वायुयानेन किञ्चित्कालात् भवेत्, तदा स्वीय-
दौहित्रकृतज्ञमर्दनेन तस्याः सुस्थितिः शीघ्रं पुनर्भवेदिति विनिश्चयो मे ।

अत्रायं समाप्तुकामः (मयैवंविधबहुव्रीहिरपि प्रयुज्यत इत्यवैक्षस्व) सौलीन्-सम्भा-
वनायै भवदीयायै सर्वानपि कृतज्ञतां भृशं प्रकाशयामि । भवदीयां हितैषी मातुलः

Philippe

docteur philippe vouin

secteur psychiatrie-adultes lozère-est

48120 saint alban sur limagnole

प्रेष गुरुदेव !

त्वदीयतमो मासशुक्लप्रतिपत्तारिकाङ्क्षितपुत्रप्राप्त्यनन्तरमहमुपाकर्मादिबन्ध एव परुत-
हायनवत् त्वद्विरचितश्लोकरक्षासूत्राभ्यामलङ्कृतं पत्रं लब्धवान् । कियान्नं द्विगुणः
प्रसादस्तदा मे । भूदित्यनुमिनु भोः ! । दिष्टात्रस्थया मयैवैवमोपि परारित-
हायनवद्रक्षासूत्रं भाग्यवतः प्रियहरेर्बभूवैतन्मणिबन्धे सम्बद्धते स्म । अन्यत्
वटिन्मशरत एकचत्वारिंशदशं यावदभिविधौ गाण्डीवनत्र समधिगच्छति स्म , यत्र
(एकोनचत्वारिंश एव) ' प्रागैतिहासिके काले संस्कृतं विश्वभाषा ' इति जीर्णं लेख्यकाण्डं
पठनीयमभवत् (तव चित्रेण भूषितं च) ।

कलं मयाषाठशुक्लाष्टम्यां तृप् तात्कालिकमिप्राये प्रयुक्तमभूत् (यथा ' प्रवक्ष्यामि,
दृक्ष्यामि ' इत्यादौ वचने), ततो मत्प्रेषितः प्रथमवर्णचित्रकूर्चस्तदीयपत्रपुटकभेद-
द्वारा पतितो विनष्टश्च भवेदित्यत्र न कश्चित्संशयः (वास्तव्यवतिना पत्रपुटाङ्गविक्रये
मुष्टु विलौकितमनुमतं चाभूत्) । भवत्पार्श्वे चिरकालीनप्रतीक्षाहेतोर्विनाशमिममनु-
ब्रूयामि खलु , किन्तु मत्पार्श्वे विषादो वस्तुतो नाभूत् , यतस्तत्समाकर्ण्यैव
वर्णचित्राणां द्वितीयं प्रकाशनमाज्ञापितवान् , अथैव फलं मयात्रत्ये स्थूलतर-
दृष्टीकृतपुटके सन्निविष्टं भवदन्तिकं च प्रेषितं भवति ।

(अयि भो मित्र ! यथा यथा जरां यामि , तथा तथा श्रीमद्भगवन्मभक्तियुक्तो
भवामि । मुहुदत्तेन सह कदाचिदपि मनसि भाषणमिच्छामि । तस्य तत्सेव-
नस्य चोपरि त्वया प्रत्येकभविष्यत्पत्रे किञ्चिदुपदिष्टं भवेदिति गुह्यमनोरथो मे ।
तमेवाङ्गूय ' पण्डितानामारानः ' इत्याख्यस्य प्रान्ते-संस्कृतकौशास्य रचनामा-
रब्धवान् । तथा तु ममैकाकिनो भगीरथप्रयत्ना उपेक्षित्यन्ते बालम् । बहुका-
लोऽप्यपेक्षित्यन्ते नूनम् (अत्रिकृपालुसर्वशक्तिमदिनायकस्य चापि साहाय्यं
विघ्ननिवारणाय !), किंपुनर्यतो ज्योतिषद्वयगुणाद्यध्ययनस्य तदनुवर्जि-
त्यागो मत्पार्श्वे मा भविष्यति , ततः प्रतिदिनं मया कतिपयशब्दाः केवलं
कौटोऽस्मिन्नुल्लेखित्यन्ते हि ।

अम्हाप्यत्र लेखने काञ्चिच्छब्दान् संयोजुकामासि । तस्यै लेखनीदानात्पूर्वं
त्वां श्रीमतीं च रेखां भागिनेयाञ्च शुभाशीराशिभ्यो मङ्गलेभ्यश्च प्रणामेभ्यश्च

कृतज्ञतां प्रकाशयति पीताम्बरधृज्जनार्दनं च भवदर्थमिच्छयिते
त्वदीयो हितकामो स्नेहलक्ष्म

क्रोडपत्रं

पुनः

'... इति निश्चयम्' इति वचनस्य कोऽर्थः ?

(नगर्या नामलेखनस्याभ्यासो मेऽपि

नास्ति !!)

Dear Gurudev -

I wrote you in Spain with my mother -

Now I am in Saint-Alban in Philipp's
house for a fortnight.

Naturally we talk often of you.

I also have much thanked Shri
Ganesha for Dominique. Now he is
again on his boat.

I hope you are all well-being, and
send to you, to Rekha and the
children also my affectionate thought.

Very Yours
Michette

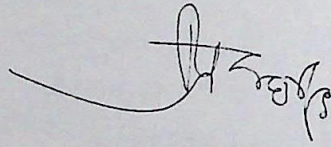
प्रेष्ठ गुरुशार्दूल !

तं पठित्वा, त्वदीयः प्रस्थिताया वक्राया अनुस्मरणस्थलोको
हृदयमर्म मे प्रसभमस्पर्शति । परन्तु मया 'लीलां संवृत्ये'
ति तदन्तर्गतं वाक्यं सुष्ठु न गृहीतं धातुर्थसंज्ञायात् ।
अपि त्वया संवृ उत संवृत् इति धातुरेवं प्रयुज्यते स्म ?
कृपया केनचिद्वस्त्रेण व्याख्यानेन तदर्थः प्रकाशनीक्रियताम् ।
किं वा त्वयार्थद्वययुक्ताव्ययशब्दस्य प्रयोगो बुद्धिपूर्वकं कृतम् ?
श्रीमत्याः पञ्चत्वकालादेवायं जनः प्रतिकाररूपेण तान-
स्पतिकविषयान् प्रति महोत्साहेनोत्थापितो भवति स्म ।
संस्कृतस्याध्ययनक्षेत्रे मे विविधविषयसन्धारयन्त
आनुक्रमिकास्तरङ्गः सहस्रैव दर्शनीया भवन्तीति
त्वया पूर्वमेव निरूपितं भवेत् । समुद्रेऽस्मिन् किञ्चि-
ल्लोपुं न शक्यते । यथा तूष्णीम्भूयानेकमासानन्तरं
ज्योतिःशास्त्राध्ययनं पुनः प्रकाशनीयं भवति, शब्दकोष-
रचना वा, तानस्पतिकनामविवरणवृत्तिकापि वा ।
एवं सान्तरप्रकारेण ममैकैकविषयगमो दृढो भविष्यति,
यदि तु त्वत्पात्रे तत्फलदर्शनार्थं त्वरा नास्ति ।
अन्यच्च, नन्वेवंप्रकारेण कारणस्यामेव भवदालये
त्वयाऽध्यापनं क्रियते, यत्रैकस्मिन्दिवसे कदाचि-
द्व्याकरणस्योपरि संभाष्यते, कदाचिदुद्दिज्जद्रव्य-
गुणानामुपरि (भोजनार्थं च तत्साधनमविस्मृत्य !),
कदाचिदपि धर्मविषयानामुपरीत्यादि ? ।
इदानीमेव - भो मित्र ! - अपि नाम त्वयका
सह भारतीयेषु मार्गेष्वहं तानस्पतिकतरङ्गेण
चालितस्त्वां च सेवमानः, वृक्षाणां लतानां
चाभिज्ञानमभिधानं च कुर्वन्, भ्रमेयम् ! ।
तत्कालमस्मिन्सम्भाविति सति, मत्पात्रे कस्यचि-
द्वानस्पतिकनामग्रन्थस्याऽऽलोचनात्मिका रचनापि
सुष्ठु प्रकान्ता, विविधग्रन्थानां समालोडनतः (येवा-
मेव त्वया विगतमाद्यमासे प्रदत्तं 'द्रव्यगुणविज्ञानम्',
उग्रैसरं नूनं वर्तते) । एतद्विषये ये मदाज्या कपिलवर्ण
नूतनचर्मयच्चिक्कणशोभनबन्धनालङ्कितेन श्रीमदमरकोषेण

पर्यायशब्दा निर्दिष्टा भवन्ति, ते ममाधिकतममुपयोज्या अपि भवन्ति ।
 अपि यो ग्रन्थस्वदीयेन कुशीदकेन प्रातिवेशिकेन रात्रिमेकां समर्प्यते
 स्म, यस्मिन् ग्रन्थ आवाभ्यां परुते (ईसवीय) वर्षे संस्कृतविश्वविद्या-
 लयस्याऽऽयुर्वेदिकविभागे 'क्षीरचम्पकः' इति श्रावदनिर्देशः प्राप्यते स्म,
 तावेवेदानीमपि प्रकाशितौ भवतौ न वेति न जाने । स्वीकारे सति,
 तयोः (अन्यस्य सदृशस्य नूतनग्रन्थस्य वा) प्राप्तिरतिमनोरोचका मे भवेत्,
 यतः सर्वेषां परस्परपूरकत्वं वर्तते, तद्ग्रन्थकृताश्च कश्चिन्मतभेदो कदा-
 चिद्विराजते, यथा ज्योतिष्मत्याः प्रियङ्गुश्च मुख्यार्थविवरणविषये ।

अनुसन्धानेच्छेयं वनस्पतीन् प्रति महास्नेहादुद्दिन्ना भवति, तद्द्रव्याणां
 च मनोरञ्जनत्वात् । वसुधातले ते ज्योतीर्ब्रवीति प्रतिभान्ति । ज्योतिर्वत्
 तेऽपि बहुप्रभावान्विताः प्रतीयन्ते । यथा मदीयविवाहकाले फ्रन्सूदेश-
 दक्षिणभागे रथभ्रमणावसरे मया दुर्घटनाभयेऽपि रथः सहसा स्थापि-
 तोऽभूत्, मार्गप्रान्ते वनयमानी दृष्ट्वा । पञ्चादहं तस्या दुर्गन्धि-
 लोमशायत्राणि मञ्जूषायां नै सावधानं निक्षिप्तवान् । पत्न्यास्तदानीन्तनं
 विस्मयमनुमिनोषि, मन्ये ! ।

वक्रापञ्चत्वनिवेदनैः — किन्तु मयान्यथा कथं कर्तव्यमभूत् ? —
 विषण्णीकृतानां भगिन्या भगिनेयानां च सुहृदां च विनोदं कथं यं
 जनयिष्यतीत्याहंसे । समापनसमये च मुखानि सर्वेषामपि बुभुदेवता
 वितरन्तु । भवत्स्नेही भ्राता - मातुलः - शिष्यः - स्यात् ।



५-११-७५ को उत्तरित

docteur philippe vouin

secteur psychiatrie-adultes lozère-est

48120 saint alban sur limagnole

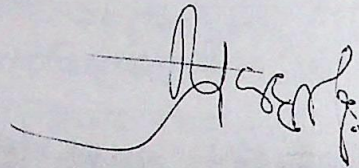
प्रेष्ठ गुरुदेव !

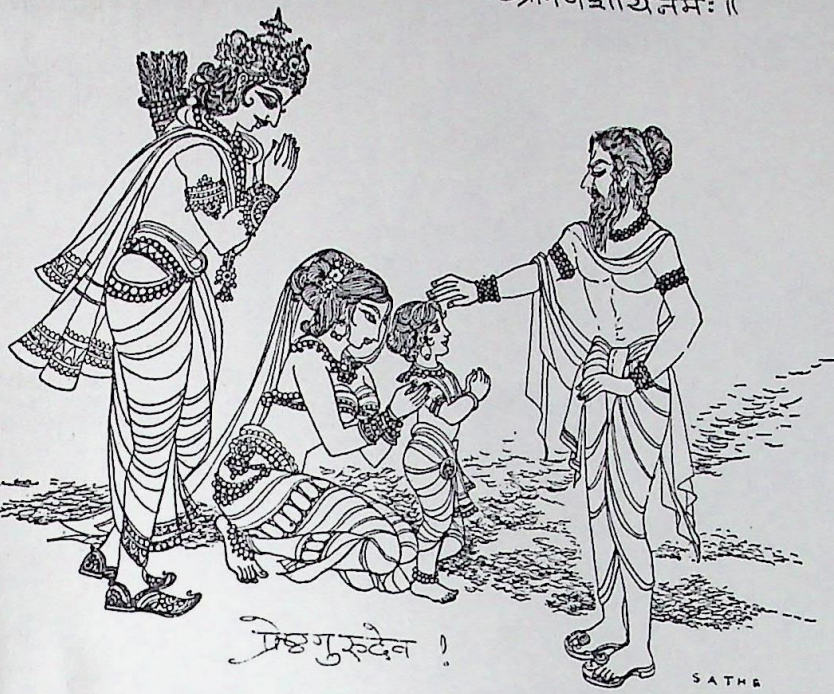
लिमूनगरतः (तत्र संगीतचिकित्सा [musicotherapy] - संगीतेन
 शब्दप्रयोगेन च मनोरोगिणां चिकित्सेति भावः - सम्भाषापरि-
 षद् एकस्या विषयो ऽभूत् , यस्मिन्नेव मया जन्तवासिरूपेण
 भागो गृह्यते स्म) प्रत्यावृत्तेन मया प्रोपश्रुयते स्म, यत् तव श्रीम-
 त्याश्च कथ्रीण्-ओब्रियोनाम्या वाराणस्यामेव मेलनं पुनस्तथा
 संवृत्तम् , यथा मत्साक्षिकं १९७५ तमे ख्रीष्टाब्दे पूर्वमेवाऽभूत्
 (प्रथमसाक्षात्कारे नौ) । तया सह दर्शनं कतिचिद्द्वोरात्राणि
 मम भविष्यति , यतः सप्ताहान्ते तदीयस्य देवरस्य गृहे ऽहमागमि-
 ब्यामि, यत्रैव सा ह्रस्वं संक्रमणं करिष्यति । एवं सति कथ्रीण्मुखतो
 मेलनं वां मया विस्तरेणाऽऽकर्णयितुं आश्चर्यते नूनम् , यदेव
 प्रमोदास्पदं मे भविष्यति ।

अयं देवरः पिनाकीवादको ऽस्ति (pianolist) । तद्विषये पूर्वमेव
 त्वदर्शं विगतभाद्रपददशान्ते लिखितमभूत् । टाबुभौ नादलुब्धौ
 कदा कदा कक्षावादनं (chamber-music) सहैव वादयावः ।
 कष्टं स इतो दूरवर्तिनि नगरे निवसति, ततो मेलनं नौ विरल-
 मेव भवति । तद्गृहे सप्ताहं यावत् स्थास्यामि । मदीयप्रवास-
 दृशान्तराले समयो मे दीर्घलेखविरचनार्थमपर्याप्तं भवति ।
 तत् क्षम्यतां कृपया । मत्पक्षतो विस्मरणविह्वलमौदासीन्यचिह्नं
 वाऽत्र मा नाम पश्य ! । अन्यत् , सार्धसंवत्सरात्प्रभृति
 पण्डितारामकौशारचनया युष्कलः कालो ऽवेक्ष्यते मत्पाद्वे ,
 अन्येषाम् अवैयवसायिकानां व्यापाराणां हान्यै । रचनेयं
 सुखकारि कार्यं शब्दतो नास्ति, यतस्तत्साफल्यं प्रत्यक्षं न

प्रकाशते, उभैः उभैश्च केवलं निर्मीयते । किन्तु, भो मित्र !
 मत्पात्रे कश्चिदनुतापो न वर्तते, इति त्वं जानासि वै, अस्मिन्
 विषये संशयोलेशोऽपि ममाऽपराधुयात् । परन्तु, मया
 तत्समापनार्थमनेके द्वायना अप्यपेक्षितान्ते खलु, यथा त्वं
 तत्स्थूललेशग्रं दृष्ट्वा, प्रिमकाद्रीगमनावसरे मे प्रत्यक्षीकरि -
 ल्यसि ।

सर्वेषामपि हिताकाङ्क्षी त्वदीयः शिष्यः





The sage Marichi blessed the two: "A heavenly future waits for you, Your life shall end, a lady take, beneath a sky forever blue, Young Bharat's name shall bring high fame to Bharat, crowning her a queen". Possessing streams that bear the dreams of fruited trees and harvest green", Great Bharat born to Dushyant & Shakuntala.

अपि मरीचि दे रहे अमय, सौभाग्य, स्नेह, मंगल-आशा,
मिला दिया जिस भाति, करेगे पूरी प्रभु हर अमिलाया,
और मरत से यही राज्य, होगा भारत सुजला-सुफला-
नृप दुष्यन्त पिता है जिसके, मां है जिसकी शकुन्तला।

सैण्ट-अल्बर्ट

वर्षस्योपान्तिमदिवसे, वै० २०३५
भौमवासरे

प्रेमगुरुदेव !

SATHA

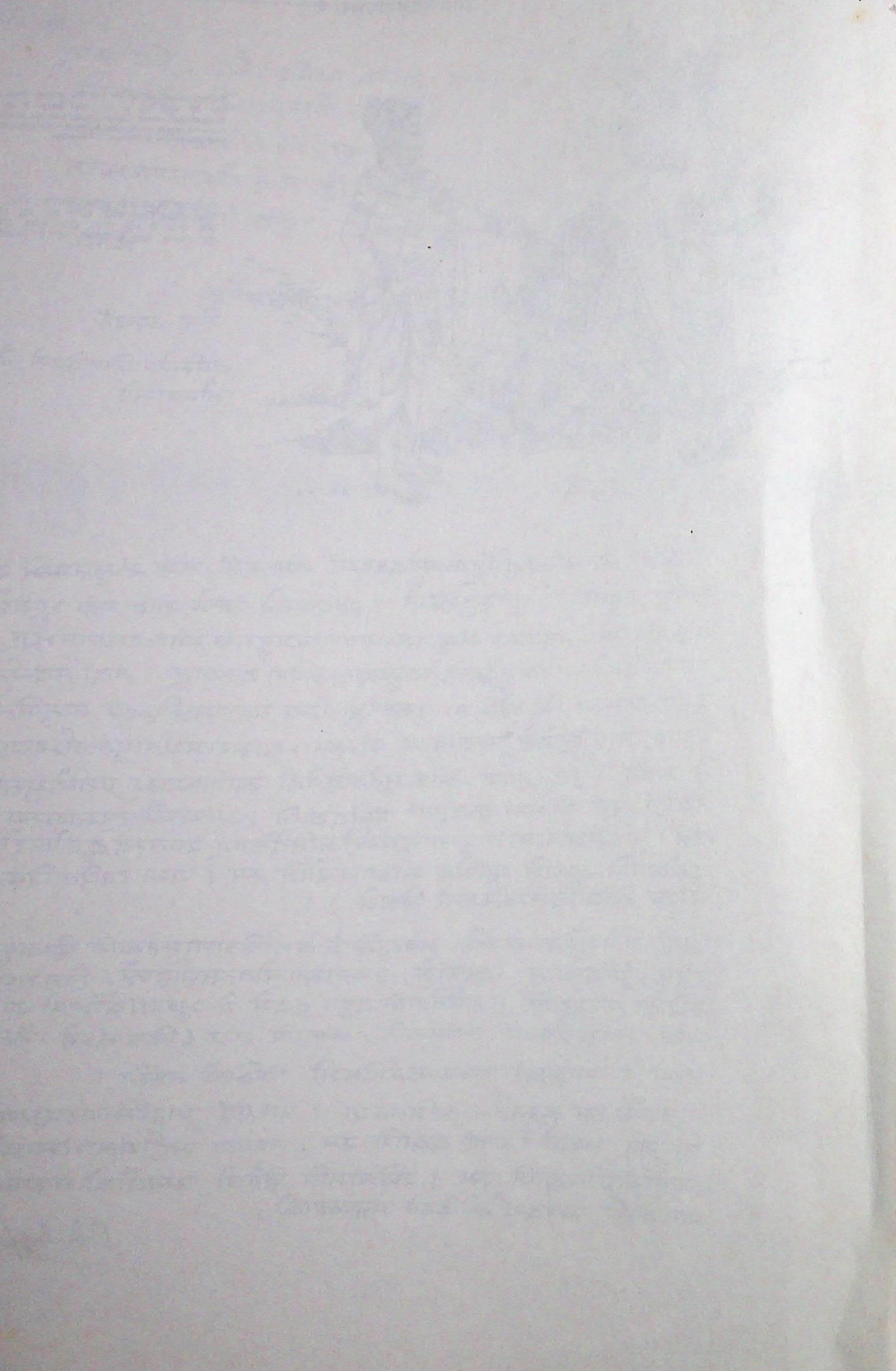
दिष्ट्या, तात्कालिकबौद्धिकतमोदशायां समासायां मया संस्कृतमयीं रचनां
कुर्वता महाप्रीतिः पुनरनुभूयते । एतदवसरे यन्मे साहायकं भूयिष्येन
विदधाति स्म, तदेवास्य संस्कृतसम्भाषणाख्यपुस्तकस्याध्ययनमभूत्, यत्
प्रस्थानदिवसे श्रीवासुदेवद्विवेदग्रन्थरूपेण दत्तवान् । तदा तदर्चनीय-
हस्ताभ्यामस्य चित्तलोभिनः पुस्तककूर्चस्य ग्रहणमङ्गीकृत्य नानुमिनोमि स्म,
यावत् स फ्राँस्-देशे प्रत्यावृत्य संस्कृतभ्याससमर्थतापुनर्लाभायानुकूलो
मे भवेत् । इदं ज्ञात्वा श्रीवासुदेवद्विवेदी स्वशिष्याश्च प्रसीदयुस्तमां मन्ये ।
तेवात्र नूनं नितान्तं कृतज्ञतां निवेदयामि । अन्यच्चैतत्पुस्तकस्य पठने -
नाहं भारतीयानामाचाराणामुपयुक्तिकनिर्देशान् सानन्दं दृढीकरोमि,
यानेवान्तिमप्रवासै पूर्वमेव साक्षात्करोमि स्म (यथा पारिवारिक-मैत्र-
गौरव-शैल्यादिसम्बन्धानां विषये) ।

(अहं गतासुरेज्यवासरे भवदैनिकं वर्णचित्राणामुत्तमानि द्विधाकृत्य (तद्भा-
रहेतु) प्रेषितवान् । आशंसि, भवन्तस्तान्येतत्सप्ताहान्ते (ग्रिमसप्ताहभ्य-
न्तरे वा) लप्स्यन्ते । अत्रैवैतानि दृष्ट्वा हृदये मे भृशान्निर्भ्रमो जायते स्म ।
यथा भवद्भिर्दृष्टव्यं भविष्यति, वक्रापि तत्र (चित्रसंग्रहे) मेलयते ! ।

अद्यापि मातुष्कृते शाल्यकर्मदिवसो निश्चितो नास्ति ।

पत्रस्यैतस्य ह्रस्वतैव क्षमितव्या । यथाहं प्रारम्भिककष्टसङ्गीकरणेन
मां प्रति भवतां चिन्तां ददामि स्म, तथाच मदीयलाभस्यांशं भवतो
ग्राहयितुमिच्छामि स्म । सर्वेषामपि हितैषी भवदीयो नाक्षत्रनूतनहा-
यनावसरे भवदर्थं कोटिशो मङ्गलवादी,

Philippe



① प्रारयातोल सद्य हॉन्यांगुल उद्येली यक्षा - तुन्दर्त सलउजोत सश सद्य
 ऐस्तैन्दारे सल इश इतैल जार्द उरानांक पोरॉन्चा । सलमैन्त हात, हॉद्य
 ओ रैमैत - तॉन्यान, संप सीता सैन्त वीजैनेल लोम्बतोल हूश रामो पीरी
 तैतैयेन व्युनतैतेशीत लैतलतचै ।

② सद्य इशतैन - ऑर्त्यु हँद्यैत ओरिज ससॉक,
 हिमालायात, ओ हँद्यैक ओश किराययात ।
 केत ओसियान कजत, कैलैत सश न्यूगॉत कजत
 तीरान्यलिक सगनैक फेयैदेल्ली औरमा ।

③ सैकफ्यु विरण लैहँलैत जुहॉ तॉगौश - अरम इल्लॉनु देलवी सैलबैन
 फ्युलैमिलैसॉनु कुसॉ महजीजैगेश तुगौश शुशौगो शुरुयबैन
 हॉरी विगॉद ओ द्यनअरु दौलु किंकैलैतबैन,
 शीरयन ओज सलहॉद्योंतात, इमै तान्सोल ओ वॉदअरअमु लान्यकॉशैरबैन

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Hungarian Verse Rendering of Sanskrit Poems

Satya Vrat Shastri

have
A beautiful country in the heart of Europe, Hungary has a long and glorious tradition of Indological studies. Quite a few of its scholars have enriched their literature with brilliant studies of old texts in Sanskrit as well as texts in other Indian languages. They also *enriched* their literature with excellent translations of some of the masterpieces of Sanskrit and other Indian languages. Translations in Hungarian are now available of such works as the Vikramorvasiya, the Malavikāgnimitra, Abhijnanāśakuntala, the Ritusamhara, the Meghaduta, the Raghuvamsha, the Kumārasambhava, the Dasakumaracarita, the Vetālapānca-vimsatika, the Pancatantra, the Hitopadesa, the Gitagondia, the selections from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Kathasaritsagara and so on. One of the peculiarities of these translations is that verse is rendered in them in verse and prose in prose. Not only that. Even in translation original Sanskrit metre is preserved. Sanskrit works have been translated in many languages of the world but, in no case along the above lines. They in translation have either free verse or some modern metres like ode, sonnet and so on. Hungary *here* has accomplished something unique. *which regard*
Coram The Mandakranta of the Meghaduta of Kalidasa continues to figure even in Hungarian. So also continues to figure in it typical Sanskrit rhythms like the Laya of the Astapadis of the Gitagovinda. It is a treat to go through Hungarian stanzas in Upajati, Vamsastha, Vasantatilaka Malini, Sardulavikridita and ~~so on~~ *other metres*.

Contd...

It is not only the original metre that is preserved in Hungarian translation, the original idea too is rather faithfully carried in them. There are departures from it here and there but they are not wide enough to make the two, the original and the translation, look far apart from each other. These could well be a part of any normal translation particularly in the backdrop of the different geopolitical and social backgrounds of Hungary and India.

A word is due here in explanation for the super excellence achieved by Hungary in translation which owes itself to a lengthy procedure followed by it. The procedure is as follows: First a work is entrusted to an individual translator for translation. He prepares the draft which in the second stage is placed before a board of experts that takes it up for a minute word to word examination.

In the final stage it is looked into by a well-known authority in a particular literary form, a poet, a playwright, an essayist, a critic etc. who examines it purely from the point of the particular literary form. He may not know the language. He will ~~only~~ examine it from the point of view of the requirements of the literary form. *mg.*

Enough upto now has been said about the quality of the translation. Let us not go on with this longer. The proof of the pudding lies in eating. Let us reproduce a few specimens of Hungarian translations, together with their Sanskrit originals, and let the learned friends ~~present here~~ judge for themselves as to how beautiful they have turned out to be.

A religious community is the basis of human society. It is a group of people who are united by a common faith and a common law. The history of the Hindu religion is the history of the growth and development of this community. It is a story of the struggle for the preservation of the faith and the law, and of the triumph of the faith and the law over all other forces. The history of the Hindu religion is the history of the growth and development of the Hindu community. It is a story of the struggle for the preservation of the faith and the law, and of the triumph of the faith and the law over all other forces. The history of the Hindu religion is the history of the growth and development of the Hindu community. It is a story of the struggle for the preservation of the faith and the law, and of the triumph of the faith and the law over all other forces.

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Meghadūta (Verse 1)

kascit k̄antāvirahagurunā svādhikārāt pramattah
sāpenāstangamitamahimā varsabhogyena bhartuh /
Yaksas cakre janakatanayāśnānapunyodakesu
snigdhacchāyātarusu vasatim ramagiryāsrameṣu //

Hungarian translation

Párjától egy hanyagul ügyelo jaksa-tundért eluzott
és egy esztendore el is ítelt zord urának parancsa
Elment hát, hogy a remete-tanyán, szép Szitá szent vizénél
lombtól hus Rámagiri tetején buntetését letöltse.

English translation

A certain Yaksha having failed in his duty, and his master's
curse, which was to be borne for a year and which appeared
oppressive on account of the separation it entailed from
his wife, having put an end to his powers, he made his home
in the hermit-dwellings of Rāmagiri, where the shady trees
were lovely and the water holy, because the daughter of
Janaka, Sītā, had bathed there.

Kumārasambhava (Canto I, Verse 1)

asty uttarasyāṁ diśi devatatma
Himālayo nāma negādhirājah //
purvāparau toyanidhi vagahya
sthitah prthivyā iva mānadandah //

Hungarian translation

Egy isten-arcú hegyet oriz Észak,
Himálaját, a hegyek os királyát.
Két óceán kozt, Kelet és Nyugat kozt
toronylik égnek fejedelmi orma.

docteur philippe vouin

secteur psychiatrie-adultes lozère-est
48120 saint alban sur limagnole

॥ शैलानेशाय नमः ॥

कार्तिकवदिदश्याम् ,
रविवसरे , वै० १०३७

प्रेष्ठ गुरुदेव !

पिप्पलपत्रोपश्लिखितं सुरुचिरं श्रीगणेशचित्रं कार्तिकवदितृतीयायां
समधिगतम् , यद्विषये - वरिष्ठ मित्र ! - हृदयस्था मे कृतकृत्य प्रकटितव्या
भवति मुहुर्मुहुः । सदा पत्राणि ते क्रियावन्ति बलमत्रप्रयोज्यानीव
मनसि फलसाधयन्ति , तेषां सहस्रपद्यापनात्मिका शक्तिर्नानाविधेषु
विषयेषु (पारिवारिकेष्वप्यात्मिकेषु च प्राधान्यतः) सर्वदा विराजते ।
(अनुज्ञोयामि केवलम् , यत्तया शब्दीमन्दिराग्रमूलतालीतन्त्रीवाद्यौपरि
विशेषतः किञ्चिदाशीर्वादात्मकं नेदानीमपि लिखितमभूत् - इति सरलो -
क्तिरियं क्षम्यताम् (अपि भवद्विस्तस्य मत्प्रेषितं वर्णचित्रं कदाचिन्
समधिगम्यते स्म ?) । एवंवादिनो मनो बालिष्ठ्यं नास्ति । विचार्य-
तां कृपया , वाद्यमिदमिह संवादकभूतो ममास्ति , ततस्तस्योपस्थिति-
र्महत्त्वपूर्णं लक्ष्यते । अन्यत्तत् सरस्वतीभवनरूपेण विभासते ।

यतस्त्वनिर्दिष्टानुसारेण फ्राँस्देसीयमध्ययनं भारते स्वीक्रियते ,
ततः श्रीमहाचस्पतेः फ्राँस्देसीयविद्यालयप्रवेशानसम्भवं प्रति प्रक्षयामि ।
अस्मिन्नेव ग्रामे विद्यालय एकस्तिष्ठति , यो ब्रह्मवादिनीभिः सेर्-मरि-
लूईस्-सुहृद्भिः संचाल्यते । किन्तु , मन्ये , पूर्वं फ्राँस्भाषाज्ञानमत्या-
वश्यकं भवति , मा तत्रत्यमध्ययनं फलविवर्जितं परीक्षाप्रवेशश्च प्रति-
षिद्धो भविष्यतः । औपम्येन , ये वैदेशिकाः छात्राः फ्राँस्देसीयविश्व-
विद्यालयेष्वधीविषयो भवन्ति , तेषामेव फ्राँस्भाषाविषये काचित्प्रावेशिकी
पूर्वपरीक्षानिवायं साम्प्रतं प्रचाल्यते । इयं दिष्ट्या वाचस्पत्यर्थजिज्ञेसा-
र्त्ता नास्ति । अपि तु तेनाध्ययनप्रमाणपत्रं प्राप्तुं शक्येत , यदि स्वीयं
फ्राँस्भाषाज्ञानमपर्याप्तमभिज्ञायेत ? । अन्यत् , स तदा प्रौढभूतो यवी-
योभिः कुमारैः सह ऽधीत्य कदाचित् कष्टमनुभवेद् ग्लानिं विहाय । प्रमाणं
त्वम् । यदीच्छसि , तर्हि फ्राँस्भाषामूलानि वाचस्पतिमध्यापयितुं पूर्व-

Meghadūta (Verse 1)

kascit k̄antāvirahagurunā svādhikārāt pramattah
sāpenāstangamitamahimā varsabhogyena bhartuh /
Yaksas cakre janakatanayāsnānapunyodakesu
snigdhacchāyātarusu vasatim ramagiryāsramesu //

Hungarian translation

Párjától egy hanyagul ugyelo jaksa-tundért eluzott
és egy esztendore el is ítelt zord urának parancsa
Elment hát, hogy a remete-tanyán, szép Szitá szent vizénél
lombtól hus Rāmagiri tetején buntetését letöltse.

English translation

A certain Yaksa having failed in his duty, and his master's
curse, which was to be borne for a year and which appeared
oppressive on account of the separation it entailed from
his wife, having put an end to his powers, he made his home
in the hermit-dwellings of Rāmagiri, where the shady trees
were lovely and the water holy, because the daughter of
Janaka, Sītā, had bathed there.

Kumārasambhava (Canto I, Verse 1)

asty uttarasyām diśi devatatma
Himālayo nāma negādhirājah //
purvāparau toyanidhi vagahya
sthitah prthivyā iva mānadandah //

Hungarian translation

Egy isten-arcú hegyet oriz Észak,
Himálaját, a hegyek os királyát.
Két óceán kozt, Kelet és Nyugat kozt
toronylik égnek fejedelmi orma.

English translation

There is in the northern direction a divine king of mountains of the name of Himālaya which wading through the eastern and the western oceans stands like the measuring rod of the earth.

Gitagovinda

Astapaḍī 3 (Stanza 1)

lalitālavangelatāparisīlanakomalamalayasamīre
madhukaranikarakarāmbitakokilakūjitakunjakutīre /
viharati Hariḥ iha sara sa vasante nrtyati
yuvatījanena saṁam sakhi virahījanasya durante //

Hungarian translation

Szekfuvirág-lehelet-zuhatagos-oromillatu délovi szélben
fulemileszavu kusza méhzinegésu lugas susogó surujében
Hari vigad a gyonyoru dalu kikeletben
sírjon az elhagyatott, ime táncol a vadorozu lánykaseregben.

English translation

In the southern wind which has the fragrance of joy and which streams like the breath of a sweet-scented flower in the entangled thicket of a grove which is full of nightingale song and humming of bees.

Hari rejoices in the beautifully singing spring time.

The abandoned one should weep

He dances in the wildly rejoicing crowd of girls.

Astapadi 4 (Stanza 3)

pinapayodharabhārabhareṇa Harim parirabhaya sarāgm /
 gopavadhūr anugāyati kacid udancitapancamarāgam //
 Harir iha mugdhavadhūnikare vilāsini vilasati kelipare /

Hungarian translation

Ezt oleli: mint buja rengedezo teli furt borul a kebele rája,
 mámorosan tovaleng vele, zengi a pancsama-utemet utána;
 Hari maga vezeti a tánc-dobogást,
 a lányokat, a tavaszi játszadozást.

English translation

This one embraces him, her breast drops on him
 like a voluptuous trembling full grape bunch
 He ecstatically glides away with him resounding
 the Pancama rhythm
 Hari himself leads the dance throbbing,
 the girls and the spring time play.

Astapadi 11 (Stanza 3)

patati patatre vicalati patre sankitabhavadupayānam /
 racayati sayanam sacakitanayanam pasyati tava panthānam //
 dhīrasamire yamunātīre vasati vane vanamāli /

Hungarian translation

Ha madár rebben, ha levél lebben: azt hiszi, közeleg a lépted
 Gyujt avar-ágyat, nézi a tájat: várhat-e végre ma téged?
 Hus bereg alján, Jamuná partján, koszorúsan egyre terád vár.

English translation

When a girl suddenly flies up,
 When the leaves flutter, he thinks her steps are nearing
 She collects a leaf-bed, watches the countryside,
 may she expect you today at least?
 Under cool bushes, on the bank of the Yamunā
 adorned with garland he always waits for you.

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Aṣṭapadī 12 (Stanza 5)

tvaritam upaiti na katham abhisāram /
Harir iti vadati sakhīm anuvāram //
nātha Hare sīdati Rādhā vasagrhe /

Hungarian translation

A kegyesem eljön-e? Hari, Hari, hol vagy?
-kérdézi egyre s a búban elolvad.
Ó, Hari úr, Rādhā ott a lugasba simul.

English translation

Whether my beloved comes or not?
Hari, Hari, where are you?
She asks continuously and melts in sorrow
Ah Lord Hari!
Rādhā is hiding there in the garden.

Astapadi 4

pīnapay^ṣḍharabhārabhareṇa Harinīⁿ parirabhaya sarāgani^m /
gopavadhūr anugāyati kācid udañcitapañcamarāgam //
Harir iha mugdhavadhūnikare vilāsini vilāsati kelipare /

Hungarian translation

Ezt öleli: mint buja rengedező teli fűrt borul a kebele rája,
mámorosan tovaleng vele, zengi a pancsama-ütemet utána;

Hari maga vezeti a tánc-dobogást,
a lányokat, a tavaszi játszadozást.

English

Translation Astapadi 11

patati patatre vica^ḥṭati patre śāṅkita^ḥbhavadupayānam /
racayati śayananiⁿ śacakitānayanamⁿ paśyati tava panthānam //
dhīrasamīre yamunātīre vasati vane vanamā^ḥti /

Hungarian translation

Ha madár rebben, ha levél lebben: azt hiszi, közeleg a lépted
Gyűjt avar-ágyat, nézi a tájat: várhat-e végre ma téged?
Hűs bereg alján, Jamuná partján, koszorúsan egyre terád vár

English

Translation Astapadi 12

tvaritam upaiti na katham abhisāram //
Harir iti vadū^{ṭi}ti sakhīm anuvāram //
nāthe Hare sīdati Rādhā vāsagrhe /

Hungarian translation

A kegyesem eljön-e? Hari, Hari, hol vagy?
-kérdezi egyre s a búban elolvad.
) Ó, Hari úr, Rádhá ott a lugasba simul.

English Translation

Astapadi 4

pīnapay⁸dhara**bhā**rabhareṇa Harinīⁿ parirabhaya sarāganiⁿ /
gopavadhūr anugāyati kācid udañcitapañcamarāgam //
Harir iha mugdhavadhūnikare vilāsini vilāsati kelipare /

Hungarian translation

Ezt öleli: mint buja rengedező teli fűrt borul a kebele rája,
mámorosan tovaleng vele, zengi a pancsama-ütemet utána;

Hari maga vezeti a tánc-dobogást,
a lányokat, a tavaszi játszadozást.

English

1 Translation Astapadi 11

patati patatre vica^lṇati patre śaṅkitabhavadupayānam /
racayati śayananiⁿ sacakitanayanam paśyati tava panthānam //
dhīrasamīre yamunātīre vasati vane vanamā^lṭi /

Hungarian translation

Ha madár rebben, ha levél lebben: azt hiszi, közeleg a lépted.
Gyűjt avar-ágyat, nézi a tájat: várhat-e végre ma téged?
Hűs bereg alján, Jamuná partján, koszorúsan egyre terád vár.

English

1 Translation Astapadi 12

tvaritam upaiti na katham abhisāram //
Harir iti vad^lṛti sakhīm anuvāram //
nātha Hare sīdati Rādhā vāsagrhe /

Hungarian translation

A kegyesem eljön-e? Hari, Hari, hol vagy?
-kérdezi egyre s a búban elolvad.

) Ó, Hari úr, Rádhá ott a lugasba simul.

English (translation)

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Meghadūta

κ
Kascit k̄antāvira^hagurūnā svādhikārāt pramattah
śāpenāstaṅgamitamahimā varṣabhogyenā bhartē^h /
Yakṣas cakre janakatanayāsnānapuṇyodakesu
śnigdha^cchāyātarusu vasatiniⁿ rāmagiryā śramesu //

Hungarian translation

Párjától egy hanyagul ügyelő jaksa-tündért elűzött
és egy esztendőre el is ítelt zord urának parancsa.
Elment hát, hogy a remete-tanyán, szép Szítá szent vizénél
lombtól hűs Rāmagiri tetején büntetését letöltse.

English

Translation

Kumārasambhava

asty uttarasyāⁿi diśi devatātma
Himālayo nāma nagādhirājah /
purvāparak^u toyanidhī vagahya^x
sthitah prthivyā iva mānadandah //

Hungarian translation

← Egy isten-arcú hegyet őriz Észak,
Himálaját, a hegyek ős királyát.

Két óceán közt, Kelet és Nyugat közt // toronylik égnek fejedelm
orma.

English translation

There is in the northern direction a divine king of
mountains of the name of Himālaya which wading through
the eastern and the western oceans stands like the measuring
rod of the earth.

Astapadi³

lalitāⁿ lavanigalat^ā pariśīlanakomalamalayasamīre
madhukaranikarakarambitaⁿ kokilaⁿ kūjīⁿ akūñjakutīre /
viharatī Harir iha sara sa vasante nr̥tyati
yuvatiⁿjanena samantⁿ sakhi virahijanasya durante //

Hungarian translation

Szekfűvirágleheletzuhatagos-örömillatu délövi szélben
fülemileszavu kusza méhzizegésű lugas susogó sűrűjében
Hari vigad a gyönyörű dalu kikeletben,
sírjon az elhagyatott, ime táncol a vadörömi lánykaseregben

६

Meghadūta

K
Kascit k̄antāvirahagurunā svādhikārāt pramattah
śāpenāstaṅgamitamahimā varṣabhogyenā bhartēh /
Yakṣas cakre janakatanayāsnānapunyodakesu
śnigdhaⁿⁱccchāyātaruṣu vasatini rāmagiryā śrameṣu //

Hungarian translation

Párjától egy hanyagul ügyelő jaksa-tündért elűzött
és egy esztendőre el is ítelt zord urának parancsa.
Elment hát, hogy a remete-tanyán, szép Szítá szent vizénél
lombtól hűs Rámagiri tetején büntetését letöltse.

English

Translation

Kumārasambhava

asty uttarasyāⁿⁱ diśi devatātma
Himālayo nāma nagādhirājah /
purvāparak^u toyanidhī vagahya^x
sthitah prthivyā iva mānadandah //

Hungarian translation

← Egy isten-arcú hegyet őriz Észak,
Himálaját, a hegyek ős királyát.
Két óceán közt, Kelet és Nyugat közt // toronylik égnek fejedelmi
orma.

English translation

There is in the northern direction a divine king of
mountains of the name of Himālaya which wading through
the eastern and the western oceans stands like the measuring
rod of the earth.

Astapadī

lalitāⁿⁱ lavanīgalat^ā pariśīlanakomalamalayasamīre
madhukaranikarakarambitaⁿⁱ kokilaⁿⁱ kūjīⁿⁱ ākuñjakutīre /
viharati Harir iha sara sa vasante nr̥tyati
Yuvatiⁿⁱjanena samāⁿⁱ sakhi virahijanasya durante //

Hungarian translation

Szekfűvirágleheletzuhatagos-örömillatu délővi szélben
fülemileszavu kusza méhizégésű lugas susogó sűrűjében
Hari vigad a gyönyörű dalu kikeletben,
sírjon az elhagyatott, ime táncol a vadörömi lánykaseregben.

BOARD OF RESEARCH STUDIES FOR THE HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

(Sub-Committee Social Sciences)

M I N U T E S

A meeting of the Social Sciences Sub-Committee to consider fresh applications for admission to the Ph.D. Course was held on 10th March, 1980 at 2.30 P.M. in Room No.1, Arts Faculty Building, University of Delhi, Delhi. The following members were present:-

1. Prof. Dharma Kumar (Convener)
2. Prof. J.S. Bains
3. Prof. P.S. Gupta
4. Prof. N.R. Chatterjee
5. Prof. B.S. Sharma
6. Prof. K.L. Krishna
7. Prof. L.S. Porwal
8. Dr. S.D. Badgaiyan

The Committee considered the applications as per details given in the enclosed statement and resolved to recommend to the Board for admission, except in the following cases where the Committee decided as noted against each:

<u>Name of the candidate & Deptt.</u>	<u>Decision of the Committee</u>
1. V. Padmini (Economics)	The Committee noted that the candidate has passed M.A. from University of Essex which has not been recognised as equivalent with M.Phil. programme of this University. After discussion the Committee recommended the admission of the candidate subject to approval of the Equivalence Committee.
2. B.P. Sahu History	The Committee considered the applications of these candidates and noted that result of the M.Phil. Course has not yet been announced. The Committee after discussion, decided to recommend their admissions to the Board subject to formal declaration of their Part II Examination and fulfilling the eligibility requirements.
3. Tuk Tuk Ghosh -do-	
4. Susama Mohanty African Studies	
5. Parimita Mohapatra -do-	
6. Tanusree Raha Sociology	
7. Renu Sanghi -do-	
8. Abhijit Sarkar -do-	

The meeting came ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

(Dharma Kumar)

Astapadi 4

pīnapay^ḥḍharabhārabhareṇa Harinīⁿⁱ parirabhaya sarāgaṇi^m /
 gopavadhūr anugāyati kācid udañcitapañcamarāgam //
 Harir iha mugdhavadhūnikare vilāsini vilāsati kelipare /

Hungarian translation

Ezt öleli: mint buja rengedező teli fürt borul a kebele rája,
 mámorosan tovaleng vele, zengi a pancsama-ütemet utána;
 Hari maga vezeti a tánc-dobogást,
 a lányokat, a tavaszi játszadozást.

English

Translation Astapadi 11

patati patatre vica^ḥṇati patre śaṅkitabhavadupayānam /
 racayati śayananiⁿⁱ sacakitanayanam^m paśyati tava panthānam //
 dhīrasamīre yamunātīre vasati vane vanamā^{ṇi} /

Hungarian translation

Ha madár rebben, ha levél lebben: azt hiszi, közeleg a lépted.
 Gyűjt avar-ágyat, nézi a tájat: várhat-e végre ma téged?
 Hús bereg alján, Jamuná partján, koszorúsan egyre terád vár.

English

Translation Astapadi 12

tvaritam upaiti na katham abhisāram //
 Harir iti vadū^{ti}ti sakhīm anuvāram //
 nātha Hare sīdati Rādhā vāsagrhe /

Hungarian translation

A kegyesem eljön-e? Hari, Hari, hol vagy?
 -kérdézi egyre s a búban elolvad.
) Ó, Hari úr, Rádhá ott a lugasba simul.

English Translation

BOARD OF RESEARCH STUDIES FOR THE HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

(Sub-Committee for Languages)

M I N U T E S

A meeting of the Sub-Committee for Languages to consider fresh applications for admission to the Ph.D. course was held on 3rd April, 1980 at 2.00 P.M. in room No.1, Arts Faculty Building, University of Delhi, Delhi. The following members were present:

1. Prof. P.B. Mangla (Convener)
2. Prof. U.B. Singh
3. Dr. B.M. Chaturvedi
4. Dr. Fazlul Haq
5. Dr. A.V.N. Nambudripad

The Committee considered the applications as per details given in the enclosed statement and resolved to recommend to the Board for admission.

The meeting ended with the vote of thanks to the chair.

Sd/-

(P.B. Mangla)
Convener

Dated: 25.4.1980

ॐ स्वस्ति प्रतः शास्त्रमिः प्रस्तुतं
दीक्षान्तमा कथाम्

पदविमूखणा

श्रीक्षेत्रमाश्रीसोमनाथसंस्कृतविश्वविद्यालयमुद्रादिपत्रिके गुजरी-
प्रदेशराज्यपाला महासहिम कमला महाभागा

मान्यः मुद्रावलये ॐ पञ्चजाजामी, महाभागाः शारदावशादिस-
पुलक्षणा सम्मानिलोपोदिना समाजनीया विचक्षणः,
विश्वविद्यालय कार्यपरिषद् शिष्टपरिषद् विद्वत्परिषद्
सम्मानिताः सदस्यसलत्तद्वा समाजगाहनपरो विश्वविद्यालय
कादशापनाः, प्रेमांसश्चात्रा अन्ये च समुपस्थिता विद्वंसो
विदुष्यश्च,

विश्वविद्यालयस्य तृतीयेऽस्मिन् दीक्षान्तसमारोहे
समुपस्थितानलो मे मनसि महान् प्रदर्थः। सुप्रसिद्धे पुण्यतीर्थे
सोमनाथसंस्कृतधाम्नि उत्तिष्ठितोऽयं विश्वविद्यालय इति विमलस्य
पुण्यतिलोऽयं ^{महिमा} जानितरसाधारणं वैशिष्ट्यम्। मुद्रादिपत्रिकदमस्याध्यासिते
वैदुष्यलोचनप्रजान्ययशो विलासाः महासहिमराज्यपालाः।
एतेषां माशीराशिभि विश्वविद्यालयेऽयमनुदिनमुत्कलिष्य-
मारोहति। मुलफलपदं चास्मादध्यासते नानाराष्ट्रपर-
पारदृष्टवानो ज्ञानयज्ञस्योत्सुकारखिलादिदिगिन्लाः
पञ्चजाजानी महाभागाः। एतेषां प्रयत्नमरेण विश्वविद्यालयो
ऽयमल्पे नैव कालेन परमोत्कृष्टं गृह्यते।
महासहिमकारैरुत्तमं ग्रामे ग्रामे चाठकं चालाचकं च
श्रूयते। एकमेव ग्रामे ग्रामे संस्कृतं श्रूयते त्वयमरुकाकभामि-
लापः। तस्मिन्ममिलालं विश्वविद्यालयेऽयं सर्वम्
पूरादिष्यतीति वृद्धो मे प्रत्ययः।

सम्प्रति नूतनस्नातका मुद्रिश्य क्षिप्रं विनश्यति।
जामन्त्येन भवन्तो यद्यदा हनूमान् लङ्कामुपैति तदा
सीताया सह यस्या भाषया मया सम्भाषणीयमिति चिन्तां
प्रतिपद्यते। स एवं विचारयति यद्

चान्वध्यायञ्चेति (१.२.१०) भाषाशब्देनैवेयमभिहिता। भाष्यत इति भाषा। लोकभाषैव भाषा भवति। अद्यत्वेऽपि हिन्दीतिलोकभाषार्थे वयं भाषेति शब्दं प्रयुज्महे 'भाषाटीका' इति। एतेन हिन्दीटीका इत्यभिप्रायः। भाषासञ्ज्ञार्थे संस्कृतशब्दस्तु बहुकालानन्तरमेव प्रयोगमवातरदिति प्राचीनसंस्कृतवाङ्मयाध्ययनेन न न सुकरमुन्नेतुम्। वाल्मीकिरामायणे भाषार्थे संस्कृतप्रयोगोऽस्तीति केचित्। लङ्कामुपेतो हनूमान् श्रीरामसन्देशं भगवतीं जानकीं प्रतिपिपादयिषुः कया वाचा तथा सहाहं सम्भाषेयेति चिन्तां प्रत्यपद्यत। यदि संस्कृतां वाचं वदामि तर्हि कदाचिद् भगवती मां रावणं मन्येत। मायारूपधरा भवन्ति दैत्याः। रावणः कपिरूपं धृत्वा मामुपेत इति भ्रान्तिस्तस्या मनसि पदं कुर्यात् सा च भीता सती मद्वचसा स्वं वचो न मिश्रयेत् --

✓ यदि वाचं प्रदास्यामि द्विजातिरिव संस्कृताम् ।

रावणं मन्यमाना मां सीता भीता भविष्यति ॥

[अत्र संस्कृतां वाचमित्याह हनूमान्, न तु संस्कृतं वाचमिति। तेन सन्दिग्धमेव भाषार्थे, तत्सञ्ज्ञारूपेण, संस्कृतशब्दप्रयोगोऽत्रास्ति न वा। भाषासञ्ज्ञारूपेण संस्कृतशब्दो नित्यनपुंसकलिङ्गः। तथा च दण्डी-- संस्कृतं नाम दैवी वाक्, 'संस्कृतं वाक्' इति। यथा वा तथा वाऽस्तु। इदं तु एतेन स्पष्टमेव ^{भक्ति}यद् रामायणकाले मानुषाः, हनूमदाद्याः कपयो, रावणाद्याश्च लङ्कानिवासिनो दैत्या अपि ^{सिद्धे}यथा ^{लेने}भाषया ^{व्यवहार}व्यवाहरन्। सा संस्कृतमेवासीत्तन्नाम्ना सा तदानीं व्यवहताऽभवत्ता न वा। एतेन भाषाया अस्या आलङ्कं सार्वत्रिकः प्रचारो ध्वनितो भवति। तेन नेयं कदाचिदपि

चान्वध्यायञ्चेति (१.२.१०) भाषाशब्देनैवेयमभिहिता। भाष्यत इति भाषा। लोकभाषैव भाषा भवति। अद्यत्वेऽपि हिन्दीतिलोकभाषार्थे वयं भाषेति शब्दं प्रयुज्महे 'भाषाटीका' इति। एतेन हिन्दीटीका इत्यभिप्रायः। भाषासञ्ज्ञार्थे संस्कृतशब्दस्तु बहुकालानन्तरमेव प्रयोगमवातरदिति प्राचीनसंस्कृतवाङ्मयाध्ययनेन न न सुकरमुन्नेतुम्। वाल्मीकिरामायणे भाषार्थे संस्कृतप्रयोगोऽस्तीति केचित्। लङ्कामुपेतो हनूमान् श्रीरामसन्देशं भगवतीं जानकीं प्रतिपिपादयिषुः कया वाचा तया सहाहं सम्भाषेयेति चिन्तां प्रत्यपद्यत। यदि संस्कृतां वाचं वदामि तर्हि कदाचिद् भगवती मां रावणं मन्येत। मायारूपधरा भवन्ति दैत्याः। रावणः कपिरूपं धृत्वा मामुपेत इति भ्रान्तिस्तस्या मनसि पदं कुर्यात् सा च भीता सती मद्वचसा स्वं वचो न मिश्रयेत् --

✓ यदि वाचं प्रदास्यामि द्विजातिरिव संस्कृताम् ।

रावणं मन्यमाना मां सीता भीता भविष्यति ॥

५६ [अत्र संस्कृतां वाचमित्याह हनूमान्, न तु संस्कृतं वाचमिति। तेन सन्दिग्धमेव भाषार्थे, तत्सञ्ज्ञारूपेण, संस्कृतशब्दप्रयोगोऽत्रास्ति न वा। भाषासञ्ज्ञारूपेण संस्कृतशब्दो नित्यनपुंसकलिङ्गः। तथा च दण्डी-- संस्कृतं नाम दैवी वाक्, 'संस्कृतं वाक्' इति। यथा वा तथा वाऽस्तु। इदं तु एतेन स्पष्टमेव^{भक्ति} यद् रामायणकाले मानुषाः, हनूमदाद्याः कपयो, रावणाद्याश्च लङ्कानिवासिनो दैत्या अपि^{स्त्री लो न} ~~यथा भाषया~~ व्यवाहरन्। सा संस्कृतमेवासीत्तन्नाम्ना सा तदानीं व्यवहताऽभवत्ता न वा। एतेन भाषाया अस्या आलङ्कं सार्वत्रिकः प्रचारो ध्वनितो भवति। तेन नेयं कदाचिदपि

लोकभाषाऽऽसीदिति मतेऽस्माकं सर्वथा विप्रतिपत्तिः।-

नानाशताब्दीः सहस्राब्दीश्च संस्कृतमेवास्य देशस्य भाषाऽऽसीत्। अनयैव प्रणीता मनीषिभिर्नाना ग्रन्थाः। अनयैव चिन्तनोन्मेषो जातो भारतीयानाम्। अद्यतनो जनोऽस्य महत्त्वं सम्यगवबुध्येत एतत्प्रति चास्य रुचिरुदियाद् इत्यर्थम् अनारतं प्रयत्नपरैर्भाव्यं भवद्भिः स्नातकैः। एतत्प्रथममनुशासनम्।

अद्य तत्तदुपाधिभिरलङ्क्रयन्ते छात्रास्तान्वयमभिनन्दाम आशी-
राशिभिश्च वर्धयामः। नाना वर्षाणि गुरुभ्योऽधीतानि भवद्भिः शास्त्राणि।
अतः परतरमपि तानि शीलनीयानि। अधीतं कदाचिदपि न नाशनीयम्।
अधीतस्य नाशनं पातकत्वेन अवधारयन्ति शास्त्रकाराः। ये युष्मासु
लब्धाचार्योपाधिका विद्यावारिध्युपाध्यर्थम् उद्यताः स्युस्तैः, यैः पुनः स
उपाधिरद्य लभ्यते तैरपि तादृशेषु विषयेषु गवेषणार्थमात्मा व्यापारयितव्यो
ये ऽद्यावध्यविमृष्टाः स्युः। सन्ति परोलक्षाः संस्कृतपाण्डुलिपयः। तासु
सन्ति सहस्रशो या न दृष्टा, न वा परिशीलिता, न वा समीक्षिताः। तासां
संस्करणसम्पादनयोरात्मा देयः। एतेन तत्तद्ग्रन्थोद्धारोऽपि
भवेज्ज्ञानसंवर्धनमपि। ये ग्रन्था विमृष्टा अपि पूर्वैः पथिकृद्भिस्तत्रापि सन्ति
बहूनि स्थलानि यत्र भूयो विचारोऽपेक्षितः। कालिदासविषये कृतो महान्
श्रमो मनीषिभिः। नानाग्रन्थास्तद्विषये तैः प्रणीताः परशताश्च निबन्धा
निबद्धाः। तथापि तत्र सन्ति तादृशानि स्थलानि यानि विमर्शार्हाणि।
तथाहि-- भाग्यविषये महाकविना स्वकीये वाङ्मये सप्त शब्दाः
प्रयुक्ताः-- दैवं, भाग्यं, विधिः, नियतिः, भवितव्यता, कृतान्तः,
भागधेयमिति। कुतो हेतोरेतेषु भाग्य-भागधेयशब्दौ निरन्तरम्, अव्यभि-

१. प्रारम्भिक चर्चा

प्रारम्भिक चर्चा में हमें यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि यह चर्चा केवल एक तथ्यात्मक चर्चा नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक वैचारिक चर्चा है। हमें यह भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि यह चर्चा केवल एक तथ्यात्मक चर्चा नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक वैचारिक चर्चा है।

१. प्रारम्भिक चर्चा

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चारेण, बहुवचन एव प्रयुक्तौ। यथाहि--भाग्येष्वनुत्सेकिनी, सा निन्दन्ती
स्वानि भाग्यानि बाला, अन्यसङ्क्रान्तेष्वस्माकं भागधेयेषु यदि पुनः
कुप्येयं हास्या भवेयम्, ईदृशानि तपस्विन्या भागधेयानि, विकारकालेऽपि
सर्वदमनस्यौषधिं श्रुत्वा न सम्प्रत्याशाऽऽसीदात्मनो भागधेयेषु, वत्स, ते
भागधेयानि पृच्छ। एवं शाकुन्तले चतुर्थेऽङ्के शकुन्तलायाः पतिगृहगमन-
प्रसङ्गे कस्मात् कण्वस्तां 'वत्से' इति सम्बोधयति गौतमी च 'जाते' इति।

किञ्च, रघुवंशे द्वावृषी मन्त्रकृतावित्युक्तौ। दिलीपो वसिष्ठमाह-
तव मन्त्रकृतो मन्त्रैर्दूरात्प्रशमितारिभिः। रघुर्वरतन्तुविषये कौत्सं पृच्छति
अप्यग्रणीर्मन्त्रकृतामृषीणां कुशाग्रबुद्धिः कुशली गुरुस्ते। ऋषयो हि
मन्त्रद्रष्टारो न तु मन्त्रकर्तारः। तेषां मन्त्रकर्तृत्वे श्रुतेरपौरुषेयत्वं व्याहन्येत
परम्पराव्युच्छेदश्च स्यात्। एतेऽन्ये चैतादृशा विषया मनीषिभिः स्नातकै-
र्निपुणं परीक्ष्याः। वाल्मीकिरामायणे महर्षिर्विश्वामित्रः श्रीरामं स्वमाश्रमं
नयन् बलां चातिबलां चेति द्वे विद्ये तं ग्राहयति। ते च विद्ये मन्त्रग्रामरूपे।
यस्ते गृह्णाति न तस्य क्षुत्पिपासाबाधः। तथाहि--

मन्त्रग्रामं गृहाण त्वं बलामतिबलां तथा।

न श्रमो न ज्वरो वा ते न रूपस्य विपर्ययः॥

एतद्विद्याद्वये लब्धे न भवेत्सदृशस्तव।

बला चातिबला चैव सर्वज्ञानस्य मातरौ ॥

क्षुत्पिपासे न ते राम भविष्येते नरोत्तम।

बलामलिबलां चैव पठतस्तात राघव ॥

के नाम ते बला चातिबलेति गवेषणाविषयः। कोऽसौ मन्त्रग्रामो यो

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प्राप्येत। किञ्च, अद्यत्वे परस्सहस्रा यात्रिणो वाणिज्यव्यवसायदृष्ट्या वा, पर्यटनदृष्ट्या वा तीर्थाटनदृष्ट्या वा भारतमुपयान्ति। तेष्वस्ति भूयसी सङ्ख्याऽऽङ्गलातिरिक्तभाषाभाषिणाम्। तत्तद्वैदेशिकजनसङ्ख्या वृत्तिलाभोपि भवति, ज्ञानोपार्जनमपि। विदेशेषु सन्ति शतशो जना ये 'इन्टरप्रेटर' इति रूपेण परस्परसंवादकर्मणि रताः। अद्यत्वे भारते य एतत् कर्म कुर्वन्ति त आङ्ग्लभाषामेव सम्पर्कभाषारूपेण प्रयुज्जते। वैदेशिका यथा कथञ्चित्तदर्थमवबुध्यन्ते। यदि तन्मातृभाषयैवाभिधेयोऽर्थस्तेषु प्रतिपाद्येत तर्हि तेषां सम्यक्तरोऽर्थावबोधः स्यात् सम्यक्तरं ज्ञानं चापि तत्तद्विषयाणाम्। तेन भारतविषये तेषां रुचिर्वर्धेत। स्वदेशं प्रतिनिवृत्य च अन्यान् स्वदेशस्थान् ते सूचयेर्युयत् तन्मातृभाषाव्यवहारेणापि भारते परिभ्रमणं सम्भवि तत्तत्कार्यसम्पादनं च। किञ्च, आग्नेयभूखण्ड-नानादेशवासिनो बहुसङ्ख्यका जना बौद्धधर्मालम्बिनो भगवता बुद्धेन पवित्रीकृतानामनेकस्थलानां तत्कृते तीर्थीभूतानां परिदर्शनाय तत्र पूजार्चादिसम्पादनाय च भरतभुवमुपयान्ति। ते प्रायशो हिन्द्यादि-भारतीयभाषानभिज्ञा आङ्ग्लभाषानभिज्ञाश्चापि। तेषां कृते महदिदं सौविध्यं स्याद्यदि भवादृशाः संस्कृतेऽधीतिनस्तद्भाषामात्मसात्कृत्य तयैव तैः सह संव्यवहरेयुः। किञ्च, प्रसक्तानुप्रसक्तयाऽत्र विवक्षामि यद् आग्नेयभूखण्डदेशीया लाओ-कम्बुज-मलय-हिन्देशियादिभाषाः संस्कृतशब्दबहुलाः संस्कृतज्ञेन विनैव बहुतरकमायासं शिक्षितुं शक्याः। इयं हि संस्कृतज्ञानां कृते विशिष्टा प्ररोचना। देशेषु तेषु भारतीयसंस्कृतिरनुस्यूता। अत एव बृहत्तरं भारतमिति तत्कृते प्रथते समाख्या। तद्भाषाज्ञाने सति तद्देश-वाङ्मय-अभिलेख-मूर्तिकला-

स्थापत्यकलाद्यनुसन्धानार्थमपि क्रमैरन् भवन्तो येन ज्ञानोपार्जनसहकारेण वृत्तिलाभोऽपि भवेत्। अद्यत्वे संस्कृतविद्याऽर्थकरी कथं भवत्विति प्रश्ने ज्योतिषकर्मकाण्डादीन्येव तदर्थं निर्दिशन्ति संस्कृतज्ञाः। ततोऽतिरिक्तमपि किमप्यस्तीति ते न विचारयन्ति। अत एव ममोपरितन उपन्यासः। दीर्घं पश्यत मा ह्रस्वमिति दृष्ट्याऽत्र प्रवृत्तिमन्तः सन्तु भवन्तो वृत्तिक्षितिजे ज्ञानक्षितिजे च नूतनूतनतारकोदयं तत्प्रकाशं चानुभवन्त्विति तृतीयमनुशासनम्।

वैदेशिकैर्विद्वद्भिः संस्कृतवाङ्मयव्याख्यानरूपा नाना ग्रन्था विरचिता इति पूर्वमवोचम्। भूयांसंस्तेषु स्वमातृभाषाभिरेव। ताश्च भाषा अस्माकमसंस्तुता इति ते ग्रन्था अस्मदध्यनविषयतां नापद्यन्ते। यदि तेऽनूदिताः स्युः संस्कृतभाषया वा हिन्दीभाषया वा ^{गुजरातीया वा} तर्हि वयं तान् अध्येतुं पारयेम तद्विषयवस्तु चावगन्तुमिति चापेक्ष्यते बहु वचः। तत्तद्भाषाज्ञानवन्तः संस्कृतज्ञास्तान् संस्कृतेनानुवादितुं शक्नुयुः। एवं वृत्त्यर्थमपरं द्वारं तेषां कृते समुद्घाटितं भवेत्। विदेशिभाषानिबद्धाः प्रमुखा ग्रन्थाः प्रथमं संस्कृतेन हिन्द्या वा ^{आदेशीय भाषाया वा} अनुवादाः तदनु चाङ्गल्याः।

अनुवादचर्चाप्रसङ्ग इदमपि निवेदयितुमिच्छामि यद् बहुजनसुखाय बहुजनहिताय च संस्कृतग्रन्थानामपि लोकभाषया वाऽऽङ्गलभाषया वाऽनुवादोऽपेक्षितः। इदं ज्ञायमानं विस्मयं जनयेन्नाम यल्लोकप्रसिद्धानां किरातार्जुनीय-शिशुपालवध-वैष्णवीयचरितप्रभृतीनां ^{दीर्घा} काव्यानामपि सम्पूर्णानां हिन्दुनुवादो वाऽऽङ्गलानुवादो वा न केनापि कृतः। कतिपयतत्सर्गाणां तदंशानां वा तत्तद्विश्वविद्यालयेषु पाठ्यत्वेन निर्धारितानां स कृतो विद्वद्भिर्न तु सम्पूर्णमहाकाव्यानाम्। यद्येतादृशां
 ^{गुजरातीया वा} ^{वृत्तो 8} ^{ज वेत्ति नाहं वेत्ति}

ग्रन्थानामीदृशी स्थितिस्तिर्हि का वा सा स्यादन्येषां परश्शतानाम्।
एतदनुवादार्थमनुवादका अपेक्ष्यन्ते। अहं तु मन्ये विश्वविद्यालयेष्वनु-
वादप्रकोष्ठाः, ट्रांस्लेशन सेल्स, स्थापनीया यत्रेदं कार्यं विधिवत्सम्पाद्येत।
तत्र विद्यापीठमिदमेवाग्रगं भवतु।

भाषान्तरापादनं कामपि शिक्षामपेक्षते। तदर्थं <sup>विश्व-
राज्ये</sup> विद्यापीठेऽल्प-
कालिकः, 'पार्टटाइम', अनुवादपाठ्यक्रमः, 'ट्रांस्लेशनकोर्स' प्रारब्धव्यः।
एतद्विषये कुलाधिपतिभिः कुलपतिभिश्चावधानं दीयमानमिच्छामि।
एतत्सहकारेणैव यदि कम्प्यूटरमाध्यमेन पुस्तकसंरचनादिविषयकं, बुक
फारमेटिंग, मुद्रणसंविधानकं, प्रिण्टिंग टेक्नोलोजी, प्रूफादिसंशोधन-
विषयकं प्रशिक्षणादि प्रारभ्येत तर्हि नूला कार्यदिशः संस्कृतच्छात्रैर्दृष्टाः
स्युर्लब्धाः स्युश्च नूला वृत्त्यवसराः। संस्कृतज्ञानां कृते नाध्यापकवृत्त्यवसर
एव केवलोऽस्तु, अनेकेऽन्येऽपि तदवसरास्तेषां सुलभाः स्युर्येन
जीविकोपार्जनचिन्ताविरहितास्ते सर्वात्मना संस्कृताराधनायामात्मानं
व्यापारयितुं शक्नुयुः। सन्ति भूयांसस्तदवसराः, केवलं तद्दृष्टिरपेक्ष्यते।
सुवर्णपुष्पेयं पृथिवी। तानि सुवर्णपुष्पाणि त्रिविधाः पुरुषाश्चिन्वन्ति--
शूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेवितुम्। कृतविद्या भवन्तः।
उत्साहरूपं शौर्यम् आत्मन्यापादनीयम्। न मनागपि आत्माऽवसादाय देयः।
उपाजेकृत्य प्रवर्तितव्यं तेषु तेषु कर्मसु। उद्धरेदात्मनाऽऽत्मानं
नात्मानमवसादयेदिति भगवद्वचः। तद् एव सदा मनसि करणीयम्।
एतच्चतुर्थमनुशासनम्।

आचार्यैराचारं ग्राहिता भवन्त आदर्शभूता लोकस्य स्वजीवनं
यापयन्तु। शुभाः सन्तु भवतां पन्थानः।

INDO-THAI HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL LINKAGES

THE HERITAGE PARKS OF SUKHOTHAI AND KAMPHAENG PHET---REMAINS OF BRAHMANICAL SITES AND ARTEFACTS

-----Satya Vrat Shastri

Of the three Historical Parks situated not far from each other, Sukhothai, Kamphaeng Phet and Si Satchanalai declared as Heritage Sites by Unesco, only two, the Sukhothai Historical Park and the Kamphaeng Phet Historical Park have Brahmanical sites and the Brahmanical artefacts discovered from areas around them which are now housed in the Museums there and the National Museum, Bangkok. As many as fourteen images of Hindu gods like Śiva, Viṣṇu, Hari-Hara and goddess Umā have been found from the Brahmanical shrines of the Sukhothai Historical Park which except two are now housed in the National Museum, Bangkok. The two of Viṣṇu and Hari-Hara are in the Ramkamhaeng National Museum, Sukhothai.

Shrines of Sukhothai

Thewalai Kaset Phiman/Ho Thewalai

It is mentioned in the Stone Inscription of King Li Thai of 1361 A.D. This records the placing of the images of Śiva and Viṣṇu in the shrine in 1339 A.D. for Brāhmanas to worship.

The Inscription reads:

In 1271 Śaka, year of the Ox, on Friday, the 11th of the waxing moon of Āṣāḍha in the rksa of Pūrvasāḍha at sun rise the king (Phra Pada Kamrateng AN Sri Sūryavāmśa Rāma Mahārājādhirāja) erected an image of Mahēśvara and an image of Viṣṇu in the Devālaya Mahāksetra of this Mango Grove.....for all the ascetics and the Brāhmanas to worship for ever....

Khmer language, Face 1, Lines 51-53.

An important thing in this Thewalai, Devālaya, is the base of a hall where these images originally stood. The hall is in the Mandapa shape with eight columns and is 12 metres wide. This ancient monument was excavated and restored in 1970 A. D.

A peculiarity of the monument, the Śiva shrine, is that it lies straight in the direction of the Śiva Cave which is at the top of a faraway mountain noticeable from there.

Wat Si Sawai

It is situated 300 metres southwest of Wat Mahathat and is surrounded with beautiful scenery. Interesting work of art in it is the main Prang that consists of three towers of

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Lopburi style. In its front there are two bases of Vihāras located next to each other and surrounded with bricks/slate boundary wall. The outer wall is of laterite. From its excavation and renovation fragments and antiques were found such as a lintel showing Visnu stepping over the ocean, fragments of a bronze idol, a Liṅga and a Buddhist image of Lopburi style. King Rama VI of the Chakri dynasty visited this temple when Crown Prince. He had found the image of Svayambhū (Śiva) in the Vihāra. Hence it is assumed that Wat Si Sawai was once the ancient site of the Brāhmaṇa religion.

Some Hindu sculptures were discovered from Wat Si Sawai. They are preserved now in the Ramakamhaeng Museum at Sukhothai. These are

- (i) an image of Hari-Hara in bronze of Sukhothai art, 14th—15th Cen. A.D.
- (ii) an image of Śiva in bronze, Sukhothai art, 14th—15th Cen. A.D.
- (iii) torso of Śiva in stone
- (iv) torso of Śiva in stone
- (v) right arm of a deity

Taphadaeng Shrine

It is situated north of Wat Mahathat. Also called Phra Sua Muang Shrine its architectural style is a copy of the Khmer art which exercised influence over Sukhothai during the reign of King Sūryavarman II of the 12th Cen. A.D. An excavation here revealed significant sculptures such as a figure of Śiva and a goddess. According to their accessories and dress it looks typically a Khmer sculpture of the Angkor Wat art of around the 11th Cen. A.D.

Wat Phra Phai Luang

This ancient site is situated in the northern part outside the town of Sukhothai. It is adjacent to the outer enclosure of Sukhothai with Phra Ruang passing the eastern part. It is known as one of the significant ancient sites of Sukhothai because it demonstrates historical traces of art having existed before the establishment of the town of Sukhothai until the late Sukhothai period. The cluster of ancient sites in the middle is surrounded with two moats. The outer moat is square shaped with approximately one kilometer width each side. The inner moat is smaller than the outer one. It looks there was no moat in the eastern part. There are three Prangs or Prasads representing the three essences of the ancient site. This is because the style of these towers and the decoration are similar to the Khmer art of the reign of King Jayavarman II. In the 13th Cen. A.D. these towers were the place of worship of the Hindus. This is because the fragments of an idol and a pedestal were found from here. Since King Jayavarman VII had a strong belief in Mahāyāna Buddhism, he renovated the towers and highlighted the pediment and the stucco illustrating the previous life of the Buddha.

Wat Phra Phai Luang

Located to the east of the northern gate and the outer rampart of Sukhothai, it is considered a group of ancient edifices of great significance because its buildings constructed in different phases have left impressive evidence of the evolution of Sukhothai art.

The oldest ancient monuments in this ancient temple are three buildings constructed in Prasad form (imitating Hindu Śikhara Vimānas). At present two of them are still in existence with their bases only in sight. The remaining one in the north is adorned with stuccoed relief depicting the stories of the Buddha like at a Prasad at Wat Mahathat at Lopburi Province and a Pallial Prasad at Angkor. In addition there are stuccoed reliefs depicting deities of Hinduism, such as an image of Śiva and an image of Brahmā. These help confirm the supposition that around the 13th Cen. A.D. communities in Sukhothai had cultural contact with Khmers in the reign of King Jayavarman VII and were also associated with a town under the Khmer influence called Lavo (the present Lopburi Province). To the east of the Prasad are located a Vihāra and a Chedi in pyramid shape with every sloping side decorated with superimposed receding porches which are similar to those of Kutkut Chedi in Lampun Province for enshrining the stuccoed image of the Buddha.

The Brahmanical Artefacts in the Ramkamhaeng Museum

Among its many exhibits this museum at Sukhothai had some Brahmanical artefacts which, apart from those mentioned in connection with the description of the Thewalai Si Sawai are:

- (i) a Śivaliṅga in sandstone, Lopburi art, 11th—12th Cen. A.D.
- (ii) pedestal of Liṅga or Yoni, Lopburi art, 11th—12th Cen. A.D.
- (iii) an image of Hari-Hara, Sukhothai art, 14th Cen. A.D.
- (iv) an image of Viṣṇu, Sukhothai art, 14th Cen. A.D.
- (v) a panel depicting Viṣṇu resting on the celebrated serpent Śeṣa with its seven hoods with seated Lākṣmī holding the feet of the Lord in her arms. From the navel of the Lord springs forth a lotus stalk with full-blossomed lotus on which Brahmā is comfortably seated in a posture of worship. With a little towards the side of the feet there is the figure of a recluse with matted hair and rosary who could be Śiva. If this surmise were to be correct, then the panel would be representing the entire Hindu Trinity which would distinguish it from a similar panel at Prasad Panom Rung.

Shrines of Kamphaeng Phet

About 65 Kms. From Sukhothai the Historical Park of Kampheng Phet has a Hindu shrine, now in ruins, amidst a large number of Buddhist ones, called the Śiva shrine which is the place of find of the bronze statue of Śiva that is considered as one of the masterpieces of Thai art. The inscription at the base of it, written in Thai language in Sukhothai script states that "this was set up by Śrī Dharma Asōka Rāja, a Governor of Kamphaeng Phet in 1510 A.D. for protection of people and animals in the Kamphaeng Phet city and for the accrual of merit to the two former kings of Ayutthaya."

The head and the hands of the statue were cut and stolen by a German missionary in 1886 A.D. (during the reign of King Chulalongkorn or Rama V) which the police discovered at Bangkok harbour and were restored to it (the statue) in such a way that nothing of the vandalism in it is noticeable now.

Apart from the Śiva statue discovered from the Śiva shrine which now occupies a pride of place on the first floor of the Kamphaeng Phet National Museum, a couple of other Hindu images have also been discovered from Kamphaeng Phet's other sites like Wat Mahathat. They are the images of Viṣṇu or Nārāi and a goddess (she may be Umā or Lakṣmī). There are also two or three broken pieces that can be ascribed to the Rāma story.

From what has been stated above, it would be clear that the heritage sites of Sukhothai and Kamphaeng Phet have remains of a number of Brahmanical shrines and artefacts, among the large number of the Buddhist ones, a good testimony to the peaceful coexistence of the Buddhist and Brahmanical religions in the kingdom of Thailand since days of yore. These also are a proof positive of the close and intimate Indo-Thai linkages down the ages.

THE GREAT INDIAN TRADITION OF MANTRAS: ITS FUTURE IN SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT

Satya Vrat Shastri

The tradition of Mantras, holy incantations, goes back in India to a hoary past. The Mantras are met with the first time in the Vedas, the earliest works of mankind, where they are employed to invoke deities to seek their favour for begetting progeny, animals, spiritual majesty, material prosperity and long life.

The deities are invoked to also destroy enemies and adversaries who may be harbouring evil intentions. The Mantras serve as the potent link between the person reciting them and the deities to whom he prays.

Since the deities would not bestow all that a person wants unless they are pleased, prayers or hymns are recited in their praise. Sacrifices are performed where oblations are offered in fire, the fire-god being taken to be the intermediary between the respective deities and the sacrificer. Since the sacrifices are to be performed according to a well-defined ritual, to be effective in yielding the desired result, the services of the experts in the ritual were procured in the proper performance⁴ of the sacrifice.

The Mantras were, and still are, considered to possess special powers. Their recitation, therefore, to be impeccable. It is not just a syllable or a letter but even the accent, the svara, the pitch (which has the threefold form of raised one, udatta, the lowered one, anudatta and the medium one, the svarita) had also be just perfect. Even a slight deviation in it could well spell disaster.

The Mantras were used even to cure diseases and ailments and induce longevity. The *Atharvaveda*, the last of the four Vedas, is particularly noteworthy in this connection. It has the hymns there called Bhaisajyani, treating the diseases and Ayusyani, increasing the life-span. It also has them in the form of black magic to spell doom on opponents giving an appellation of Ghorangirasa, the terrible and the wholesome, to the Veda.

The peculiar potency of the Mantras was a recurring theme in later Sanskrit literature as well. The sage Visvamitra while escorting the young Rama to his Asrama (hermitage) to ward off the demons causing obstructions in the performances of his sacrifices taught him on the way the set of Mantras called Bala and Atibala, the two Vidyas as they are called in the Valmiki *Ramayana* by which he would feel no fatigue or fever or undergo change of look, and whether asleep or heedless, the demons would not be able to surprise him. The might of his arms will be unequalled in this world---nay in all the worlds. With the recitation of the Bala and the Atibala neither hunger nor thirst would torment him and he would attain fame on the earth. The Vidyas are pregnant with energy; they are the daughters of the Creator :

mantragramam grhana tvam balam atibalam tatha/

na sramo na jvaro va te na rupasya viparyayah//

na ca suptam pramattam va dharsayisyanti nairrtah/

na bahvoh sadrso virye prthivyaṁ asti kascana//

trisu lokesu va rama na bhaved sadrsas tava/

.....
ksutpipase na te rama bhavisyete narottama/

balam atibalam caiva pathatas tata raghava//

vidyadvayam adhiyane yasas catha bhaved bhuvi/

pitamahāsute hy ete vidye tejah samanvite//

Ramayana, 1.22. 13-15, 18-19.

In the period of the epics and the Puranas the Mantras gave place to stotras, the eulogies, in praise of the deity with miraculous powers. In the battle between Rama and Ravana as the fight went on for days together with no victory in sight for either the sage Agastya came to Rama and told hymn in praise of the sun-god, Adityahrdya as it is called in the Ramayana, which he taught him. Rama recited the hymn as learnt from the sage and it is only after that he was able to kill Ravana.

The Mantras powerful enough to ward off the enemies, however powerful. The sages and the seers could also destroy them through the power of their penance but take resort to that sparingly not to expend it on such activities, they having earned it through hard austerities. Kalidasa in his Raghuvamśa offers an observation through one of his characters, King Dilipa, who approaches the sage Vasistha to know from him the cause of his issuelessness. When the sage enquired of him if everything well with his kingdom he said with his (the sage's) Mantras, the enemies getting subdued even at a distance his arrows known for hitting the visible targets are becoming almost redundant:

tava mantrakṛto mantrai durat prasamitaribhih/

pratyadisyanta ive me dr̥ṣṭalaksyaḥ sarah//

In Tantric texts Mantras assumed the form of Bijakṣaras, the seminal syllables, like *ain*, *hrin*, *klin*, *viccāih*, etc. each having a particular potency. They also acquired secrecy. They had to be muttered inaudibly, that is what *japa* is, to keep up their efficacy. The teacher imparting him to a learner would strictly instruct him not to share it with others lest they lose their potency or fall in the hands of undesirable or undeserving hands. The general belief is they are effective if they are received from a guru who before passing it on to a recipient invests him with a spiritual potential. It is for this reason that people approach spiritual gurus, the Sadhus and the Sannyasins, the hermits, who they accept their spiritual gurus for giving (=teaching) them Mantras which may ward off evil,

current or future, and bring prosperity to them and their families and near and dear ones. Incidentally, the receiving the Mantra is the guarantee of devotion and dedication to the guru. That is why gurus of today are seen sometimes, at least a few of them, to be asking prospective recipients of the Mantras to have initiation in discipleship from them first. Sometimes those who have had initiation from them motivate others for the purpose. The initiation is preceded by a ceremony like offering of some fruits, a betlenut, arecanut, coconut, a pair of saffron clothes and some cash. The guru then a rosary to the new disciple and gives him a Mantras which he is enjoined to recite daily which could be a simple verse from the Bhagavadgita or a four-word prayer like om bhagavate vasudevaya or some Vedic hymn or a line from a stotra with the strict instruction not to share it with the others, only the guru having the power to impart it.

That the Mantras have some miraculous powers has been felt personally by a number of people including myself. When I was very young I had developed jaundice. A person offered to cure me. He made me sit in a very big water basin. He then started pouring water on me with the recitation of some Mantras. After a while the entire water in the basin turned yellow and I was completely rid of the disease of which modern physicians had not been able to cure me even after medication for a with the recitation of some Mantras. After a while the entire water in the basin turned yellow and I was completely rid of the disease of which modern physicians had not been able to cure me even after medication for a of days. This was nothing less than a miracle. My jaundice had gone never to reappear all these decades.

Now, thus is my personal experience. I do not need any other proof for the efficacy of the Mantras.

There is another personal experience also which too I would like recount here. When I was doing Ph.D. at Banaras I developed a longing to visit Sarnath which close to it. I hired a cycle rikshaw and reached there. It was quite an underdeveloped place at that time. It had only an oblong big room there by way of a museum which housed the artifacts discovered from the places around. Among those artifacts was the round big stone called the Dharmacakra, the Wheel of Piety, with the three lion figures mounted on it which emperor Asoka had installed and which now forms the State insignia. With the desire to have a closer look at I got near it and inadvertently placed my right hand at the back of the giant round stone little realizing that it had a big hive of black wasps. Within se conds tens and scores of the bit my hand. I was screaming. The wasps had clung to my hand so fast that I had to remove them by pulling them by my left. My screams reached the rickshaw puller who had parked his rickshaw nearby. He came rushing to me and noticed my miserable condition. The place was so deserted and desolate that there was no question of any medical aid the possibility of which was only at Varanasi. By the time the poison of the insects would have spread in my body exposing me to great risk. My hand was swelling which was spreading in other parts of the body as well. The rickshaw puller first reassured me and then picked up some dust from the kutchra road in front of my eyes and poured it on my hand and went on muttering something. Within minutes all my pain and swelling of the hand all but disappeared to my utmost surprise. I repeatedly asked the rickshaw puller as to what he had been muttering but he would disclose it. He

merely said. He only said : My guru had asked me not to tell of it to anybody. So, that was the Mantra the unlettered rickshaw puller acquired from some holy man he might have come into contact with.

Mantras thus get passed on from generation to generation. Education does not seem to have much to do with it. They have their efficacy even with the uneducated.

How is one now to explain all these things ? Science would not accept the. There is no visible relationship of cause and effect between the phenomena. It may just dismiss them as mere superstition in underdeveloped and decadent societies. The Mantras are now fast fading out. For one, they have not been shared with each other, as mentioned many times earlier and for the other, have not been continuously been recited.

Of late some compilations of the Mantras like the *Mantramahodadhi* have appeared where Mantras are listed with their elaborate ritual and application to meet particular situations with explanations, wherever possible, in Sanskrit and Hindi. A number of compendia are still in manuscript, the various manuscript catalogues listing them.

As per the Tantric and Puranic system for a Mantra to yield the desired effect, the number of repetitions are also prescribed like a hundred times or a thousand times and so on. The number also goes with the counting of the beads in a rosary. The Mantra is recited with each turning of the bead. Now, the rosary has a fixed number of beads which is one hundred and eight. The completion of the turning of the beads a hundred and eight times and the recitation of the Mantra the same number of times, in popular language it is said that one rosary has been completed. If one starts turning the beads again and comes upto the last one, the one hundred and eighth one, it is the second round. And so the rounds go on. The minimum is one round. As for the maximum it could be any number depending upon the resolve and stamina of the person concerned. Sometimes people even when engaging themselves in different activities go on muttering the Mantra to the accompaniment of the counting of the beads. Not unoften they wrap their hand holding the rosary with a piece of cloth. The counting of the beads is done with the thumb and the index finger. The rosary is generally of Rudraksa and occasionally, especially in the case of the Vaisnavites, of Tulasi, the basil seeds. Though japa, muttering, silent recitation, can be done any time both the twilights, the morning and the evening, are considered particularly fit for it. Before this one has to take bath or at least ablutions to ensure physical purity. Though there is no fixed time for the japa, the silent recitation which can be carried on even in the night or early hours, for certain rituals there are prescribed timings. For black magic it is the dead of the night that is considered suitable. For acquiring the special powers from some divine beings, like Yaksis or Dakinis the performance of the rituals has to be in the cremation ground with all the attendant horrible practices. These rituals can lead to such drastic results as *kolana*, *stambhana*, *marana* and *uccatana*,

The practice has developed in India of late of engaging the services of proxies, the Pandits, for carrying on the *japa* of the Mantras in place of the person concerned whose calamity has to be averted or who is to gain something. The Pandits being mercenaries

may not have the heart to concentrate on the silent recitation and it is possible that the Mantras may not yield the result desired by the seekers sowing seeds of doubt in their minds about their efficacy. Even the believers have started dismissing them as mere superstition not going well with the age in which they live. The diseases and ailments are not being treated now by Mantras. The people are taking recourse to modern medicine now. The craze for it so widespread now that the age-old system of Ayurvedic treatment with its herbal preparations, decoctions and elixirs is at a discount now with their practitioners who till recently were found to be in good numbers have become scarce now particularly in westernized metros. The old technique of diagnosing the disease with unbelievable accuracy by just feeling the pulse is now almost a thing of the past, people referring to it in the context of certain old legendary physicians. When this is the situation with regard to the treatment with herbs and so on, one can well imagine what would be the condition with regard to the treatment with the recitation of the Mantras.

Though the situation is pretty disturbing, it is not totally out of control yet. There are people in good numbers still who have faith in the efficacy of the Mantras though they have no idea of their application and the ritual going with them. The continuity of Mantric knowledge stands broken. Its revival is a desideratum. But the big question is who will attempt it. Till this is attempted the Mantras will continue to suffer the onslaught of science.

Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Prof. N.P. Unni, Prof. George Cardona, Prof. V.N. Jha, Prof. Prahladacharya, Prof. Surendra Mohan Mishra, Prof. Muralimadhavan, Distinguished members of the Faculty of the University, learned members of the audience and young students,

I feel extremely happy to be with you this forenoon at a place hallowed by the birth of one of India's greatest saint-philosophers. I had been here once long back. I find a lot of change here. It is now the site of a University appropriately named after the great saint-philosopher. The University is a premier seat of learning of ancient Indian wisdom

It is so thoughtful of the University to have organized a national Seminar on one of India's foremost playwrights Bhāsa for it was in this region that the well-known savant T. Ganapati Sastry had discovered his plays that he later edited and published from Trivandrum which gave a new name to the plays, they having come to be known popularly as Trivandrum plays. After Ganapati Sastry C.R. Devadhar brought them out from Poona under the title *Bhāsanātakacakra*, a term inspired by their reference in their totality by Rājasekhara in the context of heaping praise on one of them, the *Svapnavāsavadatta*, the fire not having ~~able~~ to burn as they all were thrown into it. Devadhar's edition carried the words in smaller type "plays ascribed to Bhāsa" underneath the main heading of *Bhāsanātakacara*. Later some of these plays were published separately by other scholars with translation in English, Hindi and other regional languages. They—all of them, numbering thirteen form a big corpus of Sanskrit dramatic literature. And, if they are taken to be by a single author who as Ganapati Sastry and many others have sought to prove, was no other than Bhāsa reverentially referred to by such celebrities as Kālidāsa, Bāṇa and Rājasekhara, he is just the only one in the vast galaxy of ancient Sanskrit playwrights who has so much of literary production in the field of drama. And he also perhaps is the only one who stands out in that galaxy in trying his hand at a variety of dramatic compositions. Unlike Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūti and Śrīharsa who composed their plays only in the more familiar of the dramatic forms like Nāṭaka or Prakaraṇa or Nāṭikā, Bhāsa composed his plays, apart from the much more practiced form of drama, the Nāṭaka, in a couple of the less practiced forms of it as well like Vyāyoga, Samavakāra, Utsrstikāṅka, Vīthi and Ihāmrga though scholarly opinion is divided in some cases about the identification of these types among the thirteen of the plays. Again, he is the only one in that galaxy to be bold enough in disregarding tradition in describing the scene of death in one of his plays, the *Urubhaṅga*. And finally, he is the only one in that galaxy in depicting much vilified Duryodhana in a better light by introducing the theme of his parting with half of his kingdom and handing it over to the Pāṇḍavas in fulfillment of his word to his teacher Droṇācārya who had asked for the same as his fee, *dakṣiṇa*, that he, Duryodhana, had insisted on at end of a sacrifice that he had performed on the condition that the latter would make the Pāṇḍavas accessible to him within five nights, the theme of the *Pāñcarātra* and by taking up the theme of the breaking of Duryodhana's thigh fraudulently by Bhīma, thus presenting him to be more sinned against than sinning.

As we trace the history of Sanskrit drama our eyes first fall on the *Śārīputraprakaraṇa* and two others discovered from Turfan by Lüders. But then they were fragments. The

full-fledged plays that come to our notice are the ones called the Trivandrum plays discovered by T. Ganapati Sastry from a chance recovery in the course of his search of manuscripts of a palm-leaf codex in Malayalam that contained ten of the now well-known thirteen of them to which one identified as *Dūtavākya* in a mutilated form was added later to which were added two more, the search continuing. These were attributed by Ganapati Sastry to Bhāsa. This attribution has been challenged by many authorities on many grounds but the consensus has tilted after thorough examinations of arguments for and against their being those of Bhāsa. The most of the arguments for their being so is their answering the description by Bāṇa with pun in one of the introductory verses of the *Kūḍambara* of their starting with the *Sūtradhāra*, the Stage-manager and their having many plots and sub-plots:

(important)
Harsa-
carita
(1.15)

*Sūtradhāra kṛtā srambhāi nāṭakair bahubhūmikaiḥ/
sapatākair yaśo lebhe bhāso devakulair iva//*

The plays are compared to temples. The pun is on the word *bhūmi* and *patākā*. Temples have many storeys, *bhūmi* has storey as one of its meanings in addition to plot which goes with the plays. *Patākā* means flag which goes with temples, they being decked with many flags. It also means sub-plot. That goes well with plays. They have a variety of sub-plots.

The plays begin with the appearance of the *Sūtradhāra*, Stage-manager on the scene with the stage direction *nāndyante tataḥ praviśati sūtradhāraḥ*, with Nāndī over, enters *Sūtradhāra* while other Sanskrit plays begin with Nandi subsequent to which occurs the expression *nāndyante tataḥ*. But then this is just one of the common factors that unites the plays to be clubbed as those of Bhāsa. There are other powerful factors as well. All these plays have the *Bharatavākya* with the exception of *Cārudatta* and that *Bharatavākya* is in the form of the praise of the king *imām api mahīm kṛtsnām rājasīmhaḥ praśāstu naḥ* or *rājā bhūmim praśāstu naḥ*. It is only in the *Madhyamavyāyoga* and the *Dūtaghatotkaca* that it is the deity who is praised.

(pāṇinian/ Uncommon forms are common to all the plays. So is *Patākāsthānaka*. Some of the movements of the characters also many of the plays share among themselves. Now, showing of some one sleeping on the stage is frowned upon by analysts. The plays have a number of references to it. With sleep also comes dream. The *Svapnavāṭśavasdatta* derives its name from the sequence of sleep and dream. King Udayana while in conversation with the *Vidūṣaka* in the *Samudraghata* goes to sleep which the latter marks *ayi supto 'trabhavān*. Marking this he withdraws. Enters *Vāsavadattā*, lifts his (and puts it on the bed. Feeling the touch of her hand and recognizing it to be that of *Vāsavadattā*, the King still reeling under sleep rushes towards her sowing the seed of suspicion in his mind of her being alive, a clever turn in the story. The sleeping scene is repeated, now in the case of *Padmavati*. *Vāsavadattā* having come to know that she is unwell comes to enquire after her health. She notices her asleep. *Padmavati* sleeping one side of the bed and the other side being empty *Vāsavadattā* also feels like sleeping by her side: *ekadeśasamvibhāgatayā śayanīyasya sūcayati mām alinṅeti. Yāvat śayisyē*. In the *Pratijñāyugaṇḍharāyana* information of the illness of the king is imparted through the words of the *Natī* who had seen something like this in dream, *adya svapne mayā ...*

asvāsthyaṃ iva dr̥ṣṭam. The *Avimāraka* has a number of references to sleep and dream. When in the inner chamber Māgadrikāś wants to tell Kuraṅgī a story, the latter implores her to let her sleep. Later when Māgadrikā tells Nanilikā that it is time for the make-up of the Princess, the latter tells her that it is a dream now, the Prince having gone away. Again, when Avimāraka is about to jump off a cliff to end his life, he notices a Vidyādhara that very much surprises him asking his own self whether he is seeing a dream but then disagreeing with his own inference in that he is not sleeping. The fourth Act of the play shows the Vidūṣaka falling asleep overcome with fatigue with his movement in search of Avimāraka. In the *Cārudatta* the Vidūṣaka informs the former that sleep is overtaking him. He also advises him to go sleep while he too would do so. In the *Pratimānāṭaka* the Sūtradhara in the beginning of the second Act is shown enjoying sleep for a while. In the *Bālacarita* Śāpa appears before Kaṁsa and after telling him that he wants to enter into his heart disappears. Kaṁsa, not noticing him, wants to have a nap : *yāvad aham api śayanam upagamya nayanavyākṣepam karomi (svipiti)*. All this would lead one to think that it is the same attitude that permeates the plays, the attitude of one for whom the showing of sleeping on the stage was not taboo. This is a pointer to the commonness of their authorship. And that common authorship must be that of Bhāsa, his plays sharing among themselves the characteristics noticed by the great literary figure Bāṇa.

Bhāsa has interspersed his plays with a number of verses and prose lines that can easily go down as excellent Subhāṣitas, wise sayings. It is worth its while to compile them in the form of a monograph and bring it out with their translation in English, Hindi and regional languages. It also will be worth its while to sift out from his works scores and scores of typical words and expressions—I have noticed not less than three hundred of them, that need proper explanation and elucidation from the point of view of their structure and meaning.

In spite of all that has been written on the plays, their linguistic and literary evaluation along the most scientific lines is still a desideratum. Also is the desideratum to prepare his bibliography with so much of literature on him already having appeared in print

References to Bhāsa have been galore in India for almost fifteen centuries cutting across regions and States. Apart from Kālidāsa, Bāṇa and Rājasekhara who have already been mentioned as referring to ~~Kālidāsa~~ other writers and critics who have spoken of him or have quoted from his works include Vākpatirāja of Kannauj (8th cen.), Bhoja of Mālava (11th cen.), Vāmana and Abhinavagupta (9th and 11th centuries respectively) of Kashmir, Soddhala (11th cen.) of ancient Koṅkana, Somaprabhasūri of Anhilwār of Gujarat (12th cen.), and Śāradātanaya (13th cen.) of Tamilnadu.

Friends, Bhāsa has still to be evaluated from many angles. I have every hope that scholars assembled here will apply their mind to this evaluation and throw light on those angles that have not attracted as much attention as they should have. There is enough of discussion on the authorship of the plays; the Bhāsa problem as it has come to be known; or their division on the basis of their source material, the *Rāmāyaṇa*, the *Mahābhārata*, the legends or one's own imagination and so on, dramatic technique, the type of Prakrits

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the Indian people. It is a study of the past, but it is also a study of the present. The history of the Indian people is a story of struggle and achievement. It is a story of the people who have built this great nation, and it is a story that we must know if we are to understand the Indian people of today.

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(4)

used or the unpāṇinian forms figuring in them. It is time now to move on and prepare a review of his expression and poetic compass to draw a picture of a colossus who so vastly occupied the literary space in India for centuries to have his fame spread far and wide, to have been called by a poet like Kālidāsa as *prathitayasas*. He indisputably carved a rare niche for himself, *yaśo lebhe*.

It is in Kerala that among its Chakṛ̥y̥s Bhāsa's plays became the part and parcel of the repertoire of the professional actors, a tradition that continued for centuries.

It is in the fitness of things, therefore, that it is in Kerala that the Bhāsa Festival is being celebrated.

I wish the Festival all success.

With these words I inaugurate the Festival.

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The plays are compared to temples. The pun is on the word *bhūmi* and *patākā*. Temples have many storeys, *bhūmi* has storey as one of its meanings in addition to plot which goes with the plays. *Patākā* means flag which goes with temples, they being decked with many flags. It also means sub-plot. That goes well with plays. They have a variety of sub-plots.

The plays begin with the appearance of the Sūtradhāra, Stage-manager on the scene with the stage direction *nāndyante tataḥ praviśati sūtradhāraḥ*, with Nāndī over, enters Sūtradhāra while other Sanskrit plays begin with Nandi subsequent to which occurs the expression *nāndyante tataḥ*. But then this is just one of the common factors that unites the plays to be clubbed as those of Bhāsa. There are other powerful factors as well. All these plays have the Bharatavākya with the exception of *Cārudatta* and that Bharatavākya is in the form of the praise of the king *imām api mahīm kṛtsnām rājasīmhaḥ praśāstu naḥ* or *rājā bhūmim praśāstu naḥ*. It is only in the *Madhyamavyāyoga* and the *Dūtaghaṭṭakā* that it is the deity who is praised.

(pāṇinian/)

Uncommon forms are common to all the plays. So is Patākāsthānaka. Some of the movements of the characters also many of the plays share among themselves. Now, showing of some one sleeping on the stage is frowned upon by analysts. The plays have a number of references to it. With sleep also comes dream. The *Svapnavāṭasaṁvādattā* derives its name from the sequence of sleep and dream. King Udayana while in conversation with the Vidūṣaka in the *Samudraḥṭhaka* goes to sleep which the latter marks *ayi supṭo 'trabhavān*. Marking this he withdraws. Enters Vāsavadattā, lifts his ~~and~~ puts it on the bed. Feeling the touch of her hand and recognizing it to be that of Vāsavadattā, the King still reeling under sleep rushes towards her sowing the seed of suspicion in his mind of her being alive, a clever turn in the story. The sleeping scene is repeated, now in the case of Padmāvatī. Vāsavadattā having come to know that she is unwell comes to enquire after her health. She notices her asleep. Padmāvatī sleeping one side of the bed and the other side being empty Vāsavadattā also feels like sleeping by her side: *ekadeśasamvibhāgatayā śayanīyasya sūcayati mām alinḡeti. Yāvat śayisyē*. In the *Pratijñāyauḡandharāyana* information of the illness of the king is imparted through the words of the Natī who had seen something like this in dream, *adya svapne mayā ...*

asvāsthyam iva dr̥ṣṭam. The *Avimāraka* has a number of references to sleep and dream. When in the inner chamber Māgadhikāś wants to tell Kuraṅgī a story, the latter implores her to let her sleep. Later when Māgadhikā tells Nanilikā that it is time for the make-up of the Princess, the latter tells her that it is a dream now, the Prince having gone away. Again, when *Avimāraka* is about to jump off a cliff to end his life, he notices a *Vidyādhara* that very much surprises him asking his own self whether he is seeing a dream but then disagreeing with his own inference in that he is not sleeping. The fourth Act of the play shows the *Vidūṣaka* falling asleep overcome with fatigue with his movement in search of *Avimāraka*. In the *Cārudatta* the *Vidūṣaka* informs the former that sleep is overtaking him. He also advises him to go sleep while he too would do so. In the *Pratimānātaka* the *Sūtradhara* in the beginning of the second Act is shown enjoying sleep for a while. In the *Bālacarita* Śāpa appears before Kāṁsa and after telling him that he wants to enter into his heart disappears. Kāṁsa, not noticing him, wants to have a nap : *yāvad aham api śayanam upagamya nayanavyākṣepam karomi (svipiti)*. All this would lead one to think that it is the same attitude that permeates the plays, the attitude of one for whom the showing of sleeping on the stage was not taboo. This is a pointer to the commonness of their authorship. And that common authorship must be that of Bhāsa, his plays sharing among themselves the characteristics noticed by the great literary figure Bāṇa.

Bhāsa has interspersed his plays with a number of verses and prose lines that can easily go down as excellent *Subhāsitās*, wise sayings. It is worth its while to compile them in the form of a monograph and bring it out with their translation in English, Hindi and regional languages. It also will be worth its while to sift out from his works scores and scores of typical words and expressions—I have noticed not less than three hundred of them, that need proper explanation and elucidation from the point of view of their structure and meaning.

In spite of all that has been written on the plays, their linguistic and literary evaluation along the most scientific lines is still a desideratum. Also is the desideratum to prepare his bibliography with so much of literature on him already having appeared in print

References to Bhāsa have been galore in India for almost fifteen centuries cutting across regions and States. Apart from Kālidāsa, Bāṇa and Rājasekhara who have already been mentioned as referring to ~~Kālidāsa~~ other writers and critics who have spoken of him or have quoted from his works include Vākpatirāja of Kannauj (8th cen.), Bhoja of Mālava (11th cen.), Vāmana and Abhinavagupta (9th and 11th centuries respectively) of Kashmir, Soddhala (11th cen.) of ancient Koṅkana, Somaprabhasūri of Anhilkwāṣ of Gujarat (12th cen.), and Śāradātanaya (13th cen.) of Tamilnadu.

Friends, Bhāsa has still to be evaluated from many angles. I have every hope that scholars assembled here will apply their mind to this evaluation and throw light on those angles that have not attracted as much attention as they should have. There is enough of discussion on the authorship of the plays; the Bhāsa problem as it has come to be known; or their division on the basis of their source material, the *Rāmāyana*, the *Mahābhārata*, the legends or one's own imagination and so on, dramatic technique, the type of Prakrits

(4)

used or the unpāṇinian forms figuring in them. It is time now to move on and prepare a review of his expression and poetic compass to draw a picture of a colossus who so vastly occupied the literary space in India for centuries to have his fame spread far and wide, to have been called by a poet like Kālidāsa as *prathitayaśas*. He indisputably carved a rare niche for himself, *yaśo lebhe*.

It is in Kerala that among its Chakṛs Bhāsa's plays became the part and parcel of the repertoire of the professional actors, a tradition that continued for centuries.

It is in the fitness of things, therefore, that it is in Kerala that the Bhāsa Festival is being celebrated.

I wish the Festival all success.

With these words I inaugurate the Festival.

Indudūta of Vinayavijayagaṇi

Vinayavijayagaṇi, a Jain poet has composed this work consisting of 131 verses in the Mandākrāntā metre after the usual pattern of the dūtakāvya. The theme of this work is:

Vinayavijayagaṇi, a native of Dvādaśāvarta, has observed celibacy and is absorbed in meditations in the benign company of his gracious teacher residing at a pilgrim-centre named Yodhapura. After the usual evening prayers the poet is just out to pay his homage at the sacred feet of his Guru but all of a sudden he goes to sleep and enters a dreamland. He looks at the rising moon and entreats him to convey his message to his revered teacher. He praises the high family of the Moon; her pedigree showing her relation with Lakṣmī and other gods. Then he relates the route from Yodhapura to Surat. It is in the last verse only that he states his message. It is a request to the effect that the venerable teacher whom he is worshipping constantly may remain kind and considerate to him so that he may continue to follow his path and gain emancipation.

It is a nice little poem and makes a delightful reading. It is rich in fine figures of speech. The flight of imagination displayed is commendable. The predominant note in it is that of tranquillity and not Karuṇa (Pathos) which is a common characteristic of the dūtakāvya.

The work was published in the 14th volume in the Kāvya-mālā series. The text of the poem is highly corrupt. From an editorial note on page 45, Footnote I, we come to know the reason of it. The editor says that only one manuscript of it could be found and that too was corrupt and broken at many places. It is unfortunate that the editor has done nothing to improve upon the text or to fill in the lacunae, with the result that the verses at many places have lost in clarity of meaning and have become quite unintelligible. Centuries of careless handling of the work has so thoroughly corrupted its text that it becomes impossible many times to arrive at the hypothetical original, however, ingeniously one may try to do it.

The colophon of *Indudūta* says that it is an imitation of *Meghadūta*—*Meghadūta-chāyā-kāvya*. From this it is clear that the author composed it in imitation of Kālidāsa's *Meghadūta*. But even a cursory perusal of it shows that it is an unsuccessful attempt altogether. Excepting of course the Mandākrāntā metre and a few expressions here and there the work has very little similarity with the original whose imitation it claims to be. The text of the book, as available in the Kāvya-mālā series, is broken at many places, and even where it is not, it is highly corrupt. But apart from it, the value of the work as a literary piece is not very high. The poet in keeping with the later poets many times overstretchers himself. His language at places suffers from unnecessary paddings, as for example, in verses 27 and 50.

The poem does not have uniformity in style. It suffers from jerks. Generally verses are without a charm but occasionally after a few verses there occurs a flash when

the poet gives us an original *Utprekṣā* or *Upamā*, as for example, in verse 24 where he imagines that the moon is pale like a withered leaf because it is separated from its beloved, the night. In the day time the moon is seen to be grey in colour and this greyness the poet imagines to be due to the sorrow that the moon may be feeling on account of being separated from its beloved, the night. Now this is a very happy idea. The poet has used here an *ayoniya upamā*. In verse 65, Abhramatī is shown pleased to see her son, the moon. The mushroom growth of reeds on her banks are her hair standing on end, surging waves are her hands raised to clasp her son. Now this is another nice *Utprekṣā*. At another place the author gives us a nice instance of *Hetūtprekṣā* (verse 9). Maidens generally are jealous by nature but they feel ashamed when they see other maidens' superior talents. This was precisely the reason why Laṅkā drowned herself in the vast ocean when she saw the glittering beauty of Vātāpādri. The Vasvaukasārā went out of sight and the Bhagavatī concealed herself in Pātāla. The poet is fond of alliteration also, as for example—*pañca pañcān* (verse 22), *māravīṇām navīnām* (V. 64), *vīcihastair udastaiḥ* (V.65), *keli- līlāvilolān* (V.67), *nāvyanīrā gabhīrā* (V. 83) and *kāntāḥ vanāntāḥ* (V.90). He used Yamaka also, e.g., *narmadā narmadormi* in V.83, but in his effort for it he does not pay proper attention to meaning. In the above quotation, for example, the meaning of the word *narma* is taken to be happiness. Narmadā should, therefore, be that (river) whose waves give happiness. but the original meaning of the word Narmadā is *priyālāpā*. That his Yamaka suffers from such a looseness of meaning is illustrated by another example in V.92. It is *sumanaḥ-saṁvitānām latānām*. Here the poet takes the meaning of the word *saṁvitāna* as 'full of' but actually it should mean 'spread out'. Similarly, in verse 112 the author uses the expression *brahmasabrahma* etc. Here the additional *sa* is useless. It should be *brahmābrahmarūpam*. Occasionally the poet writes verses where he uses expressions such as *kāntam ekāntakāntam*, which are of course sweet and suit the occasion. Generally the work suffers from scribal errors besides other discrepancies which are being discussed as under:

In verse 2, line 3, the author says *vinaya-vinataḥ*, i.e. *vinayena vinataḥ*. Both of these have the same sense and either of the two could suffice. It is an example of *adhikapadatva*. In verse 3. line 1, the word *śikara* should be read as *śikhara*. The word *śikara* gives no sense, nor can the word *śikara* be supposed here for that would infringe the metre. In the last line the author has mentioned *pañcakūṭa* mountain afterwards but the pronoun *yatra* preceding it in the second line creates a doubt and is an example of *Vidheyāvimarśadoṣa*, i.e. non-discrimination of the predicate.

Again in verse 5, line 1, *krīḍopavanapadavī* should be separate from *krīḍatām*. In the text it is jumbled up and obscures the sense. In separating the two the prose order becomes clear. *Krīḍopavanapadavī* is the agent (*Kartā*) and is connected with the verb *āviṣkaroti*. The *vātoddhūta*etc. are the winds compared with the symphony of the citizens which cause the peacocks to dance. This has been mentioned

together with the humming of the black bees. The correct formation would have been *dhvanadvāditrahṛdyān nṛtyatkekiprakarasubhagān*.

In verse 9, line 1, in *purama*, the syllable *pu* should be read as *pa*. This should be *parama* as that alone makes sense. The reading in the text *puramagurudhyānasandhānalīnasvāntaḥ* is also otherwise faulty, *sandhāna* being redundant. Again in the second line in *kāntam tam iti rajaneḥ* the author has used *iti* between *kāntam* and *rajaneḥ* which splits both the words and is, therefore, misplaced. Viśvanātha, the author of the *Sāhityadarpaṇa* has given a list of such usages and syntactical irregularities in his work.

In the first line in *dr̥stvā cainam* in V. 9 the author uses the pronoun *enam* (accusative from *etad*) which is followed by *tam* in the second line. Here the pronoun *adas* (*amum*) should have been used; otherwise, it is also a case of *Bhagnaprakramatā*.

The word *sadyaḥ* and *drāk* in the second hemistich of the same verse are synonyms; any one of the two would have been sufficient.

In verse 16, line 4, the first syllable is missing, it is... *totpatu*. It may be *cintotpattau* meaning 'on the rise of anxiety'. In line 3 of the same verse *cittavṛttīm* should be read as *cittavṛttiḥ*, it being the subject. It should be in the nominative and not in the accusative case.

In verse 18, line 4, the word *prānyāḥ* should be changed into *prāṇinaḥ*. But it would infringe the metre. If it remains *prānyāḥ*, it would be grammatically wrong. The better reading may be *prāyaḥ santaḥ*...etc.

In verse 20, line 3, the particle *ca* after *aśvam* is unnecessary for, *ca* is a conjunctive particle. There is nothing which it may conjoin or connect.

Similarly, in verse 21, line 1, the *ca* after *kautukī* is useless as it connects *yautake* with *kautukī* which makes no sense. If we replace it by the word *san* the sense will be clearer.

In verse 24, line 1, the word *varghayati* should be *vardhayati*. This is evidently a scribal error or a printing mistake.

In verse 28, line 3, *jagadvyāpi* should be combined with *sauryapratāpaḥ* to make the sense clear. It is this which pervades the whole universe.

In verse 33, line 2, the word *indindira* is used in the sense of a large bee, which is very rare.

In verse 34, line 2, *kṛidāvāpī* should be joined with *savanasa-rasaiḥ* to make the sense clear. It would mean the winds which have become cool with a bath in the pleasure-lake. In line 4, of the same verse *stāt* should be read as *syāt*. It is evidently a mistake.

In verse 35, line 1, the reading *antimajinavarāḥ* is wrong. If we connect it with *Yama*... etc. then too it makes no sense. In case we read it as *Jinavarān* it will qualify the *prāsadan* in the second line. The sense will thus become a bit clearer.

[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible, appearing as a series of horizontal lines.]

In verse 37, line 2, *visarga* should be added to the word *vimānā*. It is the plural of the word *vimāna* that is meant here and not the feminine of the word *vimānā* meaning *vigato māno yasyāḥ*.

In verse 38, line 3, the word *kr̥ti* in *abhis̥tik̥tik̥tām* is superfluous. The editor has put an asterisk mark here. The expression appears to him to be quite puzzling. We can suggest here a conjectural emendation. According to us the whole line may be recast as *vighno yat syād abhis̥tik̥tām yoṣitām ca tvadīyaiḥ*. There does not remain any superfluous word then.

In the final line of the same verse *dūranirvāsīte* should be *dūranirvāsitaḥ* and *syāt* should be *syāḥ*. This emendation would eminently suit the context.

In verse 40, line 3, the reading *kṣaṇam iyaṁ api* should be changed into *kṣaṇam ayam api* for, it is connected with *parisara*, which is in the masculine. *Prekṣaṇīya* should be read as *prekṣaṇīyaḥ*. In the extant reading the masculine *parisara* is followed by a pronoun in the feminine which is evidently wrong.

In verse 42, line 1, *vicariṣyaty avaśyam* should be read as *vicariṣyasy avaśyam* as it is connected with *tvam*.

In verse 43, line 2, *kāryasiddhe nidānam* should be *kārya-siddher nidānam* as it is in construction with the word *vacanam*. If it has to be justified—*sthitasya gatiś cintanīyā*, it may be taken as a vocative and may be dissolved as *svīkṛtanijasuhṛdaḥ kāryasya siddhir yena sa svīkṛtanijasuhṛtkāryasiddhiḥ*, i.e. who has taken the responsibility for the success of his dear friend.

In verse 45, line 4, *udghātanaiḥ* should be read as *udghāṭanaiḥ*. Or it may be author's own reading in the sense of *utkṣepaṇa*.

In verse 49, line 3, the word *vaya* seems to have confounded the editor; for, he has put a question mark after that. *Vaya* is *varya*. The top mark for 'r' might have been omitted in the original manuscript. This conjecture also gets support from the close proximity of *varya* with *vaidūrya*. Here the author seems to be aiming at a nice alliterative effect.

In verse 51, line 4, *svam* should be *sva*. Again, the word *bahalavidapi* should be replaced by the word *bahalaviṭapi*. Here *da* for *ṭa* may be a scribal error or a printing mistake.

In verse 52, line 3, the text is broken. If we supply the word *khara*, the lacuna can be filled up. This is supported by the context also. After the dots indicating the break in the text we have the word *karaḥ*. Before the dots we have *uṣṇāmsor api*. If *khara* is supplied we would have the complete expression *uṣṇāmsor api kharatarakarāḥ* meaning 'scorching rays of the sun.' This will also be in keeping with the author's love for alliteration which is so evident in the work.

In verse 55, line 2, the author has used the word *ripusurajitā*. Due to scribal error or some other reason the order of the words has been inverted. The reading should have been *suraripujitā*.

In verse 57, line 1, *esām* should be *asya* for, according to context it refers to the

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The third part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science.

moon. *Eṣām* cannot refer to *prāsādānām* in the previous verse, for, pronouns refer to words which are used in close proximity to them: *sarvanāmnām sannihita-parāmarśitvam*. Now, even if this *nyāya* is not taken into consideration or its application in all cases is not conceded, the word *eṣām* cannot be connected with *prāsādānām* in the previous verse, for, there the complete expression is *prāsādānām trikam* which is in the singular. *Eṣām*, therefore, is indefensible. It should be definitely replaced by *asya*. Although grammatically this emendation may be right yet it cannot be easily fitted into the metre for the final syllable then will remain short, *laghu*, which in the first *pāda* is generally considered to be a fault.

In verse 58, line 3, the editor has put a question mark after the word *kaṭukamatinām*. The word *kaṭuka* of course confuses one on account of its being used in a less known sense and again on account of its close resemblance with the word *kaṭu* meaning 'sour'. Here, however, the word does not mean 'sour'. It means 'pungent', 'sharp'. *Kaṭukamatinā*, therefore, means 'by the sharpwitted'.

In verse 60, line 2 breaks after the word *gantum ūrdhvam*. The lacuna may be filled by supplying the word *sudūram*, meaning thereby that the palace intends to go very high in the sky.

In verse 61, line 1 is found broken after *adri*. The lacuna may be filled by supplying the word *dr̥ḍhām* as it is connected with the word *puṣṭim*. The *anvaya* will then be *etāḥ dr̥ḍhām puṣṭim dadhatu*. The expression agrees perfectly with the sense. In line 3 of the same verse *sya* may be added to *auśadhiśa* to fill up the lacuna.

In verse 62, line 2, *mithyānubhāvām* should be *mithyānubhāvā* for, it is connected with *tīrtharājī*, which is in the nominative singular. The whole of the second line is a compound qualifying the word *tīrtharājī* of the first line.

In verse 63, line 2, the word *dr̥ṣṭā* should be changed into *draṣṭā* for, it is connected with the word *janaḥ*. There is no other word with which it can be connected. *Dr̥ṣṭā* is evidently a scribal error for *draṣṭā*.

In verse 67, line 1 is broken after *akhila* and the next word after the break is *rajanān*. If we supply the syllable *pu* to fill up the lacuna, the expression will be *prīṇāty eṣākhilapurajanān* meaning that it pleases all the inhabitants of the city by giving them its pure water. In line 4 of the same verse the reading *neyagādānagaryāḥ* is puzzling. The editor also has put a question mark there. Even in spite of our very best efforts it has not been possible to hit upon the correct reading in this case. The word *punīte* in line 3 of the same verse should be read as *punītaiḥ* as it is connected with *vīcīhastaiḥ* in the instrumental plural.

In verse 68, line 3, the word *upanayaiḥ* should be changed to *upanayeh*, otherwise, the sentence would be left without a verb and the meaning would also suffer. The author wants to say 'do not trouble the separated persons with your unbearably sharp rays' and for this purpose the construction should be *pādaiḥ mā sma upanayeh*. In the same line the word *prasahyaiḥ*, which from the text as handed down to us appears

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the paper. The text is arranged in several paragraphs.]

to be connected with *upanayaiḥ*, is nothing but a scribal error. It ought to be *asahyaiḥ*.

In verse 74, line 3, the text is broken towards the beginning. If we supply *gra* to fill up the lacuna the complete word will be *grāmaikaikam* meaning 'each and every village'. This very well fits in the context and makes the sense perfectly clear.

In verse 75, line 1, again the text is broken. If we supply the syllable *gu* the complete word will be *pratipadagurūn* which will fit in well with the context.

In verse 79, line 1, *śamanakakubhiḥ* should be changed into *śamanakakubham* for that alone makes sense. The sentence is *tasmād draṅgāc chamanakakubham prasthitasāntarā te*, when you go to the southern direction from that city. Not only should the instrumental case be avoided with the word *kakubh* when it is connected with the word *prasthitasya*, the plural in *śamanakakubhiḥ* also is unjustified for, Śamana's or Yama's quarter is one and not many. The correct instrumental plural would, however, be *kakubbhiḥ* which militates against the metre.

In verse 82, line 1, *praudhadurgām* which qualifies *Bhṛgupuram* should evidently be *praudhadurgam*.

In verse 88, line 4, the word *nejadopi* should be changed into *no jadopi* for, that only makes sense. The whole line would then be *pitroḥ paśyan ka iha suratam lajjate no jadopi* meaning 'what fool in this world would not be ashamed when he sees his parent sexually united?'

In verse 91, line 4, the reading is altogether missing. We may conjecturally reconstruct it as; *preṅkhacchākḥām anilatara-locchūnabhaṅgībhīr urvīm*.

In verse 92, line 2, the reading is *vividhasumanah saṁvitānām latānām*. Here, the word *saṁvitānām* is a big problem. If it is taken to be in the sense of a canopy of flowers a great difficulty would arise for, in the genitive plural the form would be *saṁvitānānām*. If the word *saṁvīta* in the sense of 'surrounded by' or 'full of' is taken then the metre would be infringed. The only alternative left to us is to suggest such a word in place of it as may not be far removed from the form of the present word and at the same time may yield an appropriate sense. *Samcitānām* is one such word. The complete reading then would be *vividhasumanah samcitānām latānām* meaning 'creepers laden with a large variety of flowers'. This is a case of confusion of *ca* and *va*, which are so similar in form.

In verse 95, line 3, *nihitā meru* should be changed into *nihito meru*.

In verse 96 line 1, the word *nīlacchāyām* should be *nīlacchāyam* for, it qualifies the word *puram*. In the second line a similar word is used *śubhracchāyam*. This is perfectly correct. In line 3 of the same verse the word *piṅge* should be changed into *piṅgaiḥ* for, it qualifies *ikṣudandaiḥ*. The reading evidently should have been *piṅgaiś caṅgaiḥ* meaning 'yellow coloured (i.e. ripened)' and of a superior quality. *Caṅga* is a Prakrit word. It may be that the poet originally read *piṅgair aṅgaiḥ*.

In the second line *vismṛtaiḥ* should be changed into *vistr̥taiḥ* as that alone makes sense.

In verse 97, line 3 is broken. The particle *su* would serve well to fill up the lacuna. The word then will be *surajāḥ*.

In verse 98, line 4, the word *kṣaudre* is confusing. The word *kṣaudra* means honey. Here, it has the unusual sense of *kṣudraiḥ kṛtaḥ*, 'performed by the mean'.

In verse 103, line 1, the text breaks after *cārtha pau*. If we add *rān* to *pau* we would have the complete reading *cārthapaurān*. In *cārtha* the 'r' is superfluous. The proper word should be *cātha*. It means 'and also'. The meaning of the whole line would now be as follows: You will see the people mounted on elephants, horses, and also the other citizens. The emended text thus suits the context eminently.

In verse 105, line 2 *Sudharmyā* of Indra is mentioned. It should be changed to *Sudharmā* for, that is the word for an assembly hall of the gods. *Sudharmyā* is, therefore, incorrect.

In verse 106, line 2, the *sakhayati* is probably a mis-print for *sukhayati*.

In verse 107, line 4, the *anusvāra* should be added to the word *lakṣmī* for, it is to be connected with the word *nidadhataḥ*. In verse 110, line 1, the word *kaṭhina* is evidently wrong. It should be *kaṭhina*. The third line of the same verse is broken. The lacuna may be filled up by adding *śyā* to *mā* meaning 'light blue coloured'. The word *dyati* is evidently a mis-print for *dyuti*. Line 4, of the same verse is again broken in the end after *bahi*. The lacuna may be filled up by adding *śca*.

In verse 111, line 1, the word *asiti* should be read as *asita* for, there is no word *asiti* as such. It qualifies the word *śmaśru*. The meaning is 'dark moustaches'. In the same line the *kūrcāṅkurodyān* is evidently wrong. It should be *°rādyān*. In the same verse lines 3 to 4, are *vaidrumīm akṣamālām rāgam prāptām iva guruguṇair ghūrṇamānām ca citre*. Here, the word should be *citram*; the garland of pearl-beads cannot evidently rotate in an image. Or *citre* may go with *anke* in the next verse.

In line 3 of verse 113, *arhan* should be *arhān* for, it is connected with the world *lokān*.

In verse 115, line 1, in the word *namad asumatām* the genitive is used for the dative, which runs counter to Sanskrit usage.

In verse 117, line 1, the word *jāpa* has been used. It is a solecism. The correct form is *japa*. In verse 120, line 4, the word *sampadi* should be *saṁsadi*. The construction of the sentence would then be *surāṇām saṁsadi indram* etc.

In verse 130, line 2, the word *manāstvena* should be *manastvena*. In the same verse line 3, the text is broken after *sampraty ahani*. After this word there is only one letter *śi*. Possibly *ni* is missing. The original reading might have been *sampraty ahani niśi vā*. It is logical that *niśi* should follow *ahani*.

Finally, it may be remarked that inspite of our very best efforts, there is still one verse where a reading is enigmatic. In verse 99, line 3, the reading is *kuṭrāpyādyādyaraka janitāḥ*. It is a puzzle. The editor has also put a question mark here.

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible, appearing as a series of horizontal lines.]

Jaina Meghadūta of Merutuṅga

Most of the dūtakāvyas are unfortunately not dated. This Jaina work, however, is different. It gives welcome information about its date. The author of this poem, Merutuṅga, was born in a village known as Nani in the year 1403 Vikrama era, i.e. 1346 A.D. His original name was Vāstika. He was a great scholar of Sanskrit and Prakrit. He died at the age of 68.

This poem contains 196 verses in all the four cantos. In it the poet has given a description of Neminātha who becomes a recluse. His beloved wife sends him a message inquiring after the condition of the bereaved family.

The work was published by the Jain Atmanand Sabha of Bhavanagar. It appears as Vol. 76 of the said Sabha's publications. It carries a Sanskrit commentary on it by one Śīlaratna which has been edited by Muni Chaturavijaya. It was printed at Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay, in 1924.

It is apiece with the Dūtakāvyas written on the model of Kālidāsa's lyric, the *Meghadūta*. Merutuṅga is not the only Jain writer to make an attempt like this. There are many others like him. The Dūtakāvyas written by other Jain writers are: *Śīladūta* by Cāritrasundaragaṇi, *Pārśvābhyudaya* by Jinasena, *Candradūta* by Meghavijaya, *Indudūta* by Vinayavijayagaṇi, besides *Manodūta* and *Cetodūta* by anonymous writers. While most of the other Dūtakāvyas by Jain writers are written on the *samasyāpūrti* style, three lines of the respective author's composition joined on to the fourth line from the *Meghadūta* of Kālidāsa, the *Jaina Meghadūta* is an independent composition. Divided into four cantos it deals with the life of Neminātha when he was a child as also his acts of valour (Canto I), then the season of spring and Neminātha's sports in it (Canto II), next is described Neminātha's marriage and his renunciation of the householder life (Canto III). After this is taken up for description the love-lorn condition of Rājīmatī, Neminātha's wife (Canto IV), who having spotted a cloud in the sky wants to send her message to her beloved husband to woo him back to her (Canto IV, verses 14-37). The friends of Rājīmatī coming to know of this console her and tell her that however she may try her husband who has renounced the world would develop no longing for her. The words also have their effect on her. She no longer feels sad and forsaken. She goes to her husband and gets initiation from him. Like her husband she too secures freedom from worldly attachments and attains self-realization.

Now, a word about the author of the poem: Merutuṅga. Jain history knows two Ācāryas of this name of whom one is known to have some writing work to his credit. One, Merutuṅga, the pupil of Candraprabha, the second Merutuṅga of Añcalagaccha, the pupil of Mahendraprabhasūri. It is the latter who is the author of the present poem. He was born of Naladevī, wife of Vairasimha Porwal of the village Nani in the District of Marwar in Rajasthan in Samvat 1403. His original name was Vāstika. Once Mahendraprabhasūri of Añcalagaccha happened to visit Nani in the course of his

History of the Vedas

The Vedas are the oldest and most sacred of the Hindu scriptures. They are a collection of hymns, prayers, and rituals that have been passed down for thousands of years. The Vedas are divided into four main parts: the Rigveda, the Yajurveda, the Samaveda, and the Atharvaveda. Each of these parts contains a different type of text, and together they form the foundation of Hindu religion and philosophy. The Rigveda is the oldest and most important of the four Vedas. It contains a collection of hymns that are dedicated to the gods. The Yajurveda is a collection of prayers and rituals that are used in the Yajna ceremony. The Samaveda is a collection of hymns that are sung to the accompaniment of music. The Atharvaveda is a collection of spells and rituals that are used to cure illness and bring good luck. The Vedas are written in Sanskrit, an ancient Indian language. They are written in a style that is both poetic and precise. The Vedas are considered to be the word of God, and they are treated with the utmost respect and reverence. They are the source of all Hindu knowledge and wisdom, and they are the foundation of all Hindu rituals and ceremonies. The Vedas are a treasure trove of knowledge and wisdom, and they are a source of inspiration and guidance for all who seek the truth. They are a testament to the power of the human mind and the beauty of the Hindu religion. The Vedas are a gift to the world, and they are a source of pride and honor for all who are proud to be Hindu. They are a source of strength and courage, and they are a source of hope and faith. They are a source of love and compassion, and they are a source of peace and harmony. The Vedas are a source of all that is good and beautiful in the world, and they are a source of all that is true and lasting. They are a source of all that is sacred and holy, and they are a source of all that is divine and eternal. The Vedas are a source of all that is good and beautiful in the world, and they are a source of all that is true and lasting. They are a source of all that is sacred and holy, and they are a source of all that is divine and eternal.

wanderings. Vāstika got the *Dīkṣā* from him. After *Dīkṣā* he came to be known as Merutuṅga. In Saṃvat 1426 he got the title of Sūri at Patan and in Saṃvat 1445 the title of Gacchanāyaka. He died in Saṃvat 1471 at the age of 68. He spent his long life in social service. In between he also managed to devote himself to literary activity. Including the *Jaina Meghadūta* he is known to have written eight works:

- (i) *Saptaikabhāṣyaṭīkā*
- (ii) *Laghuśatapadī*
- (iii) *Dhātupārāyaṇa*
- (iv) *Śaddarśanasamuccaya*
- (v) *Bālabodhavyākaraṇa*
- (vi) a commentary on *Bālabodhavyākaraṇa*
- (viii) *Sūrimantrakalpasāroddhāra*

Besides these *Jitakalpasāra* and *Rṣimaṇḍala* etc. are certain other works which too are ascribed to Merutuṅga but whether that Merutuṅga is identical with our author, cannot be proved with any amount of certainty.

The *Jaina Meghadūta* with its 196 verses lacks the spontaneous flow and charm of the *Meghadūta* of Kālidāsa after which it is modelled. The work has a large number of little known words or well-known words used in uncommon meanings. These words have been culled from it and listed below. A collection of these words is obviously very useful for the study of Sanskrit vocabulary. Not only peculiar words, the author not unoften goes in the course of his poem for recondite formations or laboured constructions. Perhaps this was due to the effect of the age in which he was living when poets and writers delighted in the use of obscure forms which would exhibit their knowledge of lexicography and grammar.

An enumeration of the recondite forms would no doubt be interesting but certainly outside the purview of the present study. Hence we restrict ourselves to the enumeration of the little known words or well-known words in little known senses only.

Adharā	- A lady with a low voice (Hīnavādinī), II, 27.
Anantā	- The earth, I, 42.
Anabhyāśamityā	- (fem.) Not fit to be approached.
Anāśrava	- faultless. (Monier Williams notes its use in A.V.II.3.2. in the sense of not causing pain) II, 38.
Aṅkūra	- Hair, II, 10.
Aṅkepāli	- Embrace, I. 49.
Aparā	- The hind quarter of an elephant, III. 32.
Apācī	- The Southern quarter, II, 13.
Āsyā	- State of rest, I. 16.
Uccaṇḍa	- Hanging down, II. 7.

The Asiatic Society of Japan was founded in 1888, and its purpose was to promote the study of the history, language, and literature of the Far East. The society has since become one of the most important centers of research in the field of Asian studies in Japan. Its members have made significant contributions to the understanding of the cultures and societies of the East, and its publications have been widely read and cited. The society's journal, the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Japan, is one of the most respected and influential journals in the field of Asian studies. It has published a wide range of articles on the history, language, and literature of the Far East, and its articles have been widely read and cited. The society's journal is published twice a year, and its articles are written by leading scholars in the field of Asian studies. The society's journal is a valuable resource for scholars and students alike, and it is a testament to the society's commitment to the study of the Far East.

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Uccaṇḍa	- Hanging down, II. 7.

Udvaha	- Son, III. 24.
Upayati	- Marriage, I. 31.
Urasa (N)	- Chief, main, III. 20.
Ullalana	- (from <i>ud-lal</i>) Sports, II.44.
Ulūla (dhvani)	- The white(laughter),III. 28.
Ulloca	- An awning, a canopy, III. 26.
Kaṭīra	- Waist, II. 21.
Kamana	- Brahmā, I. 26.
Karṣū	- (i) A ditch of live charcoal. (ii) A river, IV. 29.
Kāṣṭhā	- A deed or action (<i>kriyā</i>), II. 30.
Kīla	- Flame, lambent flame, III, 18.
Kūkada	- (Wrongly written for kukuda) one who gives a girl in marriage with due ceremony and suitable decoration; father-in-law IV. 18.
Kṣattā	- A gate-keeper, a guard, I. 33.
Kṣīrakaṇṭha	- A youngling, an infant, I. 31.
Kṣaireyī	- A dish prepared with milk, IV. 15.
Khaṭī-(patra)	- Chalk, I. 26.
Kharu	- One who is in love with improper or prohibited things only, II. 25.
Garja	- An elephant, II. 38.
Garbhaka	- Two nights (<i>rajanīyuga</i>), II. 41.
Gātra	- The hind quarter of an elephant, II. 40.
Guccha	- A tree, I. 37.
Gūḍhamārga	- Mind, II. 18.
Gundala	- The sound of a small oblong drum (viz., Mardala), II. 44.
Gopati (lit.)	- Earth-lord, a king, II. 33.
Gohira	- Heel, I. 47.
Cari	- An animal. III, 47-48.
Cāra	- A secret place (<i>Gupti-grha</i>), III. 44.
Jarṇa	- A tree. II. 10.
Talinatā	- Meagreness, slenderness, contraction, II. 31.
Tāra	- Charming, II. 20.
Tārksyalakṣmā	- Kṛṣṇa, II. 12.
Tūru	- A musical instrument, II. 36.
Tryūṣaṇa	- (Trikaṭu) Ginger, long pepper, small pepper, IV. 29.
Diṣṭa	- Time, II. 1.
Dharma	- A bow, II.10.
Nagna	- A bard (accompanying an army), II. 6.

[Faint, mirrored text from the reverse side of the page, likely bleed-through. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and orientation.]

Nandimukhī	- Sleep, II. 25.
Nandyāvarta	- A tree, III. 5.
Nāḍī	- A measure of time, half Muhūrta, II. 41.
Nandi	- (<i>Dvādaśavidhatūryanirghoṣa</i>), A sound of twelve kinds of wind pipes, III. 36.
Niṣka	- Gold, II. 3.
Nodya	- Wonder, II. 31.
Pakṣin	- A day with two nights enclosing it, II. 41.
Patrapāla	- A long knife, a dagger, II. 8.
Pākima	- Matured, ripened, II. 38.
Pītala	- Yellow, II. 38.
Pīlu	- An elephant, IV. 18.
Puṇḍarika	- An umbrella, III. 33.
Puruha	- Much, ample, profuse, I. 22.
Peñjūṣa	- Ear, III. 37.
Pauraka	- A garden in the neighbourhood of a city or round a house, II. 9.
Praṇāyya	- Desireless, disapproved or rejected, III. 11.
Pratigha	- Anger, wrath, III. 14.
Babhru	- Kṛṣṇa, II. 38.
Barkara	- Sport, II. 12.
Mattālamba	- A window, III. 37.
Mudira	- Cloud, II. 26.
Meghapuṣpa	- Water(of the cloud), III. 2.
Moca	- The plantain tree, II. 3.
Yāpyayāna	- Palanquin, litter, IV. 3.
Vana	- Dry, II. 38.
Varṇa	- The variegated cloth serving as elephant's quarters, II. 3.
Valaja (neuter)	- Gate, city-gate, III. 40.
Vaśā	- A woman, an elephant, II. 40.
Vasati	- Night, IV. 9.
Vindu	- Acquainted, knowing, II. 20.
Viśvā	- The earth, III. 7.
Vyuṣṭa (Neuter)	- Day-break, II. 26.
Śampā	- Lightning, III. 26.61.
Śampā (kṛtya)	- Levelling, IV. 10.
Sattra	- A wood, forest, IV. 17.
Samjñu	- Knock-kneed, I. 32.
Sic (fem.)	- A garment, III. 4.
Sītya	- Corn or grain, III. 29.

Sumaśara

Sūrata

Snātra

Striceṇī

Sthāman

Hari

- Cupid, III. 36.
- Compassionate, kind, IV. 27.
- Bath, I, 18.
- A vicious or infamous lady or an unfortunate woman, II. 24.
- Strength, I. 22.
- Wind, I. 20.

ALL INDIA ORIENTAL CONFERENCE
44th Session

ADDRESS
Of
SĀRASVATA ATITHI
Mahamahopadhyaya
Prof. Dr. Satya Vrat Shastri

Kurukshetra University
Kurukshetra

प्रारम्भिकपद्यानि

शुक्लाम्बरधरां शुक्लां वीणापुस्तकधारिणीम् ।
भक्तक्षेमङ्करां नित्यं वाग्देवीं प्रणमाम्यहम् ॥१॥

विश्वेशं सच्चिदानन्दं वन्देऽहं योऽखिलं जगत् ।
चरीकर्तिं बरीभर्तिं सञ्जरीहर्तिं लीलया ॥२॥

तीर्थे कुरुक्षेत्रमिति प्रसिद्धे शुभे शक्ति-जाति-पुण्ये
सम्मेलनं प्राच्यविदां बुधानाम् ।

इदं समायोजितमित्यतोऽहं
हर्षस्य कोटिं परमां गतोऽस्मि ॥३॥

सत्स्वप्यनेकेषु सुविश्रुतेषु
तीर्थेषु राजानति तीर्थमेतत् ।
९९ नक्षत्रताराग्रहसङ्कुलाऽपि
ज्योतिष्मती चन्द्रमसैव रात्रिः ॥४॥

नाना स्थलेभ्यः समुपेयिवांसो
ज्ञानप्रभोद्भासितदिग्दिगन्ताः ।
प्राचामपाचां विदुषां सुवाचा-
माचामका धन्यतमा भवन्तः ॥५॥

परस्परं ज्ञानविपर्ययेण
कल्पेत भूयान् विषयावबोधः ।
योऽलं भवेद् ज्ञानविवर्धनाय
वयं यदर्थं समुपागताः स्मः ॥६॥

इत्येतदुक्त्वा सुरवाक्प्रियोऽपि
सुखाय तज्ज्ञानविवर्जितानाम् ।
गीर्वाणवाणीं परिहाय पुण्यां
वाचाऽऽङ्गलानां स्ववचो वदामि ॥७॥

Mr. Mangaraj Alva, Shri Phoolchand Pradhan, Shri Manoj Kumar Guleri, etc.
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana, Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Satish Jha, Prof. Shuk Deva Sharma, Prof. Ranvir Singh, Prof. Bhim Singh, Members of the Executive Committee of the Oriental Conference, Members of the Faculty and the Alumni of the Kurukshetra University, Fellow Delegates and Distinguished Invitees,

It is a great pleasure for me to be present on the occasion of the inauguration of the 44th Session of the All India Oriental Conference, the premier representative body of Orientalists of India. It is a matter of further pleasure that the Session is being held at Kurukshetra where I had spent the early period of my life. It was on 2nd November, 1957 that I had joined the Kurukshetra University as Senior Lecturer shortly after its coming into being. Sanskrit Department was the first to have been set up here and I was the first one to join it. I am, therefore, the first teacher of this University, a fact that I always cherish. I am grateful to God Almighty that He allowed me to see for myself the progress of this University. There may not be many who have the opportunity to witness the growth of the institution which they had once been part of from its inception to the completion of its fifty years. With the humble beginning of some twenty students and five teachers the University has grown into an institution of seven thousand three hundred and forty six students and about five hundred teachers. I am a witness to its progress both in numbers and stature. It is at present one of the premier educational institutions of India.

Kurukshetra is a place which has a halo going with it. It was here that Lord Kṛṣṇa had delivered the sermon to Arjuna in the battlefield when he was stricken with debilitating depression on noticing his kith and kin arrayed against him in a fight to the finish. The sermon is now a part of the world heritage. It has galvanized countless millions as it had done earlier the doughty warrior fallen in low spirits.

It may come as surprise to most of us, especially of the younger generation, that the Kurukshetra University originally was conceived as a Sanskrit University, the reason d'etra of its being set up here, it being a place associated with the

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Bhagavadgītā that starts with its mention as a holy place, *dharmakshetra*, to silence the critics who were averse to the setting up of an educational institution of the stature of a University at a place like Kurukshetra which lacked the infrastructure and the feeder institutions which places like Rohtak and Ambala had and had, therefore, a better case for the setting up of a University. I very vividly remember the meeting held in the assembly hall of the Birla temple at Kurukshetra—I was present in the meeting—in the evening of the very day of the laying of the foundation of the University under the chairmanship of Dr. K.M. Munshi, the then President of the Vishva Sanskrit Parishad. The meeting had passed a resolution felicitating the Govt. for setting up a Sanskrit University at Kurukshetra. This idea of the Sanskrit University, it seems, got lost somewhere on the way. We now have in its place a multi-faculty University, like others of the kind in the country. It will be in the fitness of things if the University were to accord Sanskrit the stature of its major discipline—that is the minimum expectation to honour the noble intent of its founding fathers.

मोदन्दमठिकायां श्रीहरमुकुट

पवतप्रान्ते ईशसं १८१२।१।१९

श्रीसरस्वतीप्रसादपात्रीभूतसर्व
सद्विद्वल्लनगुणभूषितश्रीपण्डित
नित्यानन्दशास्त्रिमङ्गलाभिधायः
डाक्टर, म० ओ० रेल्, स्टैनस्य सवि
तयपूर्वकां स्वस्तिवादभरितामियां
विज्ञप्तिं दृग्गोबरीकुर्यात् ॥

भवद्वस्तकमलवित्रितां
वर्धापनवादसूचकां सौकीन्य
मैत्र्यसंबन्धप्रबोधकां पत्रिकां दृष्ट्वा
मया महां संतोषोऽनुभूतः ॥ तत्कार
णीभूतस्य भवदादरस्याहं संयक्
कृतज्ञोऽस्मि । इति निश्चयो धार्यः ॥

उत्तरदानविलम्बस्य स एकाकी
 देतुर्यमया कार्यबाधस्यपरितेन
 बहूनां मित्रलिखितपत्राणां प्रवाह
 वशादेतेषु दिवसेषु अधिकप्रमोऽनु-
 गतः॥

यद्भवता ग्रीसैान् सादिबाय
 स्वपुस्तकं प्रेषितं तस्य तु योग्य
 फलमवश्यं प्रादुर्भविष्यतीति
 न संशयः॥ तेनच मया च समकाले
 रात्राधिरात्रप्रसादात्समापदवी
 समवाप्ता॥ भवदर्शं श्रीवोमेक-
 सादिबेनापि पत्रद्वारेण स्वस्ति
 वाद्यो विप्रिष्टः एव प्रेषितः॥

भक्त्यमं सदैव सफलीकुर्यात्
 स्वास्थ्यं च प्रदद्याच्छ्रीशारदा॥
 म० आरैक, सैनः॥

श्रीविद्वद्गणशिरोमणि सर्वसङ्गणकंकृतश्रीमहापण्डित
नित्यानन्दशास्त्रिणे सिर औरेक सैनाभिधः
समग्रादरभरितस्वस्तिवाद्यं पुरःकृत्येममर्थं निवेदयति॥

मदानेव मदीयः संतोषोऽभूदनुगत्य मन्मित्रवराक्षी
विष्टे निस् साहबिवरद्यद्भवता मदीयाभारतगुणानाम्
वेषणविषये सादाय्यविधानं सम्यगङ्गीकृतम्॥
संपूर्णमदीयाशा वर्तते यद्भवत्तु मसाफल्यमपि
तस्मिन् विषये संभूतमेव श्रीशारदानुकम्पेन॥
द्वित्रिद्विसेषु तस्य विद्वद्वरस्य प्रत्यागमः श्रीप्रवरपुरे
संभविष्यति । तदाहं भवद्वस्तकमलादादेशं प्राप्य
पुस्तकसंग्रहविषयेऽस्मिन्नायेन कृतज्ञो भवेयम्॥इत्यलं॥
श्रीसरस्वती सदैव पात्रयेद्धर्षयेच्च भवन्ते॥इति शं॥

मोदन्दकमठिकायाम् । १८२३ ॥ ६१९

A. Sen

स्वस्ति :

सह्यार्चुभयोरूपस्थियोगानयोरगते
त्यनुवराच्छ्रुत्वा ह्योदिने मया उक्तं मित्रः
दृष्टः किं कर्तव्यमिति । तस्योपदेशोऽयम् ।
नूनं ततो गन्तव्यम् । नगरसमीपे भयं ना
स्तीति । तथावां मुनशीबागोद्यानं आगतौ ॥

ओदिने पञ्चम्यां होरायां यदि भवान्ना
गमिष्यति तदोपस्थितो भविष्यामि । पृति
दिने च तत्कालं उपस्थास्यामि । सर्वदा लभ
वतो दर्शनादूर्णं जनिष्यते । दार्शपौर्णमा
सिकानि श्रोतुमिच्छेयम् ॥

श्रीनगरे ।

११९१०१ ॥

G. W. Shastri

यत्पुस्तकं दर्शपूर्णमासक्रियागमुद्दिशद्युष्यत्या
र्ध्वं वर्तते यदि पश्येयं प्रकर्षेण दृष्टो भवेयम् ॥

G. W. S.

(ii) 10

1001

श्रीशः प्रसीदतु

काशीरदेशस्य विद्वज्जनतिलकभूत-
सकलशास्त्रपारंगतस्यस्तशुभगुणगणानंकुत-
श्रीनगरश्रीवर्धनश्रीनिध्यामन्दराश्रीति यथार्थनाम-
पाठितवरिष्ठ होनरुदेशीयो जागृतय संतो
ज्ञानाश्रीं श्रुतिनादेन बद्धयित्वा विज्ञापयन्ति ।

अस्ति गिरिशभूषणभूतश्रव्यानामाशिव-
रमणीयः प्रदेशः । तत्र कस्मिंश्चिद्वापुष्ठादेवी-
प्रासादप्रसादिने स्थाने प्राचीनसूत्राधारो वर्तते ।
अतिजीर्णशिलापट्टनिहितशरदालिप्यनुरोधेन
लङ्कारवृत्तविशेषविशेषितान्तरम्यप्रशस्तिस्तत्रैव
वियते । अस्याः प्रातिबिम्बं च देवनागरीलिपि
लिखितां चैव कायां भवतः सवीथं प्रेषयन्ति ।
निमित्तं । पाठितवरिष्ठ संस्कृतभाषाकुशलतया
सद्यदस्यां प्रशस्त्यां शिलापट्टमङ्गाद्विनष्टं

$$1 \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix} \quad 1(c)$$

श्री शः प्रसीदतु

काशीरदेशश्च विद्वज्जननिममूल-
सकलशास्त्रपारंगतस्यस्तुभ्यगुणगणानंकुल-
श्रीनगरश्रीवर्धनश्रीनिधामन्दरास्त्रीमित्रार्थनाम-
पण्डितवरिष्ठ होनरदेशीयो बागानथसंज्ञो
शानाश्री सङ्गतिबाटन वन्दयित्वा निजापयानि ।

अस्ति गिरिश भूषण भूत श्रव्यानामा लीला-
रमणीयः प्रदेशः । तत्र कस्मिंश्चिद्वायु एवादेवी-
प्रासादप्रसादिने स्थाने प्राचीनसूत्र्याधारे बर्जिते ।
अतिजीर्णविनाशवृत्तिनिमित्तं शरदालिप्ततरुशोभना
लङ्कारवृत्तविशेषविशेषितात्यन्तरम्यप्रशस्तिस्तत्रैव
विद्यते । अस्याः प्रतिबिम्बं च देवनागरीलिपि-
लिखितां वैवकायां भवतः सप्तमं प्रेषयामि ।
नियर्थं । पण्डितवर्येण संस्कृतभाषाकुशलतया
यद्यदस्यां प्रशस्त्यां शिलापट्टभङ्गादिनष्टं

1 (C) 2

स्यात्तत्तत्संभावित्वं निमित्तत्वं चेति मम
परमाशा वर्तते । सुष्ठु हि केन विदुक्तं
हनुमान्धिमनश्चक्रे किं महात्मनाम् ।
अन्यापि मे हृदय इयमाशा परमास्ति
शीघ्रमेव यित्रवरिष्ठानेन्दुदर्शनेन लोचन-
कुसुमं मे विकस्वरं भवेदिति बुभुक्षुः ॥

2 - Page 138-139
Modern Sanskrit Literature

1 (C) 2

स्यात्तत्संभाविन्यं निखितव्यं येति यम
परमाशा वसते । सुष्ठु हि केन चितुक्तं
हृत्मानाब्धिमतरदुष्करं किं महात्मनाम् ।
अप्यापि मे हृदयं रुयमाशा परमास्ति
शीघ्रमेव चित्रवरिष्ठानमेष्टु दर्शनेन लोचन-
कुमुदं ये विकस्वरं भवेदिति बुधम् ॥

2 - Page 138-139
Modern Sanskrit Literature

(५) रयेण तुल्या व्यतियान्ति वत्सराः

जरावशं यौवनमाशु नश्यति।

अलं शुचा किं परिदेवनैर्गुरोः।

क्व देहराहुः क्व यशःसुधाकरः॥

सेण्ट् पीटर्सबर्गं संस्कृतजर्मनकोशः संस्कृतोपासकानां सुपरिचित एव। तस्य सङ्कलयितारौ रोथाख्यो बोथलिङ्क्आख्यश्चेति द्वौ पण्डितौ। तयोर्बोथलिङ्क् पण्डितस्य जन्मदिनावसरे कोवलपण्डितेन तं प्रति प्रेषितमेकं पद्यम्। ततः प्राक् कोशकार्यं समाप्तमभूदिति तस्यापि विशेषतो निर्देशस्तेन विदुषा कृतः—

(६) यशः श्रमेणैव नरैरुपाज्यते

श्रमेण कोषोऽपि समाप्तिमाप्तवान्।

श्रमे व्यतीते वदते (वदिः परस्मैपदी वदतीत्येव साधु) सरस्वती

ध्रुवं सः कोषोऽप्यमरो भविष्यति॥

अत्र अमरशब्दे श्लेषो निपुणमुपन्यस्तो विदुषां भूयसे मोदाय स्यात्।
अज्ञातनाम्ना केनाप्याङ्गलकविना रचितानीमानि स्वभाषया कानिचन पद्यानि—

(७) (८) *Thou hidden love of God whose height
Whose depth unfathomed so mine knows
I see from far thy beauteous light
Only I saw far thy repose
My soul is sick, nor can it be
At rest till it find rest in thee*

पद्यानीमानि कोवलपण्डितेन संस्कृतेनेत्यमनूदितानि—

(८) यस्याच्चत्वमगाधतां च न जनो वेदामितां दूरतो
ज्योतिस्सुन्दरमस्य गूढभगवत्स्नेहोऽहमीक्षे तव।
शान्त्यै तेऽन्तरहं विनिःश्वसिमि हा खिन्नो ममात्मा त्वयम्
शान्तिं लब्धुमलं न यावदयतां नो शान्तिमेष त्वयि॥

केपैल्लरनाम्नाऽपर आसीदेकः शर्मण्यदेशीयो विद्वान् येन यवनशतकमिति नाम्ना होमरादीनामनेकेषां ग्रीककवीनां शतं पद्यानि संस्कृतेनानूदितानि। अनुवादेऽपि तादृशः प्रवाहः स्वारस्यं च तेषु येन स्वरचितानीव तानि प्रतिभान्ति। दिङ्मात्रतया कानिचिदेव अत्रोद्ध्रियन्ते।

होमरकवेः पद्यानां संस्कृतानुवादः—

:: 1 ::

यादृशानि हि पत्राणि तादृशाः सन्ति मानुषाः।
 यथा पत्राणि वृक्षेभ्यो निपतन्ति महीतले॥
 रोहन्ति च पुनर्वातैः प्रेर्यमाणानि माधवैः।
 एवं कुलानि जायन्ते विनश्यन्ति च देहिनाम्॥

:: 2 ::

न हि कश्चिज्जनो दैवमतिवर्तितुमर्हति
 क्षुद्रकः स्यादुदारो वा जन्म यो लब्धवान् भुवि॥

:: 6 ::

अनग्निमनिकेतं च कुलघ्नं विद्धि तं नरम्।
 यो वैरं रमते कुर्वन्नैकराष्ट्रनिवासिनाम्॥

:: 4 ::

न हि प्राणिषु सर्वेषु महीतलविसर्पिषु।
 शोचनीयतरः कश्चिन्मनुष्यादिति मे मतिः॥

:: 5 ::

सूक्ष्मा जिह्वा बहून्यस्यां विविधानि वचांसि च।
 यादृशं तु भवेदुक्तं प्रत्युक्तमपि तादृशम्॥

:: 15 ::

पितृपैतामहे स्थानं यत्सौख्यं हृदि जायते।
 न तद्देशान्तरे लभ्यं विभवेषु महत्स्वपि॥
 धियोक्तिटिसकवेः पद्यानां संस्कृतानुवादः—

:: 66 ::

मा विषादं गमस्तात श्वो हि श्रेयो भविष्यति।

आशा धारयति प्राणान्मृता एव निराशकाः॥

:: 100 ::

द्रुमाणां तुहिने कष्टं निम्नगानामवर्षणम्।
पाशबन्धो विहङ्गानां श्वापदानां च वागुरा॥
यूनो मृगदृशां चिन्ता भगवन् बलसूदन।
नाहमेकः सकामोऽस्मि नारीसक्तो भवानपि॥

रूसदेशे लेनिनग्राडनगरे कल्यानोव्नामाऽस्ति विद्वान् यः कल्याणमित्रमि-
त्यात्मानमाचष्टे। स एकदा भरतभुवमाजगाम बहूनि स्थानानि च गमिकर्मीचकार।
गमिकर्मीकृत्य च तानि स्वदेशं स प्रतिनिववृते। प्रतिनिवृत्तेन च तेन भारतभूमियात्रा-
वृत्तान्तः स्वकीयः संस्कृतपद्यैरुपनिबद्धः। तेषु कानिचनात्रोद्ध्रियन्ते—

(७) सर्वत्र भारते खण्डे कृतज्ञात्मा स्मराम्यहम्।
(४) बहून् देशान् दृष्टवन्तः चारुप्रकृतिविस्मिताः॥

दृष्टपूर्वा न चास्माभिः कदाचन तथाविधाः।
कल्कत्तानगरीं गत्वा विमानेन विहायसा।
दृष्ट्वा तास्तांश्च विषयान् पाटलीपुत्रमागताः॥

इतो गता वयं शीघ्रं बङ्गलोरपुरं प्रति।
यत् प्रियः शीतवातो नित्यं वहति दक्षिणः॥

ततो मद्रासनगरं यत् स्नाता महार्णवे।
महानटीं सुलोचनां श्रीमदायतलोचनाम्।
सस्नेहमभिनन्दामि तेजसास्याश्च मोहितः॥

बहुराष्ट्राण्यतिक्रम्य विमानेन विहायसा।
पुराणीं सुन्दरीं भूमिं भवतां वयमागताः॥

युष्मान् वयं सूचयामः स्निग्धानस्मत्सुहृज्जनान्॥
अस्मद्भूम्याः पूर्वकालादासीन्मैत्र्यं सनातनम्।
एतद्विवर्धनार्थं च वयं सर्वे यतामहे॥

अविभेदाभिदं मैत्र्यं प्रजानामावयोर्महत्।
सर्वत्र जनताभूत्यै जीवतात् शाश्वतीः समाः॥

शर्मण्यदेशीयद्युबिगनविश्वविद्यालये निबन्धस्यैतस्य निबन्धा वर्षमेकमभ्यागता-
चार्यरूपेणाध्यापितम्। वर्षान्ते तत्प्रस्थानकाले तत्रत्यविद्वन्मूर्धन्येन श्रीश्रीतनक्रन् महाभागेन
रचितानि चत्वारि पद्यानि वाचितानि च तेन प्रस्थानकाले समायोजिते सौप्रस्थानिकोत्सवे।
रमणीयां तत्पद्यच्छटां विभावयन्तु सुधियः—

(७) भारतराजधान्यां यो व्याकरणविदां वरः।
(४) गाराः सर्वविद्यानां कवीनां मुकुटे स्थितः॥

शशास सत्यमावृत्य शास्त्री शास्त्रविशारदः।

शिष्याञ्जिक्षाशुश्रूषार्थाञ्जशर्मण्यदेशमागतः॥

वर्षान्ते तु सपत्नीकस्त्यूविग्नगराच्छुभात्।

स्वदेशं गन्तुकामोऽद्य पुनः प्रयातुमुद्यतः॥

स्मृतिः सुरमणीया स्यात्स्वकर्मसु सुहृत्सु च।

दूरे वसत्रदूरेऽस्तु हृदि मैत्रीं प्रवर्तयन्॥

कालान्तरे पत्रमाध्यमेनैकार्याऽपि तेन प्रेषिता-

(१६) जीवन्ति मे हृदये ये

तव मित्र! प्रीत्या चित्ररागाः।

ते त्वां सुप्रह्लादयितुं

शीघ्रं त्वन्मनोऽधिगच्छेयुः॥

यदा कदा पत्राण्यपि वैदिशिका विद्वांसः संस्कृतेन प्रेषयन्ति। निबन्धस्यास्य निबन्धघ्रा प्राप्तेषु कतिपयेषु तादृशेषु पत्रेष्वेकं सविशेषमुल्लेखमर्हति। शर्मण्यदेशीयट्यू-बिगनविश्वविद्यालये भारतीयविद्यासंस्थाने पूर्वोल्लिखितानां शतीतनूकनमहाभागानां शिष्यः सहयोगी च पायर इति नामा विद्वान्। सः 1983 ईसवीये संवत्सरे सपत्नीको भारतभ्रमणार्थमागतः। तदा निबन्धस्यास्य निबन्धा पुरीम् अधिवसति स्म। सप्ताहं स तस्मिन् स्थितः। श्रीजगन्नाथसंस्कृतविश्वविद्यालये तस्य भाषणमप्यभूत्। ततः स दक्षिणस्यां दिशि नानास्थानानि गमिकर्मकृत्य पुनः पुरीं प्रत्यावृत्य दिनत्रयं च तामध्युष्य शान्तिनिकेतनं प्रस्थितः। ततश्च कलिकातानगरं ततश्च स्वदेशम्। स्वदेशप्रत्यावर्तनानन्तरं पुरीतः प्रस्थानान्तरं कुल कुल गतं तेन, किं किं वा दृष्टमिति चिरेण प्रेषिते स्वपत्रे विन्यस्तम्। तदेव पत्रमलाविकलमुद्दिश्यते-

स्वस्ति।

(१७) महाकवयः सत्यव्रतपण्डिताः! सस्नेहमभिवादनानि अतिदीर्घकालं तत्रभवदभ्यः पत्रं न प्रेषयम्। तत्रभवन्तो मम दुश्चरितं मर्षयन्त्विति मम प्रार्थना। तत्रभवतां पत्रमतोषयदेवावाम्।

पुर्या अपक्रम्य सुखसुप्तौ शान्तिनिकेतनमागच्छाम। तत्र प्रोफेसर बनर्जी महाभागा रेल्यानस्थानमागम्यावां विश्वविद्यालयस्यातिथिभवनं नीत्वा विश्वविद्यालयं रवीन्द्रनाथ-ठाकुरमहाभागानां निवेशनान्यदर्शयन्। आत्मां शान्तिनिकेतने तिष्ठन्तावतुष्याव। शान्तिनिकेतनेऽहोरात्रं स्थित्वा काल्कटमहानगरं प्रातिष्ठावहि। रेल्यानविलम्बेन काल्कटमहानगरं मध्यनिशायामेव प्रापद्यावहि। तत्र प्रोफेसरमूखर्जीमहाभागानामगारे व्यश्राम्याव। शनिवासरे प्रोफेसरमूखर्जीमहाभागा नौ भारतीयकौतुकागारे प्राचीना मूर्तिरचनानि च दर्शयन्तं गमयन्ति। तत्रैव रात्रिं तेषां तुल्यवने रविवारे आवाभ्या ट्यूबिङ्गनगरं

प्रति गन्तव्यमासीत्। याल्ना सुखं निष्पन्ना। ट्युबिङ्गननगरे प्रोफेसर स्तीतनक्रन्-
महाभागानपश्यम्। द्विदिनानन्तरं प्रोफसर स्तीतनक्रन्महाभागा अमेरिकादेशं प्रति
प्रतस्थुः। तत्रभवतां सपत्नीकानां कुशलवृत्तमस्त्वपि सर्वेषामाशा। ओफ्तरदिङ्गनग्रामं
प्रत्यागत्य सप्ताहं रोगपीडित आसम्। इदानीं मया बहूनि कृत्यानि कर्तव्यानि।
मार्गरितामहाभागयाऽद्यप्रभृति सप्ताहं पञ्चषष्ट्याश्छात्राणां छात्रीणां च परीक्षा कर्तव्या।
पूर्वमेव त्रिंशदधिकं शतं पत्राणि सा पर्यैक्षत।

आवां तत्रभवतां तत्रभवत्पत्न्याश्च स्मरावो बहुधा। बल्जियमविश्वविद्यालयगतान्
तत्रभवतो द्रक्ष्याव इत्याशास्वहे। तत्रभवतां सपत्नीकानां सर्वं कुशलमेवास्त्वित्यर्थयावहे।

तत्रभवतां पुत्रौ,
आलोविसमार्गरिते।

पुर्याः सर्वान् परिचितानत्रभवद्भिरभिवादयावः।

वैदेशिकेषु विद्वत्स्वस्ति तादृशोऽप्येको येन स्वकीयः शोधप्रबन्धोऽपि संस्कृतेन
विरचितः। सोऽस्ति थाईदेशीयः चमलौङ् सरबदनुकाख्यः। बैंकाकनगरे शिल्पाकर-
विश्वविद्यालये सः संस्कृताध्यापकः। वर्षद्वयं यावदनेन सङ्कायाध्यक्षपदमप्युढम्।
सुरभारत्यां तस्याप्रतिहता गतिः। 1983 ईसवीये संवत्सरे तेन वाराणसेयसम्पूर्णानन्द-
संस्कृतविश्वविद्यालयतो वेदविभागाध्यक्षाणां डाक्टर युगलकिशोरमिश्रमहाभागानां निर्देशने
विद्यावारिधिरित्युपाधिरधिगतः। नाना ग्रन्थाः संस्कृतविषयकास्तेन स्वमातृभाषया
विरचितास्तया वाऽनूदिताः। केवलं निदर्शनार्थम् अत्र शोधप्रबन्धस्य पुरोवाचः केचनांशा
उद्ध्रियन्ते—

चालोङ्सरबदनुक् नामाहं थाईदेशे लब्धजनिः बाल्यकालादेव भगवतस्तथागतस्य
कृपया संस्कृताध्ययने प्राप्तुरुचिरासम्। महाचूडालंकरणबौद्ध (बैंकाक) विश्वविद्यालयतः
बौद्धदर्शनविषयमधिकृत्य मया स्नातकपरीक्षा समुत्तीर्णा। संस्कृतसाहित्यविषयिणीं
स्वीयां ज्ञानपिपासां पूरयितुं भगवता श्रीबुद्धेन कृतवसतिकेऽस्मिन् काशीनगरे
विद्याधिगमनार्थमिच्छामकुर्वम्। ... ततः भारतदेशस्य विद्याराजधान्यां काश्यां समागत्य
मया काशी हिन्दुविश्वविद्यालयीये संस्कृतपालिविभागे स्नातकोत्तरकक्षायां
संस्कृतविषयमधिकृत्याध्ययनं कृतम्। तत्राध्ययनसमये वैदिकसाहित्यविषये
पूर्वजन्मकृतपुण्योदयेन गुरुवर्याणां डा. वीरेन्द्रकुमारवर्ममहोदयानां सन्निधाने वेदाध्ययनेन
च काचन विशिष्टा अभिरुचिर्मनसि समुत्पन्नेति वेदवर्गं स्वीकृत्य एम्. ए. संस्कृतपरीक्षायां
साफल्यमभजम्। तदनन्तरं संस्कृतसाहित्यावगाहने सविशेषमानन्दमनुभवता मया
सम्पूर्णानन्दसंस्कृतविश्वविद्यालयतः 'विद्यावारिधि' इत्युपाधिप्राप्त्यर्थं मनसि योजितम्।

थाईदेशे विश्वविद्यालयेषु संस्कृतस्य अध्ययनं अध्यापनं प्रचलति। किन्तु
प्रायशश्छात्रैर्लौकिकसंस्कृतमेव तत्राधीयते। विच्छिन्नसम्प्रदायत्वाद्वा प्रयोगविरहेण वा
वैदिकभाषाशिक्षणं तत्र स्वल्पमेव भवति। यद्यपि थाईदेशे वैदिकभाषायाः
लौकिकसंस्कृतस्य च महत्त्वं समानमस्ति तथापि वैदिकभाषाशिक्षकाणां न्यूनत्वादल्पेषु

शिक्षणस्थानेष्वेव वैदिकभाषा अध्याप्यते। परं प्रमोदास्पदमिदं यदधुना थाईजनाः भारतवर्षे समागत्य विश्वविद्यालयेषु वैदिकं वाङ्मयं भाषां च पठन्ति। अहमपि तेष्वेव अन्यतमः। एवं हि शीघ्रमेव थाईदेशे वैदिकशिक्षका बहवो भविष्यन्ति तथा च तत्र वैदिकज्ञानराशेः भाषायाश्च शिक्षणप्रसारः रुचिरं भविष्यतीति वक्तुं सुवचम्।
अन्ते च इदं निवेदयन्नुपसंहरामि—

दूरादुपेक्षां निर्धूय कृपां कृत्वा ममोपरि।
विलोक्यो मत्प्रबन्धोऽयं बुद्धिमद्भिर्द्विजोत्तमैः॥

सन्त्यनेके तादृशा विद्वांसो वैदेशिकाः श्रीपालथीमे-हंस हाइनरिश् हाक् प्रभृतयो ये धाराप्रवाहरूपेण संस्कृतेन वक्तुं प्रभवन्ति परं संस्कृतेन तैर्न लिखितं बहु। यदि तेऽलेखिष्यंस्तर्हि भूयसीं संस्कृतवाङ्मयस्य श्रीवृद्धिमकरिष्यन्।

वैदेशिकैर्मनीषिभिर्यावन्मात्रं संस्कृतेनोपनिबद्धं तेनापीदमनुमातुं शक्यते यत् तेष्वस्ति शक्तिः संस्कृतलेखने। केवलममन्दोऽभियोगोऽभ्यासश्चापेक्ष्यते। एतदर्थं ते यद्युज्जीरंस्तर्ह्यवश्यमेव स्वकीयपाण्डित्यं ते संस्कृतभाषयाऽऽविष्कृत्य कामप्यपूर्वां संस्कृवाङ्मयस्य श्रीवृद्धिं विदधीरन्। यदपि यावदपि वा तैः संस्कृतेन निबद्धं तदप्यस्माकं भारतीयानां कृते परमं मोदावहं चित्नीयाकरञ्च। संस्कृतं नास्ति येषां भाषा तेष्वपि कैश्चन यदि संस्कृतेन व्यवहर्तुं प्रयत्यते तर्हि जितं नाम संस्कृतेन॥

सन्दर्भ सूची

1. चिन्त्योऽयं प्रयोगः। आशिष्यै इत्येव साधु स्यात्।
2. वदिः परस्मैपदी। वहीत्येव साधु।
3. अनद्यतनपरोक्षे लिटो विधानाल्लिट्प्रयोगोऽलानुचितः।
4. प्रतस्थिरे इत्येव साधु।

दती

VIII

वैदेशिकविदुषां संस्कृतरचनाः

विदेशेषु सन्ति नैके संस्कृतविद्वांसः। तत्र संस्कृताध्ययनपरम्पराऽतिपुरातनी। संस्कृतवाङ्मयं तत्रत्या विपश्चिदपश्चिमाः सम्यक् परिशीलयन्ति, गूढं च तद्रहस्यमुद्भिन्दन्ति, सूक्ष्मेक्षिकां च स्वकीयाममन्दमभियोगं च स्वकमभिव्यञ्जन्ति। एवं सत्यपि विरला एव तत्रत्याः संस्कृतेन वक्तुं प्रभवन्ति तल्लेखने वा। न तेन तेषां संस्कृतपाण्डित्यं पल्लवग्राहीति कदाचिदपि शङ्कनीयम्। संस्कृतव्यवहारपरम्पराया अभाव एव तत्र हेतुः। न हि संस्कृतं तदीया भाषा। संस्कृतव्यवहारस्यावसरोऽपि तत्र नास्ति। तेन यदि तत्रत्याः संस्कृतव्यवहारेऽक्षमास्तर्हि न तत्र किमपि चित्रम्। इदमेव तावच्चित्रं यदेवं स्थितेऽपि, तत्र संस्कृतव्यवहारपरम्पराऽभावेऽपि, सन्ति केचन तादृशा विद्वांसो ये संस्कृतेन पद्यानि रचयन्ति, निबन्धान् निबध्नन्ति, पत्रादिकमपि सुहृज्जनेभ्यः संस्कृतेनैव प्रेषयन्ति। असाधारणस्तेषामस्यां वाचि समधिकारः। प्रसन्नमधुरश्च तेषां वाग्गुम्फः। निदर्शनार्थं तेषु कतिपयेषां मधुकर्या वृत्त्या सञ्चिताः संस्कृतकृतीरत्र भारतीयानां संस्कृतविदुषां मनोविनोदार्थं प्रस्तुतम्।

आसीच्छर्मण्यदेशे वल्दश्मिदत् नामा सुप्रथितो विद्वान्। सीगित्याख्य आसीत्तस्य गुरुर्यतोऽनेन संस्कृतमधीतम्। गुरोरशीतिवर्षपूर्तिमभिलक्ष्य विदुषाऽनेन स्वकीयाः शुभाशंसाः मन्दाक्रान्ताछन्दसोपनिबद्धैः संस्कृतपद्यैः प्रेषिताः। शर्मण्यदेशीयगातिगन्विश्वविद्यालयतः समुपलब्धा तत्पाण्डुलिपिः। मेघदूतपद्यानुकारीणि तानि पद्यानि कं सरसहृदयं सहृदयं नानुरज्जयेयुः—

① पृच्छामि त्वां कुसुमरचने गन्धसौरभ्यमालं
दौत्यं हर्तुं स्मरणघटितं धन्यवादं भरन्मै।

गन्तव्यस्ते नगरविदिता धीमतामुत्तमाङ्ग
आग्नेयोक्तेर्विवरणकरो गस्तकौचैयभासः।

जातो वंशे विजयवचनात्प्राप्तकल्याणनाम्नि
विद्वान् यो मे गुरुरपि सखा विद्धि सोऽशीतिवर्षः।

आचार्यस्य प्रविश भवनं तस्य पत्नीप्रशिष्टं
 गाढग्रन्थं वद सुमधुरं प्राज्ञ विज्ञं पठन्तम्॥
 जिज्ञासूनां त्वमसि शरणं बुद्धिधारापयोद-
 स्तर्कोपेतश्चतुरमनसा चारु निर्मुक्तशङ्कः।
 आकाङ्क्षामो हृदि तव हितं तेन चोच्चैर्हयामो
 जीवेच्छ्रीमान् जयतु जयवान् वर्षनानाशतानि॥

पोलैण्डदेश आसीद् ऐण्डरूस् गवरोस्कीतिनामधेयः सुप्रथितो विद्वान्। वासार्नगरे चिराय स वासांविश्वविद्यालयीयप्राच्यविद्यासंस्थानस्याध्यक्षपदमध्यतिष्ठत्। तस्य सुरगवीपाटवमद्यापि पोलैण्डदेशीयाः सोत्साहं कीर्तयन्ति। एवं हि श्रूयते यद्यदा स छात्र एवासीत्तदा कस्यामपि विद्वत्सभायां समुपस्थातुं फ्रांसदेशराजधानीं पेरीसपुरीमुपेतः। तत्र चाल्पवयस्क इति सभागारे कस्मिंश्चित्कोणे समुपविष्टः। प्रारब्धे सभाकार्ये विद्वत्सु भाषमाणेषु कयाचिदन्तःप्रेरणया स संस्कृतेन पद्यमेकमरचयत्। तच्च पद्यं पत्रखण्डमारोप्य स्वसमीप उपविष्टं कमपि स्वपरिचितमपाठयत्। स च पत्रखण्ड-
 स्तेनान्यस्मै प्रदत्तस्तेन च ततोऽन्यस्मै। एवं हस्ताद्धस्तं गच्छन्स पत्रखण्डः क्रमेण सभाध्यक्षं प्राप्तः। तेन तत्स्थं पद्यं तथा रमणीयमनुभूतं यत्सभामञ्चत एव वाचितं यच्छ्रुत्वा सर्वेऽपि सुतरां चमत्कृताः। तदनन्तरं सभाध्यक्षेण सभाकार्यसञ्चालनार्थं किशोरकः श्रीगवरोस्कीमहाभागो निमन्त्रितस्तेन च तत्कार्यं महता कौशलेन निर्व्यूढम्। विलक्षणं तत्पद्यं न सम्प्रति कुत्राप्युपलभ्यते। पोलैण्डदेशीयास्तच्चर्चयन्ति परं न तत्सम्प्रति कस्मिन्नप्यस्ति। श्रीगवरोस्कीमहाभागस्य ग्रन्थादिषु निपुणं निरीक्ष्यमाणेषु तत्कदाचिद् दृष्टिपथमापतेत्। भूयान् कालो व्यतीतस्तस्य रचितस्य। कुत्र तत्स्थापितं तेन विदुषेति न कोऽपि सम्प्रति जानाति। तस्यैव विद्वद्गोष्ठीगरिष्ठस्य स्वनामधन्यस्य शिष्य आसीत् सुशकेविच्महाभागो यस्तदनन्तरं प्राच्यविद्यासंस्थानस्य वासांविश्व-
 विद्यालयीयस्य तदुत्तराधिकारिरूपेणाध्यक्षपदमप्यलमकरोत्। परश्शतानां निबन्धानां प्रणेता स गुरुकृपया सुरगवीगद्यपद्यबन्धेऽप्यनितरसाधारणीं कामपि नैपुणीमध्यगमत्।

पोलैण्डदेशे, न केवलं पोलैण्डदेश एव, अपि त्वनेकेषु योरूपीयदेशेषु एषा पद्धतिर्यत्तत्रत्या जनाः कस्यापि दिव्यपुरुषस्य जोनस्य वा पौलस्य वाऽथवाऽन्यस्य कस्याप्येवंविधस्य जन्मदिवसमात्मीयं जन्मदिवसमिति स्वीकुर्वन्ति। तच्च नामदिनमिति व्यवहरन्ति। नामदिने नाम तेषां कृते महानुत्सवः। तादृशमेव किमपि नामदिनमुपलक्ष्य स्वगुरुं श्रीगवरोस्कीमहाभागं प्रति प्रेरिताः शुभाशंसा गद्यपद्यरूपेण सुरगवीरुचिरपद्यबन्धेन श्रीसुशकेविच्महाभागेन। प्रथमं पद्यान्यत्र तदनन्तरं च गद्यम्। तदुभयमिदं तेन स्वपरवर्तिने प्राच्यसंस्थानाध्यक्षाय श्रीक्रिस्तोफरबिस्कीमहाभागाय 'निबन्धिसकाशात्कृतज्ञता-
 पूर्वकमुपहारीक्रियत' इति पङ्क्तिपूर्वकं प्रदत्तम्। सम्प्रति तत् तस्मिन्नेवास्ति। तत एव च तदुपलभ्य विदुषां मनोविनोदायालोपस्थाप्यते। पद्यभागापेक्षया गद्यभागोऽत्रोत्कृष्टतरः।

महाकवेः बाणस्य शैलीमनुकुर्वन् स भारतीयान् संस्कृतविदुषः पाश्चात्यसंस्कृतविदुषां संस्कृतगद्यलेखने कामपि विलक्षणां नैपुणीं परिचाययेत्प्रौढिं चाप्यपूर्वाम्। पद्यरसं प्रथममास्वाद्य गद्यरसमास्वादयन्तु सुधियः—

पद्यभागः

(2)

अस्त्वन्येषां बहुलगहनाकीर्णमित्युग्रदुर्गं
क्रान्त्वा क्रान्त्वा स्खलितचरणं कण्टकैर्दोर्णवासः।

अन्ते मोक्षो न इति निहतानिष्टनिर्वेदमेव
आयुःसंज्ञं गमनमचिरान्मृष्टपादाङ्कपङ्क्तिः॥

नष्टं नामापि ननु सुतरां का कथा कर्मणामि-
त्युद्दिश्यान्यान् अवमतिपरं कथ्यतां वृत्तविद्भिः।

जीवं तेषां श्रमभरयुतं यातयाम् किलैव
वाक्कर्मार्धं लिपिरिव गतं जातु लोकार्णवेऽस्मिन्॥

युष्मन्नाम्ना दशशतकराच्चण्डमुद्घोषिते तु
सूर्यभ्रान्त्या सकलमपि विद्यत्कुलं (अत्र यतिभङ्गः) तूर्णमेव।
रश्मींस्तारान् क्षयिततिमिरान् सर्वतो विप्रसार्य
विद्यालोकेऽहमहिमकयेवाकर्कान्तत्वमैतु॥

भूयोभिः किं कुशलयशसी चक्रवाकामिधे द्वे
स्यातां रात्रावपि नु वियुते संनिधाने सदा ते।

इत्याद्यद्य स्मृतशुभशता निर्गता मद्भूदो वाग्
आशिष्टायै बहुमतगुरोः कल्पतामल्पतायाम्॥

सूर्यादौष्ण्यं वारिराशेश्च शौच्यं
वाताच्छैत्यं वालुकाभ्यो बहुत्वम्।

इत्यादाय त्वत्सकाशं गुरो हे!
गच्छन्त्वद्य प्राग् यथा मन्मनासि॥

गद्यभागः

(2 a) "अद्य खल्वष्टाङ्गपातत्वेन गुरून् प्रणमामः। द्वे एव वर्षे अस्माकं गुरुभिरध्याप्य-
मानानां पर्यायं गते। किन्तु संवत्सरयुगमात्रमूढं दुष्करं यदि सत्यमित्युद्भिन्नकम्पाः
संस्कृतविषयालवाल उपदेशप्रभृत्यध्यापनोत्सेकादिव्यापारशतपोषिताः शिष्यपाद-
पास्तिष्ठामः। गुरुज्ञानसूर्यप्रभववापिशोषरश्मिपुञ्जबलेन च लवमात्रशोषीकृतसूचि-

भेद्यान्धकारा वर्तामहे। अथवा जातभेदावस्थान्तरत्वेन शुभोक्त्यादिमधुलालसाः पाठकमिलिन्दभूताः संस्कृतपुस्तकोद्यानेषु गुरुपादादिष्टमार्गा यथासुखं पुष्पात्पुष्पं पतामः। एतत्प्रतीन्धनजनितहर्षशिखाप्रागभारत्वे बृहद्भानुकल्पीभूता अपि न तावद् आश्रयाशं यथार्थनामानं विदध्मः। अथ गुरुनामोत्सवदिने भक्तिबहुमानादिपरिवारा साक्षादिव वषुष्मती कृतज्ञता शरदां शतं जीवत सर्वाण्यपि रोगाध्यादिरूपाणि दुःखानि दीर्घायुस्तेजः प्रभावोत्पादितोत्कटभयकान्दिशीकीकृतान्यतिमातबाधितविरोधिमनांसि दूरतो वर्तन्ताम् इत्यादिभिः स्वान्तरामप्रभवैराशीवादिसुमनोभिरवतसंवेष्टितोत्तमाङ्गान् गुरुन् कुर्मः।”

अस्मिन्भूमण्डले आक्सफोर्डविश्वविद्यालयस्य महती ख्यातिः। नाना वर्षाणि तत्र संस्कृत-पण्डितपरम्परायाः संस्कृतमनुशीलन्त्याः। तत्र भारतीयसंस्थानमिति नाम्नाऽस्ति भवनं यन्निर्माणार्थं धनं प्रायशो भारतीयैरेव सञ्चितम्। 1886 तमे ईशवीये संवत्सरे तस्योद्घाटनं ब्रिटेनयुवराजेन ‘प्रिंस आफ वेल्स’ इति विरुदभाजा कृतम्। तदवसरे द्वे पद्ये द्वारदेशे विन्यस्ते शिलापट्टक उत्कीर्णे ययोर्द्वितीये भारताङ्गलदेशयोर्मिथो मैत्रीविवर्धनं प्रार्थितम्—

२

ईशानुकम्पया नित्यमार्थविद्या महीयताम्।

आयवित्ताङ्गलभूम्योश्च मिथो मैत्री विवर्धताम्॥

कालान्तरे भारतीयविद्याध्ययनार्थमेव स्थापितादस्माद्भवनात् संस्कृतविभाग उत्सारणीयस्तत्स्थाने च प्रबन्धविभागः स्थापनीय इति आक्सफोर्डविश्वविद्यालया-धिकृतैर्निर्णीतम्। तज्ज्ञात्वा दुःखभराक्रान्तेन चेतसा तदनीन्तनेन संस्कृतप्राध्यापकेन सुप्रथितयशसा श्रीमता टी. बरौ महाभागेन पद्यानि कानिचन व्यरचिषत येषु स्वकीया मानसी व्यथा तैरिस्थमाविष्कृता—

३

ततः षष्ठितमे वर्षे दुर्नयग्रस्तबुद्धिभिः।

विद्यालयमहामात्रैरार्यधर्मपराङ्मुखैः॥

सरस्वतीं लघुकृत्य पाण्डित्यमवमान्य च।

तयोर्भूम्योस्तिरस्कृत्य मैत्रीमनर्थिकामिव॥

कायस्थराक्षसानां च परस्वादानगृह्णिनाम्।

गणकानां च हस्तेषु प्रापिता स्वार्थसिद्धये॥

विद्याविहीना शालैषा परैर्नृता पराभवम्।

अयोध्या प्रोषिते रामे नष्टश्रीरिव शोचति॥

शर्मण्यदेशे कोवेलनामा बभूव पण्डितप्रवेकः। स्वोपज्ञानि नानापद्यानि तेन रचितानि भाषान्तरेभ्यश्च संस्कृतेनाऽनूदितानि। तेषु कतिपयान्येव विद्वन्मनोरञ्जना-याज्ञोपस्थाप्यन्ते। यदा विद्वन्मूर्धन्यो मोक्षमूलरभट्टः पञ्चाशद्वर्षोऽभूत् तदा तं अभिनन्दता कोवलपण्डितेन पद्यमिदं तं प्रति प्रेषितम्—

Stefano Finno

3 Best greetings to You and Your Family
for a happy new year!

Thank You very much for your नववर्षशुभांशंसा
and Your beautiful sanskrit verse!

Are You still collecting sanskrit "poetry" from
foreign Countries? Longtime ago I tried to

front

Back Side
SLC

Stefano Finno

Best greetings to You and Your Family
for a happy new year!

Thank You very much for your नववर्षशुभांशंसा
and Your beautiful sanskrit verse!

Are You still collecting sanskrit "poetry" from
foreign Countries? Longtime ago I tried to

3
Stefano Piana

3
Best greetings to You and Your Family
for a happy new year!

Thank You very much for your नववर्षशुभांसा
and Your beautiful sanskrit verse!

Are You still collecting sanskrit "poetry" from
foreign Countries? Longtime ago I tried to

compose a stoke on the theme of love - I found
it out of old papers - It is as follows, and let
Vālmīki and other great Kavis forgive me :

सुरूप हि त्वमेवासि व्याघ्र इव तु निर्दया ।
मामेकाकिनमेवेह क्लायि किं न व्यावसि ॥

I hope it will not badly pierce your refined ear!
Best wishes again to the whole family from

Stefano & Family

3
Stefano Piano

3a

Best greetings to You and Your Family
for a happy new year!

Thank You very much for your नववर्षशुभांसा
and Your beautiful sanskrit verse!

Are You still collecting sanskrit "poetry" from
foreign Countries? Longtime ago I tried to



HAMBURG

HAMBURG 13, den 4-2-54
Bornplatz 2
Fernsprecher 44 10 71

Kultur und Geschichte Indiens

Klaus Bruhn

to: Satyamata Sāstrī
Panjab University
Oriental College
Jullundur City

मान्याः विद्वद्भिराः

आशया

हामिष्यन्ते कालाविलम्बमाचार्यवर्षा इति, अनेन जनेन अतीतसंवत्सारेकस्य लेख्यस्य
अनन्यभाषाद्वारा उत्तरदाने मनो दीपते / श्रीमत्पलपठनान्तरं ^{दिष्टा लब्धोऽयं} भरतवासिना समं
संसवस्थापनावसर इति हृदये उत्पन्नोऽनन्यो हर्षोदयः / तथापि आनन्दाभाषार-
भारस्य दुष्करत्वात्संस्कृतपलस्य मन्दत्वाद्विजबुद्धेर्न तत्त्वणमेव प्रत्युत्तरीकृतम् /
तु अद्य परिद्वानन्तरम् (डॉ) यत्नेन लेखनारम्भः क्रियते /

पल्लि सम वर्षा मे संस्कृतप्राकृतयोरध्ययने व्यापृतस्य प्रणीतश्च शीताङ्ग-विरचित-
स्य सा माहापुरिस चरि यारव्यकृते - विषयको ग्रन्थलेशः / भाष्यत्काले जैनागमसंबद्ध-
सा ^{संस्कृत} रधिकृत्य यातिष्ये / अद्य आचिरादेवं भरतागमनानुष्ठानं कुर्यामेति मे
चउप ^{स्यम्} /
तीकादि वत्ता /

प्रतिह हंबुर्ग - विश्वविद्यालये प्रतिवर्षं केचिद्भरताविद्यार्थिनः संस्कृतभाषाया हिन्दी -
भाषा वा अभ्यासान्नरता, कतिपये प्राकृतभाषाधिगममापि ~~कुर्यान्ति~~ कुर्वन्ति / अर्थयन्ते
येन वेदाः, काव्या, जैन, बौद्ध सूत्राणि / कदाचित्तथैव अपभ्रंशनिबन्धाः पठन्ते / डॉ अन्तःसदे-
वर्तमाने काले इह भरताविद्याशालाया अधिष्ठाता) बहाने वर्षाणि अपभ्रंशानुसन्धानक्रियायां
प्रापतवान् / डॉ तावद्य (गुर्जरदेशोत्पन्नः) हिन्दीभाषाध्यापने वर्तते /

विस्तरेण / यदीष्टं विद्वद्भिरपरपक्षे केचिदस्यदापि कथयिष्यते / संप्रति भवतां
द्यलेखपठनक्षेत्रेण कान्तिरुत्पादिता सादिति आशङ्कया विरम्यते /

युष्मद्भि तैर्षा

Klaus Bruhn

Klaus Bruhn
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मान्याः विद्वद्भिराः

आशया

हामिष्यन्ते कातावैतम्ब माचार्यवर्या इति, मनेन जनेन अतीतसंवत्सारेकस्य तैत्त्यस्य
अनन्यभाषाद्वारा उत्तरदाने मनो दीयते / श्रीमत्पलपठनान्तरं, ^{दिष्टा लब्धोऽयं} भरतवासिना समं
संस्वस्यापनावसर इति हृदये उत्पन्नो ^{अनन्यो} हर्षोदयः / तथापि आनन्दाभाषर-
भारस्य दुष्करत्वात्संस्कृतपलस्य मन्दत्वाद्विजबुद्धेर्न तत्क्षणमेव प्रत्युत्तरीकृतम् /
किं तु मय परिज्ञानान्तरम् (डॉ) यत्नेन लेखनारम्भः क्रियते /

सन्ति सप्त वर्षा मे संस्कृतप्राकृतयोरध्ययने व्यापृतस्य प्रणीतश्च शीताङ्क-विरचित-
चउपस माहापुरिस चारियारव्यकृते - विषयको ग्रन्थलेशः / आविष्यत्काले जैनागमसंबद्ध-
तीकादि वृत्तीरधिकृत्य यातिष्ये / मय आचारादेवं भरतागमनातुष्ठानं कुर्यामेति मे
असन्नौत्सुक्यम् /

सन्तिह हंबुर्ग-विश्वविद्यालये प्रातिवर्षं केचिद्भरतावेद्यार्थिनः संस्कृतभाषाया हिन्दी-
भाषाया वा अभ्यासानिरता, कातिपये प्राकृतभाषाधिमममापि ~~क्रेस्ति~~ कुर्वन्ति / अर्थयन्ते
प्रायेण वेदान्, काव्या, जैन, बौद्धसूत्राणि / कदाचित्तथैव अपभ्रंशनिबन्धाः पठन्ते / डॉ मत्सदेव
(वर्तमाने काले इह भरतावेद्या शालाया अधिष्ठाता) बहूनि वर्षाणि अपभ्रंशानुसन्धानक्रियायां
व्यापृतवान् / डॉ तावद्य (गुर्जरदे शोत्पन्नः) हिन्दीभाषायापने वर्तते /

मत्तं विस्तरेण / यदीष्टं विद्वद्भिरपरपक्षे किंचिदन्यदापि कथयिष्यते / संप्रति भवतां
सावधानं लेखपठनकेशेन क्लान्तिरुत्पादिता स्यादिति आशङ्कया विरम्यते /

युष्मद्भि तैषी

Klaus Bruhn

मान्यगुरुवर्य !

- टामस ओबर्लिस, फ्राइबुर्ग, जर्मनी

ज्ञानपीठप्रदीपेन दीपितं भुवनं त्वया ।
गुरो ! साम्प्रतमास्ते त्वं पद्मभूषणभूषितः ॥१॥
पद्मेन भूषितोऽसि त्वं पद्मं वा भूषितं त्वया ।
इति मे नास्ति सन्देहः पद्मं त्वं समभूषयः ॥२॥
स्मृतिपथे दिवसा मम यान्ति ते
सुखकरा गमितास्तव येऽन्तिके ।
त्वमसि शास्त्रचणो निपुणेक्षणः
सकलशिष्यगणप्रियतां गतः ॥३॥
विविधशास्त्रचयं समबोधयो-
ऽनतिबुधं निजशिष्यचयं मुदा ।
अपि दुरुहतमं विशदं गुरो !
श्रमगतो विषयं त्वमचीकरः ॥४॥

स्मितमुखालपनेन सदा जनान्
परिचयं न गतानपि मोहयन् ।
प्रकटयन् निजसात्त्विकवृत्तितां
त्वमभवो भुवि सत्त्वभृतां वरः ॥५॥
स्मरामस्ते गुणान्नित्यं तव शिष्या वयं समे ।
चर्चयामो मुदा तांश्च परस्परमुपागताः ॥६॥
तव शिष्या इति वयं धन्यतां कलयामहे ।
भाग्यादेव हि लभ्यन्ते त्वादृशा गुरवो भुवि ॥७॥
भारते भारतोऽसि त्वं वयं शर्मण्यवासिनः ।
तव शर्म सदा देवं प्रभुं सम्प्रार्थयामहे ॥८॥
सदा स्वस्थस्सदा तुष्टस्सदा पुष्टश्च कोविद !
सुखेन सकुटुम्बस्त्वं शतं जीव समा गुरो ! ॥९॥

इतोऽपि भूयसो लब्ध्वा सम्मानल्लोकहर्षदान् ।
यशो वितन्त्यल्लोकेषु जीवितं व्यतियापय ॥१०॥

कोऽहम् ?

— सत्यव्रत २॥२-३॥

प्रश्नोऽयं समुदेति मे मनसि भोः कोऽहं कुतस्त्यस्तथा
 किं वा नाम करोम्यहं जगति किं कुत्रास्म्यहं संस्थितः ।
 किं लक्ष्यं किमु वा महत्त्वमथवा किं वा ममाऽऽस्ते पदम्
 आत्मा मे गुत्तरामसंस्तुत इति प्राप्तोऽस्मि चित्रां दशाम् ॥१॥

यद्यन्त्रिन्तनमस्ति मे मनसि किं वाचा भवेत् तत् स्फुटं
 किं वा कर्मणि तद् भवेत्परिणतं किं वा परेभ्यो भवेत् ।
 तत्सम्यक् प्रतिपादितं किमथवा ज्ञातं मया स्यान्ने-
 त्येवं विप्रतिपन्नमानसतया नो शान्तिमाप्नोम्यहम् ॥२॥

किं मे धावनमस्तु वा सुविरतिः कार्यान्तरेभ्यो भवेत्
 किं वा तेज्यभिरक्तिरस्तु किमु वा तेभ्यो विरक्तिर्भवेत् ।
 चिन्ताचान्तमना इति प्रविततं सर्वं चरं चाचरं
 पश्यन् व्याप्तमिदं जगत् किमपि किं नैवाहमालोकये ॥३॥

ज्ञानं मे प्रथितं मया च पठिता ग्रन्था अनेके भुवि
 तत्किं मे परब्रह्मनादिकृतिषु स्वीया प्रवृत्तिः सदा ।
 दीनां दुर्विधतां गतां च जनतां नो वीक्ष्य चित्तद्रुति-
 म्मोऽन्धो वा वयिरोऽथवाहमिति मे नैवास्त्यहो निर्णयः ॥४॥

दिव्योऽहं सुविभूषितो गुणगणैर्लोकस्य पूज्यस्तथा
 कुर्वन् वैभवशालिभ्यः भवने त्रासं सदप्यं सदा ।
 ध्यायन् द्रव्यमुपार्जितं कुटुम्भिर्नैकैस्तथा गर्हितैः
 कृत्यैरष्टसपरैर्नृशंसपरमैः शान्तिं परां नाप्नुवे ॥५॥

आढ्यानामकृतात्मनां वत ! कृते श्राम्यामि रात्रिन्दिवं
 नैवाहं च लभे कथञ्चिदपि हा ! स्वीयामभीष्टां भृतिम् ।
 हर्म्याणां रचनाविधायकानां ध्यायन् मे हन्त भो !

वासः पर्णकुटी विशीर्णमलिनं वासो ममाच्छादनम् ॥६॥

आचार्योऽप्यनुशास्मि नैव सततं राज्ञां नयेऽवस्थितो

वैद्योऽहं परमातुरादिविषया चिन्ता न मां बाधते ।

कार्याणां लय इत्यनेन विधिना कार्यालये कार्यकृद्

उत्फोत्रादिपरः परार्थघटकः सौख्यं परं व्यस्तुवे ॥७॥

कः पन्थाः किमु मे स्वरूपमयवा कस्यास्यहं भूतले

किं वा कर्म करोमि कस्य च कृते श्राम्याम्यहं सन्ततम् ।

किं वा वच्मि शृणोमि किं किमयवा ध्यायामि यामि क्व च

कोऽहं वेति न वेदि हन्त ! किमिति भ्राम्यामि दिग्भ्रान्तवत् ॥८॥

श्रीमती राज लली सिंह 9452025315

महाकविकालिदासाष्टकम्

गङ्गादेधारा इव शुद्धरूपाः

शशाङ्कलेखा इव कान्तिमत्यः ।

नूत्नार्यविज्ञानविभासयित्र्यः

श्रीकालिदासस्य गिरो विभान्ति ॥ 1 ॥

अंशुप्रकर्षेण यथाऽशुमाली

हिमातिरेकेण यथा हिमाद्रिः ।

तथा कवित्वस्य भरेण दिव्ये-

नायं कविप्राग्रहरो विभाति ॥ 2 ॥

पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं

नैवानवद्यं च समस्तमस्ति ।

महाकवेः काव्यकलाविलासे

पुरातनत्वं च नवीनता च ॥ 3 ॥

शब्दार्थसाहित्यमपूर्वमस्य

काव्येषु पुष्टाश्च रसप्रवाहाः ।

सर्वाब्जनानुन्मदयन्ति सत्यं

कुर्वन्ति तांस्तद्वशगान् हठाच्च ॥ 4 ॥

“वेगाद्वहन्ती च न चोत्तटा च

गम्भीरभावा च न चाप्रसादा ।

रसोत्तरङ्गा प्रतिभा विभाति

महाकवेर्देवतरङ्गिणीव” ॥ 5 ॥

निजाद्वितीयप्रतिभेत्यदीप-

शिखेव काव्यावलिरस्य दीप्ता ।

सम्प्रापयत्यन्यकवीन्द्रकाव्य-

समूहमत्यन्तविविर्णभावम् ॥ 6 ॥

पदावलिं कोमलकान्तरूपां

न्यस्यन् यथास्थानमयं कवीन्द्रः ।

तालचाप्यलङ्कारभरेण युञ्ज-

न्नाभाति काव्यज्ञभराभिजुष्टः ॥ 7 ॥

कविप्रवेकेषु लसत्स्वनेके-

ष्वनेन भूमिः सविशेषशोभा ।

“नक्षत्रताराग्रहसङ्कुलाऽपि

ज्योतिष्मती चन्द्रमसैव रात्रिः” ॥ 8 ॥

मानवता के सन्देश के लिए वेदों एवं श्रीगुरुग्रन्थ साहिब का योगदान (Role of the Vedas and Shri Guru Grantha Sahib to the message for humanity.)

जर्मनी देश के प्रसिद्ध भारतीय प्राच्य विद्या विशारद प्रो० मैक्समूलर ने अपनी पुस्तक इण्डिया-हाट कैन इट टीच अस में एक स्थान पर लिखा है कि “यदि मैं विश्वभर में उस देश को खोजने के लिए चारों दिशाओं में आँख उठाकर देखूँ जिस पर प्रकृति देवी ने अपना सम्पूर्ण वैभव, पराक्रम और सौन्दर्य को खुले हाथों से लुटाकर उसे पृथिवी का स्वर्ग बना दिया है, तो मेरी अङ्गुली भारत की ओर उठेगी। अगर मुझसे पूछा जाय कि अन्तरिक्ष में नीचे कौनसा वह स्थान है जहाँ मानव ने अपने हृदय में निहित ईश्वर प्रदत्त अनन्यतम सद्भावों को पूर्ण रूप से विकसित किया है—गहराई में उतरकर जीवन की कठिनतम समस्याओं पर विचार किया है, उनमें से अनेकों को इस प्रकार सुलझाया है, जिसको जानकर प्लेटो तथा काण्ट का अध्ययन करने वाले मनीषी भी आश्चर्यचकित रह जायें, तो मेरी अङ्गुली भारत की तरफ उठेगी और अगर अपने से पूछूँ, कि हम योरोप के वासी जो अब तक केवल ग्रीक, रोमन तथा यहूदी विचारों में पलते रहे हैं, किस साहित्य से प्रेरणा ले सकते हैं जो हमारे भीतरी जीवन का परिशोध करे, उसे उन्नति के पथ पर अग्रसर करे, व्यापक बनाए, सही अर्थों में मानव बनाए, जिससे ध्येय इस पार्थिव जीवन को ही नहीं हमारी सनातन आस्था को शान्ति मिले, तो फिर मेरी अङ्गुली भारत की तरफ ही उठेगी।”

जर्मनी के प्रसिद्ध दार्शनिक शोपनहार^{er} का कथन था कि विश्व के सम्पूर्ण साहित्य भण्डार में किसी ग्रन्थ का अध्ययन मानव के विकास के लिए इतना हितकर तथा ऊँचा उठाने वाला नहीं जितना उपनिषदों का अध्ययन—इसके अध्ययन से मुझे जीवन में शान्ति मिली है, और इनके अध्ययन से ही मुझे मृत्यु के समय भी शान्ति की प्राप्ति होगी। शोपनहार^{er} के इन शब्दों का उल्लेख करते हुए मैक्समूलर ने लिखा है कि अगर शोपनहार^{er} की इस भावना का समर्थन करने की आवश्यकता हो तो दर्शन तथा धर्म के अध्ययन में व्यस्त अपने दीर्घ जीवन के अनुभव के आधार पर इन शब्दों का सहर्ष अनुमोदन करता हूँ।

मैक क्रिडल ने सिकन्दर के आक्रमणों पर लिखी अपनी पुस्तक में मैगस्थनीज के इण्डिका ग्रन्थ का उद्धरण देते हुए लिखा है कि जब सिकन्दर भारत पर आक्रमण करने के लिए निकला तब उसके गुरु अरस्तु ने उसे उपदेश दिया कि वहाँ से लौटते हुए दो तोहफे लेते आना—एक था भगवद्गीता तथा दूसरा वहाँ का कोई सन्त। सिकन्दर जब भारत भूमि से लौटने लगा तब उसने ओनियोक्रोटस नामक अपने प्रतिनिधि को किसी सन्त को ढूँढ़कर साथ ले चलने के लिए भेजा। एक सन्त मिला जिसका नाम “डैडमीज” लिखा है, ने साथ चलने से इन्कार कर दिया। डैडमीज शब्द दण्डी-स्वामी का ग्रीक रूप प्रतीत होता है, क्योंकि नाम

के साथ ईज लगाना ग्रीक पद्धति रही थी। दण्डी स्वामी को सिकन्दर के दूत ने कहा कि आप चलेंगे तो जुपिटर का पुत्र सिकन्दर आपको मालामाल कर देगा। दण्डी स्वामी ने हंस कर उत्तर दिया-हमारे रहने के लिए यह शस्य-श्यामला भारत की धरती, पहनने के लिए ये वल्कल वस्त्र, पीने के लिए कलकल रव करती गङ्गा की शीतल धारा, खाने के लिए एक पाव आटा बहुत है, हम आत्म धन के धनी हैं, आत्मधन जो धनों का धन है, उस धन की दृष्टि से दरिद्र सिकन्दर हमें क्या दे सकता है।

औरंगजेब का भाई दारा शिकोह उपनिषदों पर इतना ^{श्रद्धा} लटू था कि उपनिषद् विद्याविदों से लगातार छैः महीने तक उसकी व्याख्या सुनता रहा। १६५६ में उसने इनका फारसी में अनुवाद किया। दारा के इसी भाषान्तर को फ्रेंच विद्वान् एन्किटिल ड्युपैरों ने पढ़ा और इसे पढ़कर उसे प्राच्य शास्त्रों को पढ़ने की रुचि हुई। उपनिषदों के फारसी अनुवाद के आधार पर ही एन्किटिल ड्युपैरों ने १८०१ में इनका लैटिन में अनुवाद किया। इस प्रकार दारा शिकोह द्वारा मुस्लिम एवं एन्किटिल द्वारा ईसाई जगत् में उपनिषदों की विचारधारा का इतना सिक्का जमा कि पूर्व और पश्चिम में इन ग्रन्थों को अत्यन्त श्रद्धा से पढ़ा जाने लगा। अरस्तु, दारा शिकोह, मैक्समूलर तथा शोपनहॉर् जिस विचारधारा की तरफ आँख उठाकर देख रहे थे, उसका आदि स्रोत वेद हैं। वेदों की विचारधारा ने भारत की भूमि को ही आप्लावित नहीं किया, अपितु विश्वभर की विचारधाराओं को प्रभावित किया है। यह वैदिक ज्ञान एवं विद्या ही है, जिसने सभी को कुछ दिया है, अपना मार्गदर्शन किया है, यही विचारधारा है जिसकी मौलिकता के आलोक में अन्य ग्रन्थों ने भी मानवजाति को दिव्य गुणों, अध्यात्म, आचार-विचार एवं चरित्र की शिक्षा दी है, उनमें गुरुवाणियों के रूप में निबद्ध अत्यन्त पवित्र ग्रन्थ श्रीगुरुग्रन्थ साहिब प्रमुख है। निश्चय ही परम तपस्वियों गुरुओं की वाणियाँ लोक कल्याण एवं विश्वशान्ति का सन्देश देती हैं।

भारतीय चिन्तन में वेदों को अपौरुषेय, ईश्वर की वाणी तथा सृष्टि के ^{कारण} आद्य में आदि ऋषियों के हृदयों में प्रकाशित ज्ञान माना गया है, ये वेद चार हैं-ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद, सामवेद एवं अथर्ववेद। चारों वेदों के मन्त्रों की संख्या २० हजार से अधिक है। महर्षि मनु एवं अन्य ऋषियों ने वेद को वेदोऽखिलो धर्ममूलम् अर्थात् वेद सभी धर्मों का मूल एवं सभी विद्याओं का भण्डार कहा है। इनको संसार एवं मानव जाति के आदि ग्रन्थ माना गया है। परवर्ती वाङ्मय के विस्तार में इन्हीं का महान् एवं मौलिक योगदान है। वेद, वैदिक संस्कृत भाषा में निबद्ध तथा सैकड़ों ऋषियों के हृदय में परमात्म-प्रेरणास्वरूपतः प्रकाशित मन्त्रों की राशि के रूप में गुम्फित हैं, वहीं अनेक गुरुओं एवं सन्तों के हृदय में उत्पन्न वाणी के रूप में मूलतः गुरुमुखी में लिखित श्री गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब है, जिसमें गुरुवाणियों को ३१ मिश्रित रागों में प्रमुखता से उच्चारित किया है और प्रत्येक वाणी के आदि में राग का नाम दिया है जैसे सिरि राग, राग माझ, राग गउडी, राग आसा, राग गुजरी आदि। इसके बाद में वाणीकार गुरुओं एवं सन्तों का नाम का क्रमवार सङ्केत महला-१

(गुरु नानक देव) महला-२ (गुरु अङ्गद), महला-३ (गुरु अमर दास) महला-४ (गुरु रामदास) महला-५ (गुरु अर्जुन देव) महला-९ (गुरु तेगबहादुर) दिया है। तत्पश्चात् भक्तवाणी के सन्त का नाम दिया है-जैसे-वाणी-भक्त कबीर, भक्त नामदेव, भक्त रविदास, भक्त त्रिलोचन, सूफी शेख फरीद, सन्त धन्ना, भक्त सधना, भक्त सूरदास, जैदेव, भक्त वेणी, भक्त मीखण, भक्त रामानन्द, भक्त सुन्दर, भक्त परमानन्द, भक्त पीपा, भक्त बलबण्ड सता, भक्त मरदाना, भक्त सैण इत्यादि।

वैदिक वाङ्मय सभी ज्ञान एवं विज्ञान का मूलाधार एवं विश्व संस्कृति का उन्मेषक भण्डार है इसको या संस्कृति^१सा प्रथमा विश्ववारा कहा है, धर्म एवं सभ्यता का विशाल साम्राज्य वेद की आधारभूमि पर ही विकसित हुआ है। वस्तुतः वेद सम्पूर्ण मानवजाति के लिए एक शाश्वत^२संविधान एवं आचार संहिता हैं। वेदों के प्रसिद्ध भाष्यकार आचार्य सायण का कहना है कि इष्ट की प्राप्ति और अनिष्ट का परिहार करना वेद का नैसर्गिक सन्देश है।^१ दूसरे शब्दों में कहा जा सकता है कि वेद उन्नति और प्रगति का मार्ग बताता है तथा दुष्कर्मों से होने वाले कुपरिणामों से सतत्^३निवृत्ति की प्रेरणा देता रहता है। वेद के इन अलौकिक रहस्यों, ज्ञान एवं पराविद्या को पश्चाद्वर्ती वाङ्मय यथा-ब्राह्मण ग्रन्थों, आरण्यकों, उपनिषदों, धर्मसूत्रों, रामायण, महाभारत, महाकाव्यों एवं समय-समय पर हुए दिव्य सन्तों एवं धर्मगुरुओं ने अपने शब्दों में व्याख्यायित किया है। वेद की उक्त परम्पराओं ने पुरुषार्थ^४चतुष्टय पर बल दिया है तथा उनके सन्देश का अन्तिम लक्ष्य सांसारिक प्रलोभनों को त्यागकर वास्तविक सत्य का अन्वेषण करना अर्थात् सा विद्या या विमुक्तये रहा है। वेद, ऋषियों एवं सन्तों के चिन्तन की परम्परा में ज्ञान का उद्देश्य निःश्रेयस का अधिक है। अन्धकार से प्रकाश की ओर, असत्य से सत्य की ओर, मृत्यु से अमृत की ओर जाने पर बल दिया गया है।^२

मानव एक बुद्धिजीवी प्राणी है और बुद्धितत्त्व की कामना वेद में बहुशः करता है,^३ वहीं वेद ने उसे मानव होते हुए भी सच्चे अर्थों में मानव बनने एवं दिव्य गुणों के धारण करने की धारणाओं से अवगत कराना आवश्यक समझा है।^४ मानव के जीवन में पदे-पदे अनेकानेक विघ्न बाधाओं के फलस्वरूप मानवीय मूल्यों के गिरने की सम्भावना बनी रहती है इसलिए सतत्^५सावधानी बरतने की दृष्टि से उसे वेद ने मनुर्भव का उपदेश दिया है, यहीं मानव को अत्यधिक उदात्त मूल्यों के संरक्षण एवं वर्धन की बात कही है, इन्हीं को लक्ष्य कर वेद ने उदात्त मानवीय मूल्यों के आश्रय में रहकर जीवन जीने की चर्चा की है इन्हीं मानवीय

^१ इष्टप्राप्त्यनिष्टपरिहारयोरलौकिकमुपायं यो ग्रन्थो वेदयति सः वेदः ॥ तैत्ति० सं०सा० भाष्य० ॥

^२ असतो मा सद्गमय तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय मृत्योर्मा मृतं गमय। बृहद्० उप०१.३.१८

अविद्या मृत्युं तीर्त्वा विद्यांऽमृतमश्नुते। यजु ४०.१४

^३ भूर्भुवः स्वः तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि। धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात् ॥ ऋग्०३.६२.१०, यजु०३६.३॥

यां मेधां देवगणाः पितरश्चोपासते। तया मामद्य मेधयाग्ने मेधाविनं कुरु ॥ यजु०३२/१४॥

^४ मनुर्भव जनया दैव्यं जनम्। ऋग्० १०/३/६॥

मूल्यों का सटीक स्वरूप श्रीगुरुग्रन्थ साहिब में सरल, सरस, हृदयग्राह्य एवं लौकिकभाषा में प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

उक्त पवित्र ग्रन्थों में संक्षेप एवं कहीं कहीं विस्तार से धर्म-अर्थ-काम-मोक्ष आदि के पर्यालोक में अध्यात्म, नैतिकता, आचार संहिता, सन्मार्ग^५मिता, विधि-निषेध का ज्ञान, लौकिक एवं पारलौकिक उत्कर्ष, मर्यादा पालन इत्यादि का सारगर्भित प्रतिपादन है। वैदिक वाङ्मय ने बिना किसी जाति, धर्म, देश के भेदभाव के एक सामान्य धर्म निर्वहन, कर्तव्यपालन एवं मानवीय गुणों को धारण करने का उल्लेख किया है और यही सर्वसामान्यजन हिताय श्रीगुरुग्रन्थ साहिब में बड़ी सरल, सरस, शब्दावली में सुदृढ़ता के साथ सुन्दर वर्णन^६ स्विष्ट^७ गया है।

पारिवारिक आदर्श-मानव जीवन की एक सर्वाधिक प्रमुख इकाई है परिवार। प्रत्येक सदस्य परस्पर आजीवन जुड़ा रहता है, उनके लिए प्रशस्त आदर्श का सन्देश अथर्ववेद देता है कि प्रत्येक का कर्तव्य है कि अपने माता-पिता के प्रति स्वस्तिमय सद्भाव का आचरण करे, कदापि उनकी उपेक्षा न करता हुआ उन्हें सदैव सत्कृत एवं सन्तुष्ट रखें।^५ वेद की यह शिक्षा सुतराम् धारणीय होनी चाहिए कि जन्मोपरान्त बचपन में माता-पिता को कष्ट पहुँचाता हुआ मैं स्वयं अत्यन्त प्रमुदित रहा तो मुझे चाहिए कि वे शिथिल हो चले हैं उनके^{३-४} कदापि किसी भी रूप में पीड़ित न करता हुआ उनकी सदा सेवा एवं सत्कार में रहकर प्रसन्नतापूर्वक उनके ऋण से उद्धरण होऊँ^६। इसी दिशा में पारिवारिक सदस्यों को वेदोक्त आचार संहिता का व्यवहार^७ में आचरणीय^८ बताया है कि पुत्र पिता के अनुकूल कर्तव्यनिष्ठ होवे, माता के साथ श्रद्धायुक्त मनवाला रहे, पत्नी पति के प्रति मधुर, शान्तिमयी वाणी का व्यवहार करे, भाई-भाई के प्रति द्वेष ना करे, बहिन-बहिन के साथ प्रेम के साथ व्यवहार करें तथा अन्य सभी परस्पर प्रेम एवं सद्भाव रखें^९। इससे पूर्व अथर्ववेद ने स्पष्ट सन्देश दिया है कि परम सत्ता की ओर से सभी सदस्यों का हृदय परस्पर प्रेम एवं सद्भाव वाला बनाया गया है, इसलिए परस्पर एक-दूसरे को सभी तरह से चाहो जैसे गौ अपने सद्योजात अभिनव बछड़े के प्रति अत्यन्त स्नेह रखती है, वैसे तुम भी सब परस्पर छल कपट, द्वेष से सर्वथा रहित होकर विशुद्ध स्नेह से युक्त^{१०} रहो।

^५ स्वस्ति मात्र उत पित्रो नो अस्तु। अथर्व० १.३१.४॥

^६ यदापिवेष मातरं पुत्रः भवतु प्रमुदितो धयन्।

एतत्तदग्रे अनृणो भवाम्यहतौ पितरौ मया॥ यजु० १९.११

^७ अनुव्रतः पितुः पुत्रो मात्रा भवतु संमना।

जाया पत्ये मधुमतीं वाचं वदतु शान्तिवाम्॥

मा भ्राता भ्रातरं द्विक्षन् मा स्वसारमुत स्वसा।

सम्यञ्चः सत्रता भूत्वा वाचं वदतु भद्रया। अथर्व० ३.३०.२-३

आनन्दित रहो।^८ श्रीगुरुग्रन्थ साहिब एवं सभी सन्तों की वाणियों से यही ध्वनित होता है कि सुखी संसार एवं जीवन का मेरुदण्ड सुखी परिवार एवं गृहस्थ है। जहाँ परस्पर प्रेम, स्नेह, मधुर व्यवहार एवं बड़ों का सम्मान हो, यही सुखी परिवार के लक्षण हैं।

पुण्यमयी एवं भद्रा लक्ष्मी प्राप्ति-सन्देश- वेद अन्याय, अनीति, रिश्त अथवा बिना परिश्रम एवं किसी को कष्ट देकर अर्जित लक्ष्मी अर्थात् धन मानव को विनाशकारी, समाज में संघर्षकारी एवं पापकारी बनाता है। श्रम, धर्मयुक्त उपायों, तथा दूसरों को बिना कष्ट पहुँचाए अर्जित, लक्ष्मी की वेद प्रशंसा करता है और मानव के लिए यह कहते हुए चेताता है कि जिस प्रकार वन्दना (अमरबेल) नामक लता हरे-भरे वृक्ष को पनपने नहीं देती, शोषण करती है उसी प्रकार भ्रष्ट तरीके से अर्जित लक्ष्मी दुर्गतिकारिणी एवं धर्म व नीति से भ्रष्ट करने वाली होती है। वेदों में दोषपूर्ण लक्ष्मी से सदा दूर रहने का परामर्श दिया गया है।^९ पुण्यार्जित लक्ष्मी में रमण करने से अत्यन्त सुख शान्ति मिलती है तथा पापमय साधनों से अर्जित कुलक्ष्मी उसी मनुष्य को सकुल बार-बार नाश करती है, अनीनशम् आख्यात पद बार-बार नाश करने की ओर इङ्गित करता है। ऐसी पापमयी लक्ष्मी को घर से दूर चले जाने एवं दूर रहने की प्रार्थना की गई है।^{१०} श्री गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब में श्री गुरुनानक की वाणी का सन्देश वेदोक्तभाव का अक्षरशः समर्थक है। उनका कहना है कि मनुष्य पवित्रता से जीविकोपार्जन तो करे ही, साथ ही उसी पुण्यार्जित धन से दूसरे लोगों को दानादि देकर सहायता भी करे, वही व्यक्ति वास्तविक मार्ग का पथिक बताया है।^{११} गुरुनानक यही नहीं रुकते वे सन्देश देते हैं कि जो प्रभुनामस्मरण के साथ-साथ, परिश्रमशील हैं, उनके मुख उज्ज्वल होते हैं और स्वयं तथा दूसरों को भी मुक्ति के आदर्श बनते हैं।^{१२}

दुराचरण निवारण ही मानवता का बहुमुखी विकास-वेद का दृढ़ सन्देश है कि मानव जब तक दुराचरण व दुर्व्यसनों को तिलाञ्जलि नहीं देता तब तक सच्चे अर्थों में उसके मानवीय गुणों का विकास होना नितान्त असम्भव है। गुरु नानकदेव की इस सम्बन्ध में एक पवित्र वाणी का उल्लेख मिलता है जिसमें उन्होंने

^८ सहृदयं सांमनस्यमविद्वेषं कृणोमि वः ।

अन्यो अन्यमभि हर्यत वत्सं जातमिवाघ्नया । अथर्व० ३. ३०. १

^९ या मा लक्ष्मीः पतयालूरजुषाभिचस्कन्द वन्दनेव वृक्षम् ।

अन्यत्रास्मात् सवितस्तामितो धा हिरण्यहस्तो वसु नो रराणः ॥ अथर्व० ७. ११५. २ ॥

^{१०} रमन्तां पुण्यां लक्ष्मीर्याः पापीस्ता अनीनशम् । अथर्व० ७. ११५. ४ ॥

प्र पतेतः पाप लक्ष्मि नश्येतः प्रामुतः पतः ॥ अथर्व० ७. ११५. १ ॥

^{११} घालि खाई किछु हथहु देइ । नानक राहु पछाणहि सेइ ॥ श्री गु० ग्र० सा० पृ०-६९६ ॥

^{१२} जिनी नामु धिआइआ गये मसकति घालि ।

नानक ते मुख उजले केती छुटी नालि ॥

धर्म के मार्ग पर चलने वालों को कुकर्मों से सर्वथा सर्वथा के लिए तिलाञ्जलि देने का उपदेश किया है। ऐसा सुकृतकर्म ही ईश्वर का ध्यान कर सकता है।^{१३} इन दुर्व्यसनों एवं दुराचरणों के फलस्वरूप मनुष्य का अन्तःस्थल पशुता व दानवीय दुर्गुणों का भण्डार बन जाता है, जिससे ^{बहु}अभिलम्ब ही छुटकारा पाये यह ऋग्वेद का कहना है।^{१४} इसलिए मानवीय गुणों के विकास के लिए जाग्रत अथवा सुप्तावस्था अथवा ज्ञाताज्ञातावस्था में बुरे संस्कारों, दुष्टप्रवृत्तियों एवं दुष्टाचरणों को जीवन में स्थान कथमपि न देना परम आवश्यक है।^{१५} गुरु नानकदेव की दृष्टि में काम, क्रोध, लोभ, मोह, अहङ्कार इत्यादि दुर्गुण मनुष्य की मनुष्यता को भ्रष्ट कर देते हैं इसलिए उनका मत है ^{देखो}पढ़ने-^{लगा}शिक्षा लेने के उपरान्त भी लोभ, अहङ्कार में लिप्त एवं ~~स्निग्धमान~~ है वह पढ़ा हुआ मूर्ख ही है अर्थात् अपने आचार-विचार से भ्रष्ट है।^{१६}

सुखी जीवन में माधुर्य का प्रातिष्ठ्य- मानवीय जीवन के सौन्दर्य में मधुरता की अहं भूमिका को वेद ने रेखाङ्कित किया है। मधुरता का अभिप्राय सहजता, नैसर्गिकता, सरलता एवं मधुर वाक् प्रयोग है। जीवन के उत्कर्ष एवं आनन्द में इन गुणों की अत्यन्त प्रतिष्ठा है। मधुर वाणी प्रयोग का उद्देश्य दुःखों से रक्षा करना माना जाता है। बनावटी जीवन, कर्कश व्यवहार एवं कठोर वाणी का प्रयोग वस्तुतः सामाजिक अथवा वैधानिक दृष्टि से विशेष दोष या अपराध न होने पर भी नैतिक दृष्टि से अपराध माना जाता है। ऋग्वेद ने कर्कश व्यवहारकर्त्ता एवं कठोर वाक् प्रयोग करने वालों की निन्दा करते हुए ^{उन्हें}गृहित व्यक्ति कहा है^{१७} जैसा जीवन वैसा मरण यह सामान्य नियम है। जीवन की मधुरता अथवा कटुता क्रमशः निर्भर करती है मधुर अथवा वाग्व्यवहार पर। अतः मानवीय जीवन अच्छा, मधुर एवं सुखकारी हो एतदर्थ अथर्ववेद में मधुरता का उल्लेख उदात्त^{२५}भस्म से मिलता है।^{१८} ^{इसी के साथ ही}वेही परस्पर मधुर सम्भाषण करने, वृद्धों का मधुरता से सम्मान

^{१३} सेव कीती संतोखीई जिन्हीं सचु धिआइआ।

ओन्हीं मन्दै पैरु न रखिओ करि सुकृतु धरमु कमाइआ॥ श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०२८४॥

^{१४} श्रेष्ठो जातस्य रुद्र श्रियासि तवस्तमस्तवसां वज्रबाहो।

पर्षि णः पारमंहसः स्वस्ति विश्वा अभीति रपसो युयोधि॥ ऋग्वे० २. ३३. ३॥

^{१५} यदाशसा निःशसाभिशसोपारिम जाग्रतो यत् स्वपन्तः।

अग्निर्विश्वान्यप दुष्कृतान्यजुष्टान्यारे अस्मद् दधातु॥ ऋग्वे० १०. १६४. ३॥

^{१६} पड़िया मूरख आखिए जिसु लबु लोभु अहंकारा॥ श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०-१०८॥

^{१७} इन्द्राग्नी अवसा गतमस्यभ्यं चर्षणीसहा।

मा नो दुःशंसः ईशत॥ ऋग्वे० ७. ९४. ७

^{१८} जिह्वाया अग्रे मधु मे जिह्वामूले मधूलकम्।

ममेदह क्रतावसो मम चित्तमुपायसि॥

मधुमन्मे निक्रमणं मधुमन्मे परायणम्।

वाचा वदामि मधुमत् भूयासं मधुसन्दृशम्॥ अथर्व० १. ३४. २-३॥

करने, सुविचारशीलों को एकमत होने पर पर्याप्त बल दिया है।^{१९} किसी को दुःख पहुँचाने वाला कठोर वचन न बोलना ही वचन की अपवित्रता है। बहु, व्यर्थ या अनर्गलभाषण भी वचन की अपवित्रता है, अतः वचनों में शुचिता एवं परनिन्दा का परिहार आवश्यक है इसलिए परनिन्दा गुरुनानक देव के मत में अत्यन्त गहरी एवं मलस्वरूप^{२०} है। उन्होंने परनिन्दा एवं वाक्पारुष्य को बन्धन का कारण एवं पतनोन्मुखी करार दिया है।^{२१}

द्वेष रहितता, मित्रभाव एवं विश्वबन्धुत्व- वैदिक मान्यतानुसार^{२२} इस संसार में सभी को समानाधिकार, समभाव एवं परस्पर सङ्गठनात्मक प्रवृत्ति पर बल दिया है। सभी को समान अवसर एवं मातृभाव मिले तो इस सङ्गठनात्मक दृष्टि से सभी को न्याय मिलता है।^{२३} वेद ने तो स्पष्ट संकेत दे दिया है कि प्रत्येक मानव का अन्न, जल इत्यादि प्राकृतिक भोग्य पदार्थों पर समान अधिकार है तथा सभी इसी तरह सङ्गठित रहें जैसे रथ के पहिए के अरे एक केन्द्र में स्थित रहते हैं। निश्चय ही यहाँ सह-अस्तित्व की अवधारणा मानव के लिए आवश्यक बताई गई है।^{२४} सभी मिलकर अभ्युदयकारक अच्छे सत्य-हित-प्रिय वाक्यों को ही बोलें तथा सभी के मन, सुख, दुःखादिरूप भाव को सबके लिए समानरूप से जानें। परस्पर अलगावभाव या विरोध मानव विरोधी आचरण है। सभी के हृदय सङ्कल्प, मन, निश्चय, प्रयत्न समान समभाव वाले हों, यह मानव के लिए सन्देश वेद में पहले से ही निर्धारित कर दिया गया है।^{२५} वेद में द्वेष को ऐसा मानवीय दुर्गुण कहा है जिससे सिवाय शत्रुता के कुछ भी प्राप्त नहीं होता, इसलिए अथर्ववेदीय

^{१९} ज्यायस्वन्तश्चित्तिनो मा वियौष्ट संराधयन्तः सधुराश्चरन्तः।

अन्यो अन्यस्मै वल्गु वदन्त एत सध्रीचीनान्वः संमनसस्कृणोमि॥ अथर्व०३.१३.५॥

^{२०} परनिन्दा पर मलु मुख सुधी अग्नि क्रोध चंडालु। श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०२६॥

^{२१} बाधे मुक्ति नाही न निन्दक इबहिं निंद पराई हे। श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०५८२॥

^{२२} स वः पृच्यन्तां तन्वः सं मनांसि समुव्रता।

स वोऽयं ब्रह्मणस्पतिर्भगः सं वो अजीगमत्। अथर्व०६.७४.१

^{२३} समानी प्रपा सह वोऽन्नभागः समाने योक्त्रे सह वो युनज्मि।

सम्यञ्जोऽग्निं सपर्यतारा नाभिमिवाभितः॥ अथर्व०३.३०.६

^{२४} संगच्छध्वं संवदध्वं सं वो मनांसि जानताम्।

देवा भागं यथा पूर्वे सज्जानाना उपासते॥ ऋग्०१.१११.२॥

मा वियौष्ट अन्यो अन्यस्मै वल्गु वदन्त। अथर्व०३.३०.४

समानी व आकूतिः समाना हृदयानि वः।

समानमस्तु वो मनो यथा वः सुसहासति॥ ऋग्०१०.१११.४

समानो मन्त्रः समितिः समानी मनः सह चित्तमेषाम्।

समानं मन्त्रमभिमन्त्रये वः समानेन वो हविषा जुहोमि॥ ऋग्०१०.१११.२

मनसा परिक्रमा के मन्त्रों में द्वेष की प्रवृत्ति को प्रभु की न्याय व्यवस्था में रखने की बात कही है।^{२५} यजुर्वेद में परस्पर मिलकर रक्षा करने, भोज्य पदार्थों का सेवन करने, अध्ययन करने की चर्चा कर मैत्रीभाव रखना एवं द्वेषभावों से सुतराम् दूर रहने पर बल दिया है।^{२६} ऋग्वेदीय ऋचा में द्वेष एवं असूया को प्रायः समतुल्य कहा है। और इस द्वेष व असूया के जन्म में वस्तुतः मानसिक दुर्बलता मूल कारण है, जो पाप एवं अपराध की ओर उन्मुख करती है।^{२७} यही कारण है कि वेद ने द्वेष भाव का शमन करने के लिए प्राणियों से मित्रभाव रखना अनिवार्य कहा है।^{२८} यही भावना है विश्वबन्धुत्व की, और यही कारण था वैदिक परम्परा एवं संस्कृति से ही निकला एक विश्व प्रसिद्ध नारा वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्। यह थी उदात्त परिकल्पना वैदिक चिन्तन की जिसमें एक व्यक्ति द्वारा दूसरे व्यक्ति की रक्षा की बात कही गई है।^{२९} ऐसा नहीं है मानव मानवमात्र की रक्षा अपितु प्राणिमात्र अर्थात् द्विपाद् चतुष्पाद् आदि प्राणियों की रक्षा कल्याण एवं हित की बात कही गई है।^{३०} श्रीगुरुग्रन्थ साहिब पृ०-३७६ में अधिकार की कमाई, सन्तोष, निर्बैरता, निर्भयता, प्रेमभाव, सहनशीलता आदि सद्गुणों पर बल दिया है, इनसे जीवन की धन्यता के लिए सन्देश प्रदान किया है। श्री गुरुनानकदेव ने अपनी वाणी में कहा है कि सभी प्राणियों में एक ही परमात्मा की ज्योति है।^{३१} नानक उत्तम नीच न कोई अर्थात् उनकी दृष्टि में यहाँ कोई भी उत्तम या नीच नहीं है अर्थात् सभी समान हैं क्योंकि एक ही ईश्वर ने सभी प्राणियों को बनाया है।^{३२} गुरुनानक की दृष्टि में नीच वह है जो परमात्मा के प्रति अपनी भक्ति नहीं रखता, उसके स्मरण के बिना सभी की जाति घटिया है।^{३३} वैदिक साहित्य एवं सन्तों की वाणी में व्यक्ति और समाज से ऊपर उठकर विश्व के कल्याण की बात कही गई है। यहाँ सर्वे

^{२५} यो ऽस्मान् द्वेष्टि यं वयं द्विष्मस्तं वो जम्मे दध्मः ॥ अथर्व० ३.२७.१-६॥

^{२६} सह नावतु। सह नौ भुनक्तु। सह वीर्यं करवावहे।

तेजस्विनावधीतमस्तु। मा विद्विषावहे। तैत्ति० आ० १/१

^{२७} इन्द्रासोमा समघशंसमभ्यय१घं तपुय्यस्तु चरुरग्नि वाँ इव।

ब्रह्मद्विषे क्रव्यादे घोरचक्षसे द्वेषो धत्तमनवायं किमीदने॥ ऋग्० ७.१०४.२॥

^{२८} दृते दृहं मा मित्रस्य या चक्षुषा सर्वाणि भूतानि समीक्षन्ताम्।

मित्रस्याहं चक्षुषा सर्वाणि भूतानि समीक्षन्ताम्।

मित्रस्य चक्षुषा समीक्षामहे॥ यजु० ३६.१८

^{२९} पुमान्पुमांसं परिपातु विश्वतः। ऋग्० ६.७५.१४॥

^{३०} शं नो भव द्विपदे शं चतुष्पदे। ऋग्० ७.५४.१

^{३१} सभ महि जोति जोति है सोई-श्री गु०ग्र०सा०पृ०-३७२॥

^{३२} सबको ऊँचा आखीए नीच न दीसै कोइ।

इकनै भांडे साजिए इकु चानणु तिड लोइ॥ श्री गु०ग्र०सा०पृ०-८२॥

^{३३} खसभु विसारिये ते कमजाति। नानक नावै बाझु सनाति॥

बिन नावै सभ नीच जाति है बिसटा का कीड़ा होइ॥ श्री गु०ग्र०सा०पृ०-४७६॥

भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः। सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद् दुःखभाग भवेत्-ही विश्वबन्धुत्व एवं विश्वकल्याण भावना की दृष्टि है।

पुण्यकर्माधारित मानवजीवनसौन्दर्य- मानव के जीवन को वैदिक कर्म सिद्धान्तानुसार सुखदुःखात्मक कहा है, परन्तु मानव अति काम-क्रोध-लोभ-मद-मात्सर्य के कारण अपने जीवन को दुःखयुक्त ही कर लेता है। इन्हीं अतिदुःखों एवं असफलताओं के वशीभूत जीवन में नीरसता, असरसता एवं नारकीयता के कारण आत्महत्या तक कर लेता है, परन्तु वेद ने जीवन को एक सद्ग्राम मानते हुए अपने लक्ष्य साधन के लिए यह कहते हुए सतत् अध्यवसायी बताया है और प्रेरणा की है कि जिस व्यक्ति ने जन्म लिया है वह जीवन को सुन्दर बनाने के लिए उत्पन्न हुआ है क्योंकि धीर व्यक्ति अपनी मननशक्ति से अपने कर्मों में पवित्रता रखते हैं।^{३४} जिस कार्य को करना पुण्य माना जाता है वह धर्म और जिसके करने से पाप होता है वह अधर्म है। अतः वेदों एवं श्री गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब में पापकर्मों का निषेध किया है, वेद में पाप के लिए दुरित, एनस्, अंधस्, अध, अनृत, अवद्य, आगस्, किल्बिष, दुष्कृत, रेपस्, रिप्र, अमेध्य इत्यादि पदों का व्यवहार हुआ है। श्रीगुरुग्रन्थ साहिब में पापकर्म को बुरा कहा है। श्री गुरु नानक देव का कहना है कि पापी मनुष्य पाप को प्यार करते हैं, वे पाप का बोझ व्यर्थ में उठाते हैं और अपने व्यवहार व कार्य-व्यापार में उसी का विस्तार करते हैं, परन्तु जो मानव पापवृत्तियों को त्यागकर आत्म स्वरूप को पहचान लेता है, उसे शोक, सन्ताप, वियोग आदि नहीं छू पाते। यही मानव जीवन की सार्थकता है।^{३५} गुरु नानकदेव का सन्देश है कि मानव जीवन की सार्थकता इसी में है कि जब वह धर्म के तत्त्वों के जानने में ही लगे रहने की अपेक्षा शुद्धाचरण पालन में रहे। वही सच्चे सुख एवं निःश्रेयस् को प्राप्त कर सकता है। यही जीवन का वास्तविक सौन्दर्य है।^{३६}

सत्य का सन्देश- ऋग्वेद में ऋत अर्थात् सत्य को धर्म कहा गया है-सुगा ऋतस्य पन्थाः।^{३७} इस वाक्य से स्पष्ट है कि धर्म का सुख से गमन करने योग्य है। भवसागर से पार लगाने वाले सत्य तत्त्व को उद्यता प्रदान की गई है।^{३७} इसका पालन ही वास्तविक धर्म है।^{३८} गुरुनानक देवजी इसी विचार के पोषक हैं

^{३४} जातो जायते सुदिनत्वे अहां समर्य आ विदथे वर्धमानः।

पुनन्ति धीरा अपसो मनीषा देवया विप्र उदिर्यति वाचम्॥ ऋग्० ३.८.५॥

^{३५} पापु बुरा पापी कउ पिआरा। पापि लदे पापे पसारा।

परहरि पापु पछाणै आपु। न तिसु सोगु विजोगु संतापु॥ श्रीगु० ग्र० सा० पृ० ४८८॥

^{३६} करि आचारु सचु सुखु होई। श्रीगु० ग्र० सा० पृ० ४७८॥

^{३७} सत्यस्य नावः सुकृतमपीपरन्॥ ऋग्० १.७३.१॥

^{३८} यो वै स धर्मः सत्यं वै तत्। तस्मात् सत्यं वदन्तमाहुर्धर्मं वदतीति॥ बृहद्० उप० १.४.१४॥

उनका मानना है कि सत्य के सामने सब कुछ तुच्छ है तथा सत्याचार मूर्धन्य है ^{३९} अतः धर्म ही सत्य और सत्य ही धर्म ऐसा तत्त्व है जो अभ्युदय और निःश्रेयस सिद्धि का प्रदायक है। ऐसा महर्षि कणाद ने वैशेषिक दर्शन में स्वीकार किया है। ^{४०} यद्यपि महर्षि मनु ने सत्य को धर्म के दश तत्त्वों में प्रमुख तत्त्व माना है। ^{४१} वहीं गुरुनानक देव भी महर्षि मनु से पृथक् विचार नहीं रखते हैं। ^{४२} गुरु अर्जुनदेव ने उपदेश दिया है कि धर्म का मार्ग तभी अनुसरणीय है जब मानव असत्य (कूड़) को त्यागकर नष्ट कर दे। ^{४३} इसलिए मानव को ~~असत्य~~ गुरुनानक देव ने चेताया है कि सत्य और सन्तोष ^{३५} मानव की ऐसी पूँजी है कि ~~वे इस संसार से अलग होकर प्रभु के आश्रय को प्राप्त करते हैं~~ तथा कभी भी दुःखस्वरूप नरक को नहीं भोगते हैं। ^{४४}

अहिंसा- वैदिक वाङ्मय एवं ऋषियों, सन्तों व आचार्यों ने सत्याचरण के अतिरिक्त अहिंसा को उदात्त मानवीय गुण कहा है। ^{४५} अहिंसा परमो धर्मः वैदिक संस्कृति का महावाक्य है जो संसार के मनुष्यों के लिए दूसरों को कष्ट न पहुँचाने का सन्देश है। महर्षि पतञ्जलि ने कहा है कि अहिंस्य भाव रखने से संसार के प्राणियों के साथ वैरभाव का हमेशा-हमेशा के लिए त्याग हो जाता है। ^{४६}

अहिंसा एक ऐसा पावन गुण एवं कर्म है जिससे मानव आजीवन सुख-शान्ति से रह सकता है। किसी भी प्राणी को मृत्-वचन एवं कर्म से कष्ट पहुँचाना शारीरिक क्षति करना, वध करना, मारना आदि ये सब हिंस्य कर्म माने ^{४७} हैं। इसलिए वेद ने कहा है कि किसी भी प्राणी को कष्ट न दो ना मारो। ^{४८} ऋग्वेद में अहिंसक के लिए अवृक पद का प्रयोग किया गया है। ^{४९} अन्यत्र हिंसा से रहित अनिन्द्य, पापरहित तथा स्तोता बनने की प्रेरणा मिलती है। ^{५०} सभी मानव को अदब्ध-अर्थात् अहिंसक होने का सन्देश वेद में विद्यमान है। ^{५१} इसलिए अहिंसा एवं अहिंस्यभाव को महाभारतकार ने परम धर्म, परम तप, परम सत्य, परम दान, परम यज्ञ, परम मित्र, परम तीर्थ एवं परम सुख कहा है। ^{५२} इसलिए महर्षि मनु ने मानव के लिए

^{३९} सचहु औरै सभु को उपरि सचु आचारु॥ श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०८२॥

^{४०} यतोऽभ्युदय निःश्रेयस सिद्धि स धर्मः॥ वै०द०१.१.२॥

^{४१} धृतिः क्षमा दमोऽस्तेयं शौचमिन्द्रियनिग्रहः। धीर्विद्या सत्यमक्रोधो दशकं धर्मलक्षणम्॥ मनु० ६.१२॥

^{४२} एको धरमु दृढ़े सचु कोई। गुरमति पूरा जुगि जुगि सोई॥ श्रीगु०ग्र०सा० पृ०६६६॥

^{४३} कूड़ह करे विनास धरमे तगोअै॥ श्रीगु०ग्र०सा० पृ०५१८

^{४४} सतु सन्तोखु सदा सचु पलै सचु बोले पिर भाये। नानक बिछुड़ि ना दुखु पाये गुरमति अंकि समाए॥ श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०४१०

^{४५} अहिंसा प्रतिष्ठायां तत्सन्निधौ वैरत्यागः। योग०द०२/३५॥

^{४६} मा हिंसीस्तन्वा प्रजाः। यजु०४.१॥

^{४७} असुं य ईयुरवृकाः। ऋग्०१०.१५.१

^{४८} यथा चित्पूर्वे जरितार आसुरनेद्या अनवद्या अरिष्टाः। ऋग्० ६.१९.४॥

^{४९} ऋग्०१.८९.१॥

^{५०} अहिंसा परमो धर्मस्तथा हिंसा परं तपः।

उद्घोषणा की कि जो मनुष्य किसी भी प्राणी का बन्धन या बन्ध नहीं करता, कष्ट नहीं पहुँचाता और दूसरों का हितचिन्तक है, वह मनुष्य अपार सुख को प्राप्त करता है।^{५१} गुरुनानक देव जी की वाणी के अनुसार हिंसा से अभिप्राय वध एवं जीवों पर अत्याचार करने से है। अपने सुख के लिए जीवहत्या, अत्याचार, कष्ट पहुँचाना हिंस्य कर्म है ~~वे~~^{वे} सर्वथा त्याज्य है।^{५२} उनकी धारणा है कि परमात्मा में मन की अनुरक्ति से ही अभिमान, हिंसा एवं लोभ की निवृत्ति सम्भव है।^{५३}

नारी सम्मान की भावना-वेदों द्वारा नारी जाति को अत्यन्त सम्मान एवं प्रतिष्ठा को प्रदान करने का सन्देश दिया गया है, इसके कन्या, माँ, दादी, बहिन, पत्नी इत्यादि रूप हैं, सभी रूपों में उसे सम्मान ही नहीं बल्कि पूज्य स्थान भी दिया गया है। महर्षि मनु ने तो यहाँ तक कह दिया है कि यत्र नार्यन्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः। यत्रैतास्तु न पूज्यन्ते सर्वास्तत्राफलाः क्रियाः।^{५४} अर्थात् जहाँ नारी जाति का सम्मान होता है वहाँ देवताएं अर्थात् दिव्य शक्तियाँ रमण करती हैं, जहाँ नारी का सम्मान नहीं होता उस समाज का पतन अवश्यम्भावी ब्रह्मण्य है। वस्तुतः वैदिक साहित्य में नारी जाति को परिवार, समाज एवं राष्ट्र का मेरुदण्ड कहा गया है। उसे त्याग, समर्पण, निष्ठा, धीरता, दिव्य शक्ति की प्रतिमूर्ति एवं साक्षात् लक्ष्मी कहा गया है। नारी जाति के बिना मानव का अस्तित्व अधूरा ही नहीं असम्भव कहा गया है। यदि पिता के घर है तो वह कन्या स्वरूप में पूज्य एवं प्रियदर्शिनी है। तथैव ससुराल में जाने पर उस की संज्ञा वेद में सम्राज्ञी कही है, अर्थात् जैसे नदियों में सिन्धु मान्य है उसी प्रकार समाज एवं कुल में स्त्री पूज्य है। अथर्ववेद का ऋषि तो उसे स्वसृ, श्वसुर, देवर, ननद, पति इत्यादि की सम्राज्ञी ही घोषित करता है^{५५} वस्तुतः वेद का यह उपदेश मानव के लिए वरदान है।

अहिंसा परमं सत्यं यतो धर्मः प्रवर्तते॥

अहिंसा परमं दानमहिंसा परमं तपः।

अहिंसा परमो यज्ञश्चाहिंसा परमं फलम्॥

अहिंसा परमं मित्रमहिंसा परमं सुखम्।

सर्वदानफलं वापि नैतत् तुल्यमहिंसया॥ महा० अनु०पर्व ११५.२३-३०॥

^{५१} यो बन्धनवधक्लेशान् प्राणीनां न चिकीर्षति।

स सर्वस्य हितप्रेप्सुः सुखमत्यन्तमश्नुते॥ मनु०स्मृति-५.४६॥

^{५२} श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०७३६-७३८॥

^{५३} जिसु मनु मानै अभिमानु न ताकड हिंसा लोभु बिसारे। श्रीगुरु०ग्र०सा०पृ०६८०॥

^{५४} मनुस्मृति-३.५६॥

^{५५} यथा सिन्धुर्नदीनां साम्राज्यं सुषुवे वृषा।

एवा त्वं सम्राज्येधि पत्युस्तं परेत्य॥

सम्राज्येधि श्वशुरेषु सम्राज्युत देवृषु।

ननान्दुः सम्राज्येधि सम्राज्युत श्वश्र्वाः॥ अथर्व०१४.१.४३-४४॥

अकेला खानेवाला पापी-वेद में मानव के लिए सन्देश है कि कोई भूखा ^{रहे} नहीं है। सदा मिल बाँटकर खाने की अवधारणा वेद में बलवती है। जिसे धन की चञ्चलता और अस्थिरता का बोध नहीं है उसे वेद ने अप्रचेता-अज्ञानी, बेसमझ कहा है। ^{जो} मात्र धनलिप्सा में अन्यो को भूल जाता है, कञ्चू ^{हो} जाता है ऐसे व्यक्ति को अन्न धनादि की प्राप्ति व्यर्थ है क्योंकि वह ^{उसके अकेले ही} उपभोग एवं खानेवाला मानता है ऐसे व्यक्ति को पापी कहा ^{गया} है। वह अपनी बहुत बड़ी हानि करता है। ^{५६} इसलिए ऋग्वेद कहता है अन्न अर्थात् भोग्य पदार्थ की कामना करने वाले निर्धन याचक को जो अन्न देता है, वही वास्तव में भोजन करता है, वही बहुत धन धान्य की प्राप्ति एवं रक्षा करने वाला होता है। ^{५७} इस वेदोक्त अवधारणा की प्रत्यक्ष क्रियान्विति यदि कहीं दिखाई देती है तो इसका साक्षात् स्वरूप गुरुलङ्घनों के रूप में प्रतिदिन ^{देखने के मिलती है} साक्षात् है जहाँ बिना किसी भेदभाव के समानभाव से युक्त अन्नदान द्वारा पवित्र भाव बनाए जाते हैं। वहाँ अकेले खाने की भावना नहीं है। अतः स्पष्ट सन्देश है कि जिसके अन्न में अन्य व्यक्ति भाग नहीं लेते वह सभी पापों से मुक्त नहीं होते ^{५८} इसलिए मनुष्य अपने सम्मुख जीवन का दीर्घ पथ देखे और याचना करने वाले को दान देकर सुखी करे और स्वयं सुखी होवे। ^{५९}

विश्व शान्ति की अवधारणा- आज समस्त विश्व अशान्त दिखाई देता है। प्रायः प्रत्येक समाज, राष्ट्र एवं प्राकृतिक भूततत्त्वों में पर्यावरणिक अशान्ति इत्यादि अपनी चरम सीमा पर हैं। प्राकृतिक पदार्थों में भी असन्तुलन बनता जा रहा है, इस सम्बन्ध में वेदों में प्रारम्भ से ही अपनी चिन्ता से मानव को चेता दिया है। आज विश्व में अशान्ति का कारण भी मानव ही है। इसलिए मानव के लिए वेद में ^{सन्देश देकर समूची} मानवीय सृष्टि को बचाकर अपने अस्तित्व को बचाकर रखना चाहते हो तो द्युलोक, पृथिवी लोक, अन्तरिक्ष, ^{जल, ओषधियाँ, वनस्पतियाँ, देवतत्त्वों और ब्रह्म में भी शान्ति बनाए रखने में सतत् प्रयत्न करें} जपुजी साहिब की अन्तिम वाणी, पृ०-८ पर श्री गुरुनानक देव का इस सम्बन्ध में बड़ा ही सारगर्भित सन्देश है, जहाँ उन्होंने इन सभी प्राकृतिक दिव्य पदार्थों को आदरणीय शब्दों का प्रयोग कर इनमें शान्ति बनाए रखने की ओर संकेत दिया है, उन्होंने पवन, जल, पृथिवी को क्रमशः गुरु, पिता एवं माता बताया है, इस संसार

^{५६} मोघमन्नं विन्दते अप्रचेताः सत्यं ब्रवीमि वध इत्स तस्य।

नार्यमणं पुष्यति नो सखायं केवलाग्रो भवति केवलादी॥ ऋग्० १०. ११७. ६॥

^{५७} स इन्द्रो जो यो गृहवे ददात्यन्नकामाय चरते कृशाय।

अस्मै भवति यामहूता उतापरीषु कृणुते सखायम्॥ ऋग्० १०. ११७. ३॥

^{५८} सर्वो वा एषोऽजग्धपाप्मा यस्यान्नं नाश्नन्ति॥ अथर्व० १. २. १॥

^{५९} पृणीयादिन्नाधमानाय तव्यान् द्राघीयांसमनु पश्येत पन्थाम्॥ ऋग्० १०. ११७. ५॥

^{६०} द्यौः शान्तिरन्तरिक्षं शान्तिः पृथिवी शान्तिरापः शान्तिरोषधयः शान्तिः।

वनस्पतयः शान्तिर्विश्वे देवा शान्तिर्ब्रह्म शान्तिः सर्वं शान्ति शान्तिरेव शान्तिः सा मा शान्तरेधि॥ यजु० ३६. १७॥

के लिए जिनका कार्य मार्गदर्शन करना, पृथिवी पर वनस्पतियाँ ओषधियाँ, जीवों का अस्तित्व एवं जीवन बनाए रखना है। अतः इसमें सदा शान्ति का बना रहना आवश्यक है क्योंकि जीवों को मोक्ष तक पहुँचने के ये ही पवित्र सांसारिक साधन हैं।^{६१} इसके उपाय में ऋग्वेद-५.५१.१२, ६.५१.१६, ७.३५.४, ७.३५.५, ७.३५.८, ७.३५.९-११, ७.९८.११, १०.१८.३, १०.३५.१ इत्यादि सैकड़ों मन्त्रों में प्राकृतिक देवतत्त्वों, जल, वायु, औषधि, वनस्पति, द्यावापृथिवी, अन्तरिक्ष, सूर्य, अग्नि, नदियों, पर्वतों, पृथिवी, पर्जन्य को प्रदूषणमुक्त रखने तथा चेतन तत्त्वों यथा-प्राणियों के संरक्षण माता-पिता, आचार्य एवं पितरों के प्रति आदरभाव व सेवा ^{शु}सुश्रूषा इत्यादि ^{द्वारा}मानव को अपने उत्तरदायित्वों एवं कर्तव्यों द्वारा विश्वशान्ति स्थापित करना प्रत्येक मानव का कर्तव्य होना चाहिए। इसलिए वेद का ऋषि मानव के लिए समस्त दिशाओं को अपना मित्र बनाने की प्रेरणा देता है।^{६२}

आध्यात्मिक सन्देश- वेदों को त्रे/सभी सत्यविद्याओं का आगार माना ~~है~~ गया है, जिसमें अध्यात्मविषयक पर्याप्त सामग्री विद्यमान है। परवर्ती वाङ्मयों में प्रायः सभी विद्याओं का विकास वेद से ही माना गया है। अध्यात्मपरक विकास के अनेक सन्दर्भों ने बाद में विविध आयामों का स्पर्श किया है। जीवात्म-परमात्म, मन, प्राण, बुद्धिपरक तथा कर्मविपाकगत हजारों मन्त्र वेदों में विद्यमान हैं। ऋग्वेद १.१६४.३० में उल्लेख है कि आत्मा अमर है, जिसका विनाश मृत्यु भी नहीं कर सकती है। इस जगत् का सृष्टिकर्ता परमात्मा सर्वज्ञ और जीवात्मा अल्पज्ञ है, परन्तु जब ^नपरमात्मा को योग के माध्यम से जान लेता है तब उसी परमात्मा में अपने को समाया हुआ पाता है।^{६३} उसी परमात्मा को जानकर मोक्ष को प्राप्त करना ही श्रेयस्कर है इसके अलावा अन्य कोई उपाय नहीं है।^{६४} वेदों के बाद परवर्ती वाङ्मय विशेषकर लौकिक भाषागत वाणी में श्रीगुरुग्रन्थ साहिब ऐसा ग्रन्थ है, जो विशेषतः अध्यात्म पक्ष को ही प्रबलता से प्रतिपादित करता है। यह आत्मा, परमात्मा के स्वरूप का चिन्तन, मन व बुद्धि की सत्य से शुद्धि एवं अक्षर ओङ्कार का

^{६१} पवणु गुरु पाणी पिता माता धरति महतु।

दिवसु राति दुइ दाई दाइआ खेले सगल जगतु॥

चंगिआईआ बुरि आईआ वाचै धरमु हदूरि।

करमी आपो आपणी के नेड़ै के दूरि॥

जिनी नामु धिआइया गये मसकति घालि।

नानक ते मुख उजले केती छुटी नालि॥

^{६२} सर्वा आशा मम मित्रं भवन्तु। अथर्व० १९.१५.६।

असपत्नाः प्रदिशो मे भवन्तु न वै त्वा द्विष्मौ अभयं नो अस्तु॥ अथर्व० १९.१४.१॥

^{६३} य इत्तद्विदुस्त इमे सखासते। ऋग्० १.१६४.३९॥

^{६४} वेदाहमेतं पुरुषं महान्तमादित्यवर्णं तमस्तः परस्तात्।

तमेव विदित्वाऽति मृत्युमेति नान्यः पन्था विद्यतेऽयनाय॥ यजु० ३१.१८॥

स्मरण, कीर्तन का प्रकृष्ट रूप से प्रतिपादक ग्रन्थ है। श्रीगुरुग्रन्थ साहिब में आत्मा-परमात्मा के मिलन का सुन्दर चित्रण सरस भाषा में मिलता है। जहाँ इनके मिलन में ^{सूरज} किरण की सूर्य ^{तथा} जल से जल की तरह कही है।^{६५} वैदिक साहित्य में अध्यात्म परिप्रेक्ष्य में मोक्ष सम्बन्धी अनेक नामों का उल्लेख स्वाभाविक है, परन्तु श्रीगुरुग्रन्थ साहिब की वाणियों में प्रयुक्त मुक्तावस्था सम्बन्धी शब्दावली इस बात का ज्ञापक है कि श्रीगुरुग्रन्थ साहिब मानव के लिए पग-पग पर अध्यात्मपरक जीवन जीने की पराकाष्ठा का अहर्निश सन्देश दे रहा है। वहाँ कतिपय प्रमुख शब्दावली का प्रयोग इस प्रकार मिलता है।^{६६}

मुक्ति= राम नाम बिन मुक्ति न होई.....॥ - श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०-५७८॥

मोख (मोक्ष)= नाउ सुणि मनु रहसीऐ, ता पाए मोख दुआरा। श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०-२९०।

निहकेवलु= दरसनु देखि भई निहकेवलु.....॥ - श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०-४१२॥

मोखंतरु=तउ नानक मोखंतरु पाए। - श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०-२९४॥

पारंगति=नानक सो पारंगति होइ॥ - श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०-५२॥

महासुख=मुक्ति महासुख गुर सबदु बीचारि। - श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०-५१४॥

परमपदु=हउमै जाद परमपदु पाइऐ॥ - श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०-१७६॥

चउथापद=तीनि समावै चउथै वासा॥ - श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०-४३४॥

अमरापद=अमरा पदु पाइआ आप गवाइआ.....। - श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०-३८०॥

निरवाण पद= सबद रुपै घरु पाइऐ निरवाणी पदु नीति। - श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०-७०॥

निरभउ पद= तउ निरभउ पदु पाइ पाइऐ। - श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०-३९८,

बंदिखलासी= बंदिखलासी भाणै होइ। - श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०-१४॥

बंधन-मुक्ति= बंधन काटि मुक्ति घर आणै॥ - श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०-४८२॥

तुरीयावस्था=तुरीयावस्था गुरुमुखि पाइऐ संत सभा की ओट लही॥ - श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०-२१४॥

परमानंदु=गुरमति पाए परमानंदु। - श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०-१४८॥

इस तरह संक्षेपतः उक्त सन्दर्भों से विवेचित है कि वेदों ने जहाँ प्रायः सभी परवर्ती वाङ्मय, संस्कृति एवं सभ्यता को प्रभावित किया है वहीं श्रीगुरुग्रन्थ साहिब ने जन जन तक अपनी सन्तवाणी द्वारा गहराई तक प्रभाव छोड़ा है। मानव जाति के सर्वाङ्गीण विकास के क्षेत्र में दोनों धर्मग्रन्थों का अनुपम योगदान एवं सन्देश दिव्यता को लिए हुए है जो सदा सुतराम अभिनव एवं ज्वलन्त बना रहेगा।

^{६५} सूरज किरण मिले जल का जलु हुआ राम।

जोती जोति रली संपूरनु थी आ राम॥ श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०-८४६॥

^{६६} गुरु नानकवाणी में वैदिक धर्म दर्शन-डॉ० गुरमीत सिंह, पृ०-२४६.२४७

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वेदों एवं श्रीगुरुग्रन्थ साहिब में पुरुषतत्त्व (अकाल पुरख) की परमात्म-सन्दर्भित मीमांसा
(Concept of Purusha (Akaal Purukha) as God in the Vedas and
Shri Guru Granth Sahib.)

वैदिक साहित्य, विशेषकर वैदिक संहिताओं में परमात्मा के अनेक नामों का प्रयोग मिलता है— शिव, विष्णु, ब्रह्म, इन्द्र, मित्र, वरुण, बृहस्पति, सविता, अग्नि इत्यादि एक ही परमात्मा के अनेक नामों से विद्वान् लोग सम्बोधित करते हैं।^१ वेद में सौ से अधिक नाम ईश्वर के लिए प्रयुक्त हुए हैं उनमें से परमात्मा के लिए पुरुष पद बहुत प्रसिद्ध है। चारों संहिताओं में लगभग ८० सूक्तों में परमात्म वाचक पुरुष शब्द का प्रयोग हुआ है। कहीं कहीं प्रसङ्गभेद से मनुष्य वाची पुरुष शब्द के अर्थ को छोड़कर प्रायः सर्वत्र परम पुरुष या विराट् पुरुष के अर्थ में ही इसका व्यवहार देखने को मिलता है। उनमें प्रसिद्ध पुरुषसूक्त सर्वाधिक मुख्य है^२ जो सामवेद को छोड़कर तीनों संहिताओं ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद एवं अथर्ववेद में आया है।

वेदों के पश्चाद्वर्ती साहित्य एवं वेदानुमोदित सभी धर्म तथा ऋषि, मुनि, आचार्य, सन्त आदि महापुरुष, आस्तिक एवं ईश्वरवादी रहे हैं। सोलहवीं शताब्दी में अस्तित्व में आया हुआ सिक्ख मत एवं उसके प्रवर्तक सभी गुरु साहिबान् भी परम ईश्वरभक्त एवं आस्तिक रहे हैं। समस्त गुरुओं के उपदेशों एवं सिक्ख मत में परमात्मा के भिन्न-भिन्न नामों के बारे में किसी भी प्रकार का विवाद देखने को नहीं मिलता है। जैसा वेदों में उल्लेख है उसे वैसा ही मानकर चलते हैं तथा सभी गुरु साहिबान् एवं वाणीकार सन्त वेदों को सत्यस्वरूप एवं प्रमाणस्वरूप ग्रन्थ मानते हुए वेदों की महिमा का वखान बड़ी श्रद्धाभाव से करते हैं—

काला गंडु नदी आ मोह झोल, गंडु परीती मीठे बोल।

वेदा गंडु बोले सचु कोई, मुइआ गंडु ने की सतु कोई॥ (श्रीगु०ग्र०सा०पृ०-११६-गुरुनानकदेव वाणी)

वेद सास्त्रन जन पुकारहिं सुनै नाही डोरा।

^१ इन्द्र मित्रं वरुणमग्निमाहुरथो दिव्यः स सुपर्णो गरुत्मान्।

एकं सद्विप्रा बहुधा वदन्त्यग्निं यमं मातरिश्वानमाहुः॥ ऋग्०१.१६४.४६॥

^२ सहस्रशीर्षा पुरुषः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपाद्।

स भूमिं सर्वतः स्पृत्वात्यतिष्ठदशाङ्गुलम्॥ ऋग्०१०.९०.१॥ यजु० ३१.१॥

वेदाहमेतं पुरुषं महान्तमादित्य वर्णं तमसः परस्तात्।

तमेव विदित्वाति मृत्युमेति नान्यः पन्था विद्यतेऽयनाय॥ यजु ३१.१८॥

निपटि बाजी हारि मूका पछताइओ मनि मोरा॥ (पञ्चगुरु अर्जुनदेवजी वाणी, पृ० ४०८)

वेद कते व कहहु मत झूठे, झूठा जो न बिचारे॥ (श्रीगुरुग्रं० सा० पृ० १३५०)

चारों वेद होए सचिआर। पढ़हि गुणहि तिनु चार विचार॥ (श्री गुरुनानकदेव जी-श्रीगुरुग्रं० सा० पृ० ४७०)

सत्त सदैव सरूप सदाव्रत वेद कतेब तु ही उपजायो॥ (सवैये पातशाही १०, श्री गुरु गोविन्द सिंह)

श्री गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब की वाणियों में राम, रहीम, गोविन्द, हरि, अल्लाह, खुदा, करतार इत्यादि वेदेतर नामों का भी बहुशः व्यवहार परमात्मा के लिए हुआ है। आदि श्री गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब में प्रत्येक राग के आरम्भ में कल्याण भावनास्वरूप गुरुमन्त्र को उच्चारण कर परम पुरुष ब्रह्म को स्मरण किया जाता है।^३ इसका संक्षिप्त रूप ओं सति गुरु प्रसादि भी आवश्यकतानुसार यत्र-तत्र किया जाता है। इस गुरुमन्त्र का अभिप्राय है कि वह सत्यस्वरूप, सृष्टिरचयिता, स्वयंभू, प्रभुकृपा से ही प्राप्य ओंकार इस प्रमुख नाम से प्रसिद्ध परमपुरुष परमात्मा है। सतगुरु नानकदेवजी अपने प्रभु को निराकार मानते हैं।

रूप न रेख न रंग कुछ, त्रिहु गुन ते प्रभु भिनः (श्री गु०ग्रं० सा० पृ० २८३) अर्थात् निरंकार (निराकार) और सत्-रज-तम इन तीनों गुणों से परे मानकर सम्बोधित करते हैं। गुरु नानकदेव जी ने उस अकाल पुरुष को श्री गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब के किसी भी आकार-प्रकार से सर्वथा रहित माना है। उनकी इस अवधारणा को निम्न शब्दों में इस प्रकार से संजोया गया है-

एको सिमरो नानका जलथल रहिआ समाइ।

दूजा काहे सिमरियो जन्मै तै मरि जाइ॥

प्राण अधार मीत साजन प्रभु एकै ओंकारै।

सब ते ऊँचा ठाकुर नानक बार-बार नमस्कारै॥

उनका मन्तव्य स्पष्ट है कि जो सर्वव्यापक है अजन्मा है, वह एकरस ब्रह्म अकाल पुरुष है, वही स्मरणीय है, इससे इतर दूसरा कोई भी स्मरणीय नहीं है। श्री गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब में जितने भी विशेषणों से अकाल पुरुष ओंकार को स्मरण किया गया है, उन सभी का मूल वेदों की ऋचाओं में उपलब्ध है। गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब में प्रमुख गुरु वाणियों में यत्र-तत्र उस अकाल पुरुष को सच्चिदानन्द स्वरूप, निराकार, सर्वशक्तिमान्, न्यायकारी, अजन्मा, अनन्त, निर्विकार, निराकार, अनादि, अनुपम, सर्वाधार, सर्वेश्वर, सर्वव्यापक, सर्वान्तर्यामी, अजर, अमर, निर्भय, नित्य, परम पवित्र और सृष्टिकर्ता के रूप में उल्लेख सम्बोधित किया है। श्री गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब में श्री गुरु अर्जुनदेव ने उसे काल के रूप में दिन-रात का कर्ता कहा है^४ वेद ने उस पुरुष को काल इत्यादि का भी उत्पत्तिकर्ता कहा है। कोई इसके किसी छोर को नहीं देख सकता है

^३ ओं सतिनामु करता पुरखु निरभउ निरवैरु अकाल मूरति अजूनी सैभं गुरु प्रसादि॥ श्री गुरु० ग्रं० सा०॥

^४ ओंकार उत्पत्ति किया दिवस सव रात॥ श्री गु०ग्रं० सा० पृ०-१००३॥

निपटि बाजी हारि मूका पछताइओ मनि मोरा॥ (पञ्चगुरु अर्जुनदेवजी वाणी, पृ० ४०८)

वेद कते व कहहु मत झूठे, झूठा जो न बिचारे॥ (श्रीगुरुग्रं० सा० पृ० १३५०)

चारों वेद होए सचिआर। पढ़हि गुणहि तिनु चार विचार॥ (श्री गुरुनानकदेव जी-श्रीगु०ग्रं० सा० पृ० ४७०)

सत्त सदैव सरूप सदाव्रत वेद कतेब तु ही उपजायो॥ (सवैये पातशाही १०, श्री गुरु गोविन्द सिंह)

श्री गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब की वाणियों में राम, रहीम, गोविन्द, हरि, अल्लाह, खुदा, करतार इत्यादि वेदेतर नामों का भी बहुशः व्यवहार परमात्मा के लिए हुआ है। आदि श्री गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब में प्रत्येक राग के आरम्भ में कल्याण भावनास्वरूप गुरुमन्त्र को उच्चारण कर परम पुरुष ब्रह्म को स्मरण किया जाता है।^३ इसका संक्षिप्त रूप ओं सति गुरु प्रसादि भी आवश्यकतानुसार यत्र-तत्र किया जाता है। इस गुरुमन्त्र का अभिप्राय है कि वह सत्यस्वरूप, सृष्टिरचयिता, स्वयंभू, प्रभुकृपा से ही प्राप्य ओंकार इस प्रमुख नाम से प्रसिद्ध परमपुरुष परमात्मा है। सतगुरु नानकदेवजी अपने प्रभु को निराकार मानते हैं।

रूप न रेख न रंग कुछ, त्रिहु गुन ते प्रभु भिनः (श्री गु०ग्रं० सा० पृ० २८३) अर्थात् निरंकार (निराकार) और सत्-रज-तम इन तीनों गुणों से परे मानकर सम्बोधित करते हैं। गुरु नानकदेव जी ने उस अकाल पुरुष को श्री गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब के किसी भी आकार-प्रकार से सर्वथा रहित माना है। उनकी इस अवधारणा को निम्न शब्दों में इस प्रकार से संजोया गया है-

एको सिमरो नानका जलथल रहिआ समाइ।

दूजा काहे सिमरियो जन्मै तै मरि जाइ॥

प्राण अधार मीत साजन प्रभु एकै ओंकारै।

सब ते ऊँचा ठाकुर नानक बार-बार नमस्कारै॥

उनका मन्तव्य स्पष्ट है कि जो सर्वव्यापक है अजन्मा है, वह एकरस ब्रह्म अकाल पुरुष है, वही स्मरणीय है, इससे इतर दूसरा कोई भी स्मरणीय नहीं है। श्री गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब में जितने भी विशेषणों से अकाल पुरुष ओंकार को स्मरण किया गया है, उन सभी का मूल वेदों की ऋचाओं में उपलब्ध है। गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब में प्रमुख गुरु वाणियों में यत्र-तत्र उस अकाल पुरुष को सच्चिदानन्द स्वरूप, निराकार, सर्वशक्तिमान्, न्यायकारी, अजन्मा, अनन्त, निर्विकार, निराकार, अनादि, अनुपम, सर्वाधार, सर्वेश्वर, सर्वव्यापक, सर्वान्तर्यामी, अजर, अमर, निर्भय, नित्य, परम पवित्र और सृष्टिकर्ता के रूप में उल्लेख सम्बोधित किया है। श्री गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब में श्री गुरु अर्जुनदेव ने उसे काल के रूप में दिन-रात का कर्ता कहा है^४ वेद ने उस पुरुष को काल इत्यादि का भी उत्पत्तिकर्ता कहा है। कोई इसके किसी छोर को नहीं देख सकता है

^३ ओं सतिनामु करता पुरखु निरभउ निरवैरु अकाल मूरति अजूनी सैभं गुरु प्रसादि॥ श्री गुरु० ग्रं० सा०॥

^४ ओंकार उत्पत्ति किया दिवस सब रात॥ श्री गु०ग्रं० सा० पृ०-१००३॥

अर्थात् वह सर्वव्यापक एवं त्रिकालातीत है। काल से बँधा हुआ नहीं है अतः वह अकाल पुरुष है।^५ गुरु नानक देवजी ने पूर्ण भक्ति ओंकार-अक्षरतत्त्व को समर्पित की है, उसे सृष्टिकर्ता सर्वोत्तम एवं संसार का सारतत्त्व कहा है।^६ वह अनन्त यश वाला है उसकी कोई प्रतिमा ^{नहीं} वह आकार स्वरूप में ^{भी} नहीं है।^७ वह सर्वत्र व्यापक है।^८ निराकार, स्वयम्भू, अजन्मा, शरीररहित, एवं पापादि कार्य से रहित है।^९ उसे वेद ने अज अर्थात् जन्ममरणादि से रहित कहा है।^{१०} वह अनन्त, सर्वव्यापक, जीव, जगत्, प्रकृति, भूत, भविष्यत्, वर्तमान का ज्ञाता और सुख का पालक होकर संसार में विचरने वाला ब्रह्मात्मन् है।^{११} सर्वथा सांसारिक कामनाओं से रहित अजर, अमर और स्वयम्भू कहल है।^{१२} ऐसे परमात्मा परमपुरुष को जो अकाल पुरुष संसार की उत्पत्ति करने वाला है उसे ही अन्तर्यामी^{१३} निर्भय^{१४} कहा गया है। ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद, एवं अथर्ववेद में विद्यमान सम्पूर्ण पुरुषसूक्त इस अकाल पुरुष के स्वरूप एवं रहस्य को अभिव्यक्त करता है। श्रीगुरुग्रन्थ साहिब के अनुसार परमात्मा सर्वोत्तम एवं सर्वत्र प्रकाशमान है, ऐसा श्री गुरु अमरदास जी ने अपनी वाणी में प्रवित्र शब्दों का उद्घोष किया है।^{१५} उसे पाने के लिए जङ्गलों, पहाड़ों, कन्दराओं में बैठकर अथवा तीर्थादि में भ्रमण करना नितान्त व्यर्थ है। वह तो सभी के अन्दर विद्यमान है उसे मात्र भक्तिभाव एवं परमात्म कृपा से ही प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

^५ सर्वे निमेषा जज्ञिरे विद्युतः पुरुषादधि।

नैनमूर्ध्वं न तिर्यञ्चं न मध्ये परिजग्रभत्॥ यजु० ३२/२॥

^६ ओंकार ब्रह्मा उत्पत्ति, ओंकार किया जिन चित।

उनन अखर सुन बिचार। उत्तम अखर त्रिभुवन सार॥ श्री गु० ग्र० सा० पृ०-९२९-३०॥

अगम अगोचर अनाथु अजोनी गुरमति एकै जानिआ॥ श्री गु० ग्र० सा० पृ०-६८२॥

^७ न तस्य प्रतिमा अस्ति यस्य नाम महद्यशः॥ यजु० ३२.३॥

^८ स ओतः प्रोतश्च विभुः प्रजासु॥ यजु० ३२.८॥

^९ स पर्यगाच्छुक्रमकायमव्रणमस्त्राविरं शुद्धमपापविद्धम्।

कविर्मनीषी परिभूः स्वयम्भू याथातथ्यतोऽर्थान्व्यदधाच्छाश्वतीभ्यः समाभ्यः। यजु० ४०/८॥

^{१०} शन्नो अज एकपादेवो अस्तु॥ ऋग्० ७.३५.१३॥

^{११} अनन्तं विततं पुरुत्रानन्तमन्तवद्या समन्ते।

ते नाकपालश्चरति विचिन्वन् विद्वान् भूतमुत भव्यमस्य॥ अथर्व० १०.८.१२॥

^{१२} अकामो धीरो अमृतः स्वयंभू रसेन तृप्तौ न कुतश्चनोनः।

तमेव विद्वान् न विभाय मृत्योरात्मानं धीरमजरं युवानम्॥ अथर्व० १०.८.४४॥

^{१३} य इमा जजानान्यद्युष्माकमन्तरं बभूव॥ ऋग्० १०.८२.७॥

^{१४} उर्वश्यामभयं ज्योतिरिन्द्रः। ऋग्० २.२७.१४॥

^{१५} वेदा महि नामु उत्तमु सो सुणहि, नाहि फिरहि जिउ बेतालिआ॥ श्री गु० ग्र० सा० पृ० १९९॥

वेदों एवं श्री गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब में वर्णित अकाल पुरुष की शब्द निरुक्ति से पुरुष के स्वरूप पर भी उत्तम सार्थक व्याख्या सूक्ष्म रूप में मिलती है। यजुर्वेद के व्याख्यान ग्रन्थ शतपथ ब्राह्मण में समस्त लोकों को पूः कहा है, अतः यह ब्रह्माण्ड रूपी पुरी को पवित्र करता है और इसमें शयन करता है अर्थात् व्यापक रहता है, ऐसे ब्रह्माण्ड का अधिपति तत्त्व ही पुरुष है ^{१६} निरुक्तशास्त्र के प्रणेता महर्षि यास्क ने भी लगभग ऐसी ही निरुक्ति करते हुए पुरुष को इस ब्रह्माण्ड का अन्तर्यामी एवं उसके अधिष्ठाता परमात्मा को सर्वत्र पूर्ण बताया है। ^{१७} वेहीं वे इसका प्रमाण श्वेताश्वरोपनिषद् का देते हैं कि जिस परमात्मा से परे कुछ भी नहीं है न कोई उससे बड़ा या सूक्ष्म है वह अकेला ही इस जगत् में व्याप रहा है। ^{१८} वेदों के भाष्यकर्ता महर्षि दयानन्द ने भी अपनी निरुक्ति में प्रतिपादन करते हुए कहा है कि जो अपनी व्यापकता से चराचर जगत् का पालन एवं पूर्णता बनाए रखता है, उस परमपिता परमात्मा को ही पुरुष संज्ञा से स्मरण किया है। ^{१९}

उस सर्वव्यापक परमपुरुष ब्रह्म को वेदों एवं श्री गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब में ओंकार इस मुख्य नाम से स्मरण किया गया है। ^{२०} ओंकार अथवा प्रणव को मन्त्रों का सेतु भी माना गया है—मन्त्राणां प्रणवः सेतुः। प्रत्येक मन्त्र उद्गायन या उच्चारण करने के लिए आदि में ओंकार लगाये बिना मन्त्र का विनियोग अपूर्ण माना जाता है, अर्थात् मन्त्र की सार्थकता लयता आदि ओंकार के आदि उच्चारण में है। इसी प्रकार श्री गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब का प्रारम्भ भी एक ओंकार से होता है यथा—एक ओंकार सत्त नाम कर्ता पुरुष (पुरुष) इत्यादि। श्री गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब में अन्यत्र भी ओंकार एवं प्रणव का उच्चारण श्री गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब की वाणी में अभिव्यक्त है। ^{२१} श्री गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब में ओम् अक्षर ब्रह्म को वेदों का आविर्भावकर्ता, लोक-लोकान्तरों का

^{१६} इमे वै लोकाः पूः। अयमेव पुरुषः। योऽयं पवते सोऽस्यां पुरी शेते तस्मात् पुरुषः॥ शत०ब्रा० १३.६.२.१॥

^{१७} पूरयत्यन्तरित्यन्तरपुरुषमभिप्रेत्य॥ निरु० २.३॥

^{१८} यस्मात् परं नापरमस्ति किञ्चित्।

यस्मान्नाणीयो न ज्यायोऽस्ति कश्चित्।

वृक्ष इव स्तब्धो दिवि तिष्ठत्येकः

तेनेदं पूर्णं पुरुषेण सर्वम्॥ श्वेता०उप० ३.९॥

^{१९} यः स्वव्याप्त्या चराचरं जगत् पृणाति पूरयति वा सः पुरुषः। स०प्र० (प्रथम समुल्लास)॥

^{२०} ओम् खं ब्रह्म। यजु० ४०.१७॥

^{२१} हरि जू सदा ध्याय तू गुरुमुख एक ओंकार।

ओंकार ब्रह्मा उत्पत्त ओंकार वेद निर्माए॥

जल थल महिथल पूरिया स्वामी सिरजनहार।

अनेक भाँति होइ पसरिया नानक एक ओंकार॥

ओम् अखखर सुनहु विचार, ओम् अखखर त्रिभुवन सार।

प्रणवो आदि एक ओंकारा जल थल महिथल कियो प्रसार॥ गु०ग्र०सा०

निर्माता कहते हुए ओम् की भक्तिभाव से स्तुति की है। वैदिक एवं लौकिक साहित्य में प्रणव पद ओम् अर्थात् परमात्मा के लिए प्रयोग हुआ है। महर्षि पतञ्जलि ने योगदर्शन में स्पष्टतः परमात्मा का वाचक कहा है।^{२२} योगदर्शन के टीकाकार महर्षि व्यास ने प्रणव का अर्थ ईश्वर किया है।^{२३} वेद ने एक प्रभु स्मरण के लिए ओम् का प्रधान उपयोग माना है इसलिए वेद का निर्देश है कि हे कर्मशील मनुष्य! तू सदा ओम् का स्मरण कर^{२४} इस हेतु से मात्र ओंकार में ही आस्था रखने का भी निर्देश वेद ने दिया है^{२५} इस ओम् अक्षर को सदा एक रस रहने वाला, अविनाशी, अनादि, सर्वव्यापक और सत्यस्वरूप व्यक्तित्व वाला श्री गुरुनानक देव ने कहा है।^{२६} माण्डूक्योपनिषद्कार का कहना है कि ओम् यह अक्षर अर्थात् अविनाशी ब्रह्म ही है जो भूत, भविष्यत्, वर्तमान का यह ओंकार छोटा सा उपव्याख्यान है।^{२७} अक्षर पद का संस्कृत भाषा के अनुसार अ (नञ्) अर्थात् नहीं + √क्षर- सञ्चलने धातु से अच् प्रत्यय करके निष्पन्न होता है अभिप्राय यह है कि जो अविनाशी, अनश्वर है। वहीं दूसरी व्युत्पत्ति √अशूङ् व्याप्तौ धातु से सरन् प्रत्यय करके निष्पन्न^{२८} है अर्थ है जो सर्वत्र व्याप्त है उस परम पुरुष ओंकार ब्रह्म को अक्षर-अखर कहा गया है। महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती ने उक्त दोनों धातुओं के प्रयोग के आधार पर अक्षर पद की प्रथम-यः सर्वम् अश्नुते न क्षरति न विनश्यति तदक्षरम्^{२९} दूसरा-अश्नुते व्याप्नोतीति अक्षरं ब्रह्म वर्णो मोक्ष उदकं वा^{३०} ये दो बड़ी सारगर्भित निरुक्तियाँ की हैं। छान्दोग्योपनिषद् के टीकाकार का कहना है कि अक्षर ब्रह्म के ध्यान का सर्वोत्तम सर्वाधिक प्रिय साधन, नाम तथा प्रतीक ओंकार है।^{३१} यजुर्वेद में इस तथ्य का उल्लेख है कि व्यक्ति ओम् अक्षर पर आरुढ़ होकर अमृत रूप आदित्य पुरुष अर्थात् अकाल पुरुष ब्रह्म को प्राप्त कर मृत्यु तथा पाप से छूट जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य कोई उपाय नहीं है।^{३२}

^{२२} तस्य वाचकः प्रणवः। योग २०१-२७॥

^{२३} वाच्य ईश्वरः प्रणवस्य॥ यो०द०व्यासभाष्य १-२७॥

^{२४} ओ३म् क्रतो स्मर॥ यजु ४०.१५॥

^{२५} ओं प्रतिष्ठ। यजु०२.१३॥

^{२६} आदि अनीलु अनादि अनाहति जुगु जुगु एको वेसु॥ श्री गु०ग्र०सा०पृ०१८॥

आदि सचु जुगादि सचु है भी सचु नानक होसी भी सचु॥ वही॥

^{२७} ओमित्येतदक्षरं, इदं सर्वं तस्योपव्याख्यानं भूतं भवद् भविष्यदिति सर्वमोंकार एव। माण्डूक्योपनिषद्-१॥

^{२८} स०प्र० (प्र०समु०)

^{२९} उणा०को०३.७०॥

^{३०} ओमित्येतदक्षरं परमात्मनोऽभिधानं नेदिष्ठम्। तस्मिन् हि प्रयुज्यमाने स प्रसीदति प्रियनाम॥ छा०उ० शां०भा० १.१.१.१॥

^{३१} वेदाहमेतं पुरुषं महान्तमादित्यवर्णं तमस्तः परस्तात्।

तमेव विदित्वाऽतिमृत्यमेति नान्यः पन्था विद्यतेऽयनाय॥ यजु०३१.१८॥

THE KUMARASAMBHAVA RETOLD

(PROF. SATYA VRAT)

It has not been uncommon with Sanskrit writers to go back to the ancient classics and relate them in different literary media. The Ramayana was related in the Campu form by Bhoja and in verse form by other writers, so to the Mahabharata and other works. Attempts have been made in the past as well as in the modern period in line with the above to relate the work of the great poet Kalidasa. Most of his works with the exception of the three, the Rtusamhara, the Vikramorvasiya and the Malavignimitra have been related by some writer or the other, some of them by ~~ix~~ more than one, e.g. the Raghuvamsa which has been related in the dream form, the Svanna-raghuvamsam and the Raghuvamsam by at least two, Dr. J.B. Chaoudhuri and Mahamahopadhyay Srijiya Nyayatirtha and the Kumarasambhava which has again been retold by at least two, King Sarfoji II of Tanjore and Mahamahopadhyaya Srijiya Nyayatirtha referred to above while king Sarfoji has given it the Campu form and titled it Kumarasambhavacampu, Srijiya Nyayatirtha has adopted it in dream form telling it just Kumarasambhavam. Besides these attempts which seek to retell the whole works, there have been other works which seek to relate only some of the incidents from two Kavyas, Raghuvamsa and the Kumarasambhava, like the incident of the Kautsa approaching Raghu for Daksina, the Svayamvara of Indumati, the exile of Sita as described in the Raghuvamsa and the burning of Kama as described in the Kumarasambhava.

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but also has to so put it as to infuse in it an amount of freshness and originality. He has also to meet the requirements of the different literary medium, may be drama or campu or poem, that he may have chosen for his work. He in with these constraints he has to produce a work of art which may not have to give the appearance of being just a path shadow of the original.

A question may well be asked here as to why should a writer, particularly a creative one take upon himself this one task. What does he thereby. Why can't he leave his creative faculty free to shape thing the way his creative faculty free to shape thing the way we like. The answer to this could only be conjunctural. The very fact that he goes in for this exercise shows the retellers commitment to certain texts. The hold that they have on him is probably the reason as to why he would like to join for them and make him apply his creative faculty to bring one something new from the ~~the~~ old. That what he ~~has~~ is been with is old should be an enough satisfaction for him.

In the case of the Kumarasambhava, to which only the present discussion is limited, it should be interesting to see as to how the reteller's have retold it.

The earlier of the attempts, the Kumarasambhava campu, as said earlier, is composed by King Sarfoji II of Tanjore.

Published by Sri Sankaragurukulam, Srirangam, as Volume 5 in its publication series in the year 1940 and edited by Sri T.K. Balasubramanya Aiyar, the Campu is divided into four parts called the Asvasas, which have 33, 30, 60 and 79 verses and 4, 4, 7 and 4 prose paragraphs of varying length respectively. The first Asvasa begins

...the most important of the ...
...the most important of the ...
...the most important of the ...
...the most important of the ...
...the most important of the ...

...the most important of the ...
...the most important of the ...
...the most important of the ...
...the most important of the ...
...the most important of the ...
...the most important of the ...
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...the most important of the ...
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...the most important of the ...
...the most important of the ...
...the most important of the ...
...the most important of the ...
...the most important of the ...

with an invocation to Lord Siva. Next is given a brief account of the ancestry of the poet. He is the son of Tulajendra, a descendant of Maloji of the Bhosala family of Tanjore.

After these preliminary remarks the story of the birth of Kumara is taken up which closely follows the story as given by Kalidasa in his Kumarasambhava.

The account of the birth of Kumara starts in the work as in the model before its author, the Kumarasambhava, with a detailed description of the glory and the grandeur of the mount Himalaya, which is said to have married Mena, the mental progeny of the Manes and begot from her a son Mainaka and a daughter, Parvati, who is once seen by Narada and is predicted to become Siva's wife. As for Siva, he is practising penance on a Himalayan tableland. Parvati at her father's instance serves him. While this goes on gods tormented by the demon Taraka go to Brahma for succour who asks them to contrive for Siva's attraction towards Parvati which may result in her marriage with him and the birth of a son who would destroy the demon. Indra thinks of Cupid who appears before him with his companion the spring. He is sent on a mission of softening Siva for Parvati. He, however, does not succeed in it and is reduced to ashes by the Lord much to the sorrow of Rati, the Cupid's wife. With firm resolve to secure Siva for her as her husband Parvati takes to severe austerities. One day the Lord disguised as a Brahmacarin enters into her Asrama. He speaks disparagingly of Siva pointing out many of his angularities and dissuades Parvati from pursuing her desire to which she does not agree. Unable to stand Siva's denunciation she is about to leave the

place when he appears before her in his true form. Parvati suggests to him to approach her father for her hand which he does by sending Arundhati and the seven Rsis who settle his marriage three days thence. The marriage solemnized, the couple spend a month in the Himalayan city moving thereafter to mount Sumeru. After they had enjoyed marital bliss for a hundred years, the gods, who had in the meantime got tired of the long wait, appear before them with the earth and pray for a son. The love sports having been interrupted, the Lord asks the earth to carry his seed which she deposits in the Ganga and from which is born a strange child with six mouths and twelve arms who out of pity is fed by the six mothers, the Krttikas, on their milk, acquiring the name Sanmatura thereby. Sanmatura or Senapati is put at the head of their army by the gods in the battle between them and the demons and leads them to victory, thus bringing long-awaited relief to the three worlds that had been groaning under the oppressions of Taraka.

After narrating this story, the author prays obeissance to the goddess of speech and asks for her forgiveness for any deficiencies, errors or omissions on his part due to hurry. And with this the fourth Asvasa and along with it the whole work comes to an end.

Critical Appreciation

The Campu starts on a note of full confidence on the part of its author in his capacity in the successful execution of his work. The very second verse of it written in the form of the imaginary dialogue between him and the goddess of learning exudes it:

मातर्वाग्देवि किन्ते शर्मनरपते वत्स ! कार्यं ममास्ते
 सौत्रसण्योद्भवार्थे रुचिरमृदुपदे वम्पुकाव्ये फिलाषः ।
 विज्ञातं, हंसैलस्फटिक मणिशिला सङ्घसम्पातजात-
 स्फीताटोपाग्रङ्गाप्रवहणसदृशः सन्तु ते वाग्विलासाः ॥ १

"O mother Sarasvati, (Sarasvati) -- yes my child, kind Sarabha, what do you expect of me ? I want to compose a Campu with soft and pleasant words, dealing with the birth of Subrahmanya. (Sarasvati)-- I know. May the play of your words be like the flow of the celestial Ganges gaining in intensity born of its fall on the crystal rocks of the mount Meru."

This confidence seems to have worn off as the author had arrived at the end of his work. In the last verse of his Campu, again addressed to Sarasvati, he appears to be rather conscious of his shortcomings and inadequacies:

मात वणिं नमस्करोमि चरणाद्वन्द्वाम्बुजं तावकं
 क्षान्तव्या किल बालकेन रचिता मात्रा गसां सन्ततिः ।
 यन्मे त्रस्तलितं, मया यदपिबोत्सृष्टं त्वरागौरवात्
 तत्सर्वं मम साहसं भगवति क्षान्त्वा प्रसन्ना भव ॥ २

"Mother Sarasvati, I bow to your lotus-like feet. You, the mother, should forgive the chain of offences committed by me. Whatever error I have committed in it (the Campu) or whatever omission I have made in a hurry, O goddess, that is a rash act on my part. You would forgive it and be pleased."

विष्णुसहस्रनाम (विष्णुसहस्रनाम)

विष्णुसहस्रनाम (विष्णुसहस्रनाम)

विष्णुसहस्रनाम (विष्णुसहस्रनाम)

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विष्णुसहस्रनाम (विष्णुसहस्रनाम)

The contrast between the tone and tenor in the two verses, both of them addressed to Sarasvati, one in the beginning and the other at the end of the work cannot be lost on any careful observer. These two verses between them sum up the author's own assessment of his work. And, everything said and done, no assessment could be more objective than that of the author himself. Looked at from ~~hi~~ this point of view, it appears that both the statements of the author are on the whole correct. The work is characterized by an excessive flow of words which have a kind of rhythm of their own. The work has a number of descriptions, the descriptions of the Himalaya, of Siva practising penance, of Taraka oppressing the worlds, of the forest under the spell of Cupid and spring, of the penance of Parvati, of the rites and festivities relating to the Siva-Parvati wedding of the love-sports of Siva and Parvati and finally, the battle between the gods and the demons. Each one of these has given an opportunity to our author to show his vagvilasa which, as explained by him through an apt simile, simply enthralls the reader. But while there is vagvilasa in abundance, the work does suffer from some jerks here and there, it does give some idea of having been hastily done up, something having been left out in a hurry: yad api votsrstam tvara-gauravat. What the author, therefore, says, ~~ix~~ in the last verse is not out of modesty only, it may have, as it does have, a grain of truth in it.

We find that upto the second Asvase the story moves rather leisurely. Upto that, the work deals only with the birth of Parvati, Siva's penance, Parvati's service to him, Cupid's burning by him and

Rati's lamentations. The author lends considerable space to the description of the Himalaya, Siva in penance, the condition of the forest under the influence of Cupid and spring and so on. From the third Asvasa onwards the story picks up momentum and the events follow each other in quick succession. The descriptions also become shorter, lesser space being devoted to them, thereby giving rise to the ~~xf~~ feeling that the author was hastening to bring his work to completion; he was therefore omitting some of the details found in the parent poem: *yad api votsrstam tvaragauravat*; He dismisses the post-marriage love-sports of Siva and Parvati in just 9 verses while Kalidasa devotes as many as 44 verses to them. Similarly the description of the Parvati's make-up in the work also lacks the elaborate details found in the *Kumarasambhava*. There might have been some compelling reason for the author to hurry through, especially, towards the end. Again, he has throughout his work very closely followed the story of the parent poem, the *Kumarasambhava* except towards its end where he has made a significant departure. The departure relates to the description of the birth of Senapati. In the *Kumarasambhava* it is said that the gods having got tired of the long wait for the birth of Senapati sent Agni to look for Siva. ~~Agani~~ Agni assumed the form of a pigeon and entered into the apartment where Siva and Parvati were engaged in love-sports. Siva discovered the pigeon to be Agni in disguise. He felt offended but was appeased by Agni who told him that he had been sent by the gods who had been waiting to see him for hundred years to plead with him for begetting a ~~xm~~ son who would kill their oppressor Taraka. The love-sports having been interrupted Siva's seed was picked up by Agni who lost

...the author has considerably space to the
description of the Himalayas, and the condition of the
forest under the influence of clouds and rain, and so on. These
the other events towards the story pick up momentum and the events
follow one after another in rapid succession. The descriptions are
shorter, less space being devoted to them, but they give rise
to the feeling that the author has hastened to finish his work
in haste. He was therefore writing some of the details found
in the parent poem, but not with the same care. The descriptions
of the post-marriage love-scenes of Shiva and Parvati in part 3 versus
while Kalidasa develops as many as 40 verses in them. In the
description of the Parvati's mood in the work also lacks the
author's delicate touch in the Kamasashtak. These lines have
some some compelling reason for the author to hurry through, especially
towards the end. Again, he has hurried his work very closely
followed the story of the parent poem. The Kamasashtak more closely
follows its end where he has made a significant departure. The poem
leads to the description of the birth of Bharata. In the parent
poem it is said that the year he was the first of the year
the birth of Bharata and that he was born on the day of the
the first of a year and entered into the apartment where
and Parvati were engaged in love-scenes. This discovery
can be seen in the poem. He felt offended and was expressed

his natural lustre thereby and got disfigured. For making an unwarranted intrusion into the chamber and causing obstruction to love-sports he incurred the wrath of Parvati who cursed him to be leperous, all-consuming and atrocious in deeds with smoke inside. In the Campu under notice the entire incident has been reshaped. According to it after the gods had waited for long, they appeared before Siva and requested him to beget a son who would kill Taraka and offer them relief from the torture that they had been suffering from for a fairly long time :

सर्वे लेखाः सपदि गिरिजाशङ्करां दीर्घकालं
तावन्योन्यं प्रकटितसुखी सङ्गतां नित्यतृप्तां ।
ध्यात्वा सेनापतिजनिकृते तुष्टुर्वेदवाग्मि-
देवो प्येनास्त्रिपुरदमनः प्रोचिवान् वा वनेताम् ॥^३

Siva agrees to fulfil their desire :

हे देवाः कस्मिन् तं वः सुचिरमिदमंतः सम्प्रसन्नः करिष्ये ।^४

He asks the earth to carry his seed : madviryam bhutedhatri vahatu. Parvati at this curses the gods not to be able to beget children on their wives and the earth to be polyandrous :

ततो म्बिका तिमृपिता शशापसुखविघ्नतः ।
स्वस्त्रीष्वप्राप्तो देवान् भुवं चानेकभर्तुकाम् ॥^५

3. IV.64.

4. IV.65.

5. IV.66.

When we compare the incident as described in the Kumarasambhava with the one in the Kumarasambhavadampū we find that the latter omits the Agni episode altogether, it straightaway presents the gods, including the goddess earth, before the primeval couple, Siva and Parvati while they are engaged in love-sports and it is the earth which at Siva's instance carries his seed. This appears to be rather naive lacking the finesse of the master writer with which he had approached it. To admit a host of gods and a goddess in the strict privacy of Siva and Parvati would simply be revolting to more developed taste. It also would look incredible as to how they could land themselves there. There is no mention in the work anywhere that they had been permitted entry. To descend on the couple, whatever the urgency prompting it, while it is engaged in love-sports betrayed a height of impropriety. It looks strange as to how our author could not see through it. It is precisely to guard against it that the genius of Kalidasa had invented the episode of Agni, and the guise for it of a pigeon. A bird could enter the privacy of the apartment, and not a god or a human being. It is a different matter if it is found out later and its true form discovered. Kalidasa adopts a clever device here for conveying the message of the gods to the Lord. All this means that even if somebody had to approach the Lord he had to do it discreetly. And this has precisely been done in the Kumarasambhava. Again to ask the earth to carry the seed in the very presence of Parvati looks rather indecorous. Everything said and done one cannot help feeling here that the naturalness characterizing the description of the incident in the parent poem is missing in its adaptation. A departure from the primary narrative would be welcome only if it leads

to some improvement in it. As it is, no improvement is visible in it, hence no need for the departure from the old narrative.

Now a word about the language of the poem, It is generally of a very high order. It is characterized on the whole by the qualities of perspicuity, sweetness and grammatical accuracy. Furthermore, it has the classical ring about it. While going through it one feels as though one is going through the work of an older period. At places the author's style reminds us of that of Bana and Subandhu especially where he indulges in paranomasia, e.g.,

॥१॥ यत्र च महादेव इव हिमखण्डपाण्डुरे पुरुषोत्तम इवात्फुल्लसरसीरुहलोचने,
कमलासन इवोपगतहंसमण्डले सुरलोक इव सुपर्ववंशाधिष्ठाने --- वैकुण्ठ इव
हरिणाधिष्ठिते, सत्यलोक इव सहिरण्यगर्भे --- हि मोक्षपवित्रमावप्य-
हिमहिते गङ्गाप्रभवे प्यभाष्ये (हिमालये)

Sometimes the author presents in beautiful prose a paraphrase of what the older poet has said in verse. The paragraph reproduced below as a specimen :

सन्ततनिष्यन्दमानतुहिनासारद्यौतरक्तं पदमपश्यतामपि किरातानां नखरायुधनसरन्ध्र-
मुक्तमुक्ताकलान्येव विभिन्नवनकुम्भिकेरजरपदवीपरिज्ञानहेतवः, सातवसूङ्गाश्रयणमेवाधः
सानुगतसिद्धानां वृष्टिवाधनिवारणं यातुरसन्धस्तासरा मूर्जत्वच इव सुरसुन्द-
रीणामनङ्गलेशः, कीचकरन्द्रेणु दरीमुखोद्गतसमीरपूरणमेव किन्नरगणापगानं,
कण्ठूलवैतण्डकषणोद्भूतसरलगन्ध एव सानुसुरमीकरणपटुः, जनितासङ्घनेचराणां
ज्योतिर्लता एव सुरतप्रदीपा, अतिघनजघनपयोधराणामश्वमुखीनां तुहिनदुर्गमे व
पि मार्गे मन्दमेव गमनम् ---- ।

is nothing but the following half a dozen verses of Kalidasa put in prose form with some abbreviation and a change of wording here and there :

पदं सुषारस्तुतिर्धौतरक्तं यस्मिन्नदृष्ट्वा पि हतद्विपानाम् ।
 विदन्ति मार्गं नखरन्ध्रमुक्तैर्मुक्ताफलैः केशरिण्णं किराताः ॥
 न्यस्तादारा धातुरसेन यत्र भूर्जत्व चः कुजरबिन्दुशोणाः ।
 व्रजन्ति विद्याधरसुन्दरीणामनङ्गलैस्तक्रिययोपयोगम् ॥
 यः पूरयन् कीवकरन्ध्रभागान् दरीमुखोत्थेन समीरणेन ।
 उद्गास्यतामिच्छति किन्नराणां तानप्रदायित्वमिवोपगन्तुम् ॥
 कपोलकण्डूः करिभिर्विनैतुं विघट्टितानां सरलद्रुमाणाम् ।
 यत्र स्तुतक्षीरतया प्रसूतः सानूनि गन्धः सुरभीकरोति ॥
 वनेचराणां वनितासखानां दरीगृहोत्सङ्गनिषक्तभासः ।
 भवन्ति यत्रौषधयो रजन्यामृतलपूराः सुरतप्रदोपाः ॥
 उद्वेज्यत्यङ्गुलिपाष्णिभागान् मार्गे शिलीभूतहिमे पि यत्र ।
 न दुर्वह श्रोणिपयोवरातां भिन्दन्ति मन्दानं गतिमश्वमुख्यः ॥

Occasionally the Kumarasambhava idea contained in two or three verses is put by our author in one single verse :

दक्षावज्ञानमुक्तस्वतनुरथ सती पूर्वपत्नी पुरारे-
 रत्साहेनेह नीतावजनि हिमवता श्रीर्यथा मेनकायाम् ।
 आसीदाशाप्रसादो बवुरपरजसो वत्यवः शङ्खशब्दात्
 पाश्चात्या पुष्पवृष्टिर्जननदिनमभूत् प्राणिसंख्याम तस्याः ॥

8. Kumarasambhava, I. 21-3.

9. I. 10.

The Kumarasambhava verses are :

अथावमानेन पितुः प्रयुक्ता ददात्य कन्या भव्यूर्वपत्नी
 सती सती योगविसृष्टदेहा तां जन्मने शैलवधुं प्रपेदे ॥
 सा भूधराणामधियेन तस्यां समाधिमत्यामुदपादि भव्या ।
 सम्यक्प्रयोगादपरिदालायां नाताविवोत्साहगुणो न सम्पत् ॥
 प्रसन्नदिक् पांसुविविक्तवार्तं शङ्खस्वनानन्तरपुष्पवृष्टि ।
 शरीरिणां स्थावरजङ्गमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं ब्रह्म ॥ १०

In spite of the metre employed by our author being a bigger one, some brevity in condensing the idea of three verses in one is no doubt noticeable here.

By far the most striking instance of how the Campu attempts a paraphrase of the Kumarasambhava verses can be had from the following wellknown Kalidasan verse :

स्थिताः क्षणं पद्मसु ताडिताधराः
 पयोधरोत्सेधनिपात बुणिताः ।
 वलीणु तस्याः स्खलिताः प्रपेदिरे
 क्रमेण नाभिं प्रथमोदबिन्दवः ॥ ११

which is found in the Campu as :

क्षणं स्थित्वा पद्मस्वथ निपीड्याधरदलं
 ततो वक्षोर्ध्वस्थलपतनचूणिकृतिमृतः ।
 स्खलित्वास्या रम्याकृतिबलिणु पश्चाच्च तिसृणु
 प्रपन्नास्तं नाभीकुहरमथ नूत्नाम्बुपृषताः ॥ १२

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10. Kumarasambhava, I. 21-3.

11. Ibid., V. 24. CC-O. Prof. Vrat Shastri Collection. Digitized By Siddhanta eGangotri Gyaan Kosha

12. III. 5.

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